Notes, cautions, and warnings

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

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

WARNING: A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.
1 About this Guide......................................................................................................................... 16
   Objectives................................................................................................................................. 16
   Audience....................................................................................................................................... 16
   Conventions.............................................................................................................................. 16
   Information Icons....................................................................................................................... 17

2 Before You Start....................................................................................................................... 18
   Operational Modes..................................................................................................................... 18
   Default Settings........................................................................................................................ 18
   Other Auto-Configured Settings................................................................................................. 19
       DCB Support.......................................................................................................................... 19
       FCoE Connectivity.................................................................................................................. 19
       iSCSI Operation................................................................................................................... 19
       Link Aggregation.................................................................................................................... 20
       Uplink Failure Detection........................................................................................................ 20
       VLANs.................................................................................................................................... 20
   Where to Go From Here............................................................................................................. 21

3 CLI Basics................................................................................................................................ 22
   Accessing the Command Line....................................................................................................... 22
   Multiple Configuration Users..................................................................................................... 22
   Navigating the CLI..................................................................................................................... 23
   Obtaining Help............................................................................................................................ 23
   Using the Keyword no Command.............................................................................................. 24
   Filtering show Commands.......................................................................................................... 25
   Command Modes....................................................................................................................... 26

4 File Management..................................................................................................................... 28
   boot system gateway.................................................................................................................... 28
   boot system stack-unit................................................................................................................. 28
   cd............................................................................................................................................... 29
   copy........................................................................................................................................... 29
   copy running-config startup-config......................................................................................... 31
   delete......................................................................................................................................... 31
   dir............................................................................................................................................... 31
   format flash............................................................................................................................... 32
   HTTP Copy via CLI..................................................................................................................... 33
   logging coredump stack-unit...................................................................................................... 34
   pwd........................................................................................................................................... 34
   rename...................................................................................................................................... 34
   restore factory-defaults............................................................................................................. 35
   show boot system....................................................................................................................... 36
   show file..................................................................................................................................... 37
show file-systems..........................................................................................................................38
show os-version................................................................................................................................39
show running-config..........................................................................................................................39
show version......................................................................................................................................41
upgrade boot.....................................................................................................................................42
upgrade system.................................................................................................................................43

5 Control and Monitoring..............................................................................................................45
asset-tag.........................................................................................................................................45
clear alarms.....................................................................................................................................45
clear command history......................................................................................................................46
configure.........................................................................................................................................46
debug cpu-traffic-stats....................................................................................................................46
debug ifm trace-flags........................................................................................................................47
disable..............................................................................................................................................47
enable...............................................................................................................................................48
disable...............................................................................................................................................48
exit.....................................................................................................................................................49
feature unique-name.......................................................................................................................49
ftp-server enable...............................................................................................................................50
ftp-server tomdir...............................................................................................................................51
ftp-server username..........................................................................................................................51
hostname...........................................................................................................................................52
ip telnet server enable......................................................................................................................52
ip telnet source-interface..................................................................................................................53
line....................................................................................................................................................53
ping...................................................................................................................................................54
reload..............................................................................................................................................55
service timestamps.........................................................................................................................56
show alarms.....................................................................................................................................56
show command-history....................................................................................................................57
show configuration lock.....................................................................................................................58
show cpu-traffic-stats.......................................................................................................................59
show debugging...............................................................................................................................59
show diag..........................................................................................................................................60
show environment.............................................................................................................................60
show inventory.................................................................................................................................61
show memory...................................................................................................................................62
show processes cpu...........................................................................................................................63
show processes ipc flow-control.......................................................................................................65
show processes memory....................................................................................................................67
show revision.....................................................................................................................................67
show server-interfaces.......................................................................................................................69
show system.......................................................................................................................................69
show tech-support.............................................................................................................................72
show uplink brief...............................................................................................................................74
show util-threshold cpu.....................................................................................................................75
show util-threshold memory.................................................................................................................. 75
ssh-peer-stack-unit.................................................................................................................................. 76
telnet......................................................................................................................................................... 76
telnet-peer-stack-unit............................................................................................................................... 77
terminal length.......................................................................................................................................... 77
terminal monitor......................................................................................................................................... 78
terminal xml............................................................................................................................................... 78
trace route................................................................................................................................................ 79
undebug all................................................................................................................................................ 80
write............................................................................................................................................................ 80

6 u-Boot..................................................................................................................................................... 81
  boot change.............................................................................................................................................. 81
  boot selection......................................................................................................................................... 82
  boot show net config retries.................................................................................................................. 82
  boot write net config retries.................................................................................................................. 82
  boot zero................................................................................................................................................ 83
  default gateway..................................................................................................................................... 83
  enable..................................................................................................................................................... 83
  help........................................................................................................................................................ 84
  ignore enable password......................................................................................................................... 84
  ignore startup-config............................................................................................................................. 84
  interface management ethernet ip address......................................................................................... 85
  no default gateway............................................................................................................................... 85
  no interface management ethernet ip address.................................................................................... 85
  reload.................................................................................................................................................... 86
  show boot blc....................................................................................................................................... 86
  show boot selection............................................................................................................................... 87
  show bootflash..................................................................................................................................... 87
  show bootvar......................................................................................................................................... 88
  show default gateway........................................................................................................................... 89
  show interface management ethernet................................................................................................. 89
  show interface management port config............................................................................................ 89
  syntax help.......................................................................................................................................... 90

7 Configuration Cloning.......................................................................................................................... 91
  clone-config apply................................................................................................................................. 91
  clone-config check............................................................................................................................... 91
  clone-config create............................................................................................................................... 92

8 Data Center Bridging (DCB).................................................................................................................. 93
  Fibre Channel over Ethernet for FC Flex IO Modules........................................................................... 94
  advertise dcbx-app1n-tlv....................................................................................................................... 94
  advertise dcbx-tlv................................................................................................................................ 95
  bandwidth-percentage........................................................................................................................... 96
  clear dcbx counters............................................................................................................................... 96
  clear ets counters............................................................................................................................... 97
13 Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) ................................................................. 175
IGMP Commands .............................................................................................................. 175
IGMP Snooping Commands ............................................................................................. 176
clear ip igmp groups ......................................................................................................... 176
debug ip igmp .................................................................................................................. 176
ip igmp group-join-limit .................................................................................................... 177
ip igmp querier-timeout ..................................................................................................... 177
ip igmp query-interval ....................................................................................................... 178
ip igmp query-max-resp-time ......................................................................................... 178
ip igmp snooping enable ................................................................................................... 179
ip igmp snooping fast-leave ............................................................................................. 179
ip igmp snooping flood ...................................................................................................... 180
ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval ................................................................ 180
ip igmp snooping mrouter ............................................................................................... 181
ip igmp snooping querier ................................................................................................. 181
ip igmp version ................................................................................................................. 182
show ip igmp groups ........................................................................................................ 182
show ip igmp interface ..................................................................................................... 183
show ip igmp snooping mrouter ...................................................................................... 184

14 Interfaces ..................................................................................................................... 186
Port Interface Commands ............................................................................................... 186
Port Channel Commands ................................................................................................. 186
Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) Commands .............................................................. 187
Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands ..................................................................................... 187
auto vlan ........................................................................................................................ 187
channel-member ............................................................................................................. 188
clear counters ................................................................................................................ 189
clear mac-address-table dynamic .................................................................................. 190
default vlan-id ................................................................................................................. 190
description .................................................................................................................... 190
feature fc ....................................................................................................................... 191
flowcontrol .................................................................................................................... 191
interface ........................................................................................................................ 193
interface ManagementEthernet ...................................................................................... 194
interface port-channel .................................................................................................... 195
interface range .............................................................................................................. 196
interface vlan ............................................................................................................... 197
intf-type cr4 autoneg ..................................................................................................... 198
keepalive ........................................................................................................................ 198
minimum-links .............................................................................................................. 199
monitor interface .......................................................................................................... 200
mtu ................................................................................................................................. 201
name ............................................................................................................................. 202
negotiation auto ............................................................................................................. 203
remote-fault-signaling rx .............................................................................................. 205
17 Isolated Networks................................................................................................................. 248
  io-aggregator isolated-network vlan.................................................................................. 248
  show io-aggregator isolated-networks .............................................................................. 248

18 Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)...................................................................... 250
  auto-lag enable.................................................................................................................. 250
  clear lacp counters........................................................................................................... 251
  debug lacp........................................................................................................................ 251
  delay-restore abort-threshold.......................................................................................... 252
  io-aggregator auto-lag enable.......................................................................................... 252
  lacp link-fallback member............................................................................................... 253
  lacp long-timeout............................................................................................................. 253
  lacp port-priority............................................................................................................. 254
  port-channel mode........................................................................................................... 254
  port-channel-protocol lacp............................................................................................. 255
  show interfaces port-channel.......................................................................................... 256
  show io-aggregator auto-lag status.................................................................................. 258
  show lacp........................................................................................................................ 258
  show link-bundle-distribution port-channel..................................................................... 260
  show port-channel-flow.................................................................................................... 260

19 Layer 2.............................................................................................................................. 263
  MAC Addressing Commands............................................................................................ 263
  Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands..................................................................................... 263
  clear mac-address-table dynamic.................................................................................... 264
  description....................................................................................................................... 264
  mac-address-table aging-time........................................................................................ 265
  mac-address-table static............................................................................................... 265
  mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp.................................................................... 266
  show cam mac stack-unit............................................................................................... 266
  show mac-address-table................................................................................................. 267

20 Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)............................................................................ 270
  advertise dot3-tlv.......................................................................................................... 270
  advertise management-tlv............................................................................................... 271
  clear lldp counters......................................................................................................... 271
  clear lldp neighbors........................................................................................................ 272
  debug lldp interface........................................................................................................ 272
  disable.............................................................................................................................. 273
  hello................................................................................................................................. 273
  multiplier.......................................................................................................................... 274
  protocol lldp (Configuration)......................................................................................... 274
  protocol lldp (Interface)................................................................................................ 275
  show lldp neighbors........................................................................................................ 275
  show lldp statistics.......................................................................................................... 276
21 Object Tracking.................................................................277
    IPv4 Object Tracking Commands..............................................277
        debug track..................................................................277
        delay.......................................................................278
        description..................................................................278
        show running-config track...............................................279
        show track...................................................................280
        threshold metric..............................................................281
        track interface ip routing..................................................282
        track interface line-protocol.............................................283
        track ip route metric threshold.........................................283
        track ip route reachability...............................................284
        track resolution ip route...................................................285
    IPv6 Object Tracking Commands.............................................286
        show track ipv6 route.......................................................286
        track interface ipv6 routing...............................................288
        track ipv6 route metric threshold.....................................288
        track ipv6 route reachability............................................289
        track resolution ipv6 route...............................................290

22 Port Monitoring.............................................................292
    description.......................................................................292
    monitor session..................................................................293
    show config......................................................................294
    show monitor session..........................................................294
    show running-config monitor session...................................295
    source (port monitoring).......................................................295

23 Quality of Service (QoS)..................................................297
    Per-Port QoS Commands.....................................................297
    Policy-Based QoS Commands..............................................297
        bandwidth-percentage....................................................297
        description..................................................................298
        dot1p-priority...............................................................298
        policy-aggregate..........................................................299
        policy-map-output..........................................................300
        qos-policy-output..........................................................300
        rate-shape......................................................................301
        service-class bandwidth-percentage..................................301
        service-class dot1p-mapping..........................................302
        service-class dynamic dot1p..........................................303
        service-policy output......................................................304
        service-queue..................................................................304
        show qos dcb-map............................................................305
        show qos dot1p-queue-mapping....................................306
        show qos qos-policy-output............................................307
AAA Accounting Commands

aaa accounting suppress

aaa authorization commands

aaa authorization config-commands

aaa authorization exec

accounting

show accounting

Authentication and Password Commands

show users

show ip ssh rsa-authentication

timeout login response

tacacs-server key

tacacs-server host

TACACS+ Accounting

show privilege

radius-server deadtime

radius-server host

radius-server key

radius-server retransmit

radius-server timeout

show privilege

Suppressing AAA Accounting for Null Username Sessions

RADIUS Commands

radius-server deadtime

radius-server host

radius-server key

radius-server retransmit

radius-server timeout

show privilege

Suppressing AAA Accounting for Null Username Sessions

TACACS+ Commands

TACACS+ Accounting

tacacs-server host

tacacs-server key

timeout login response

SSH Server and SCP Commands

enable password

enable restricted

enable sha256-password

service password-encryption

show ip ssh

show ip ssh client-pub-keys

show ip ssh rsa-authentication

show users

ssh

username
25 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Syslog...........................................................................337
  SNMP Commands..................................................................................................................................................337
  show snmp.........................................................................................................................................................337
  show snmp engineID..........................................................................................................................................338
  show snmp group...............................................................................................................................................339
  show snmp user.................................................................................................................................................339
  snmp-server community....................................................................................................................................340
  snmp-server context..........................................................................................................................................341
  snmp-server enable traps...................................................................................................................................342
  snmp-server engineID.........................................................................................................................................343
  snmp-server group..............................................................................................................................................344
  snmp-server host................................................................................................................................................345
  snmp-server user................................................................................................................................................347
  snmp-server view...............................................................................................................................................349

26 Stacking Commands........................................................................................................................................350
  power-cycle stack-unit.........................................................................................................................................350
  reset stack-unit..................................................................................................................................................351
  show system stack-ports.......................................................................................................................................352
  show system stack-unit fanout.................................................................................................................................353
  show system stack-unit iom-mode.........................................................................................................................354
  show system stack-unit iom-uplink-speed........................................................................................................354
  show system stack-unit stack-group...................................................................................................................355
  stack-unit iom-mode............................................................................................................................................355
  stack-unit iom-mode uplink-speed......................................................................................................................356
  stack-unit priority..............................................................................................................................................357
  stack-unit renumber..........................................................................................................................................357

27 Storm Control..................................................................................................................................................359
  io-aggregator broadcast storm-control........................................................................................................359
  show io-aggregator broadcast storm-control status..........................................................................................360
  storm-control PFC/LLFC....................................................................................................................................360
  storm-control multicast (Interface)....................................................................................................................361
  storm-control broadcast (Interface)..................................................................................................................361
  show storm-control unknown-unicast..............................................................................................................362
  storm-control unknown-unicast (Interface).......................................................................................................362

28 System Time...................................................................................................................................................364
  calendar set.......................................................................................................................................................364
  clock read-calendar.............................................................................................................................................365
  clock set............................................................................................................................................................366
  clock summer-time date......................................................................................................................................366
  clock summer-time recurring...............................................................................................................................367
  clock timezone..................................................................................................................................................368
  clock update-calendar.........................................................................................................................................369
  ntp server..........................................................................................................................................................369
show calendar .................................................................................................................. 370
show clock ....................................................................................................................... 370

29 Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) .................................................................................. 372
clear ufd-disable............................................................................................................. 372
debug uplink-state-group ............................................................................................... 373
defer-timer....................................................................................................................... 373
description....................................................................................................................... 374
downstream..................................................................................................................... 374
downstream auto-recover................................................................................................. 375
downstream disable links............................................................................................... 375
enable.............................................................................................................................. 376
show running-config uplink-state-group ...................................................................... 376
show uplink-state-group................................................................................................. 377
uplink-state-group.......................................................................................................... 378
upstream......................................................................................................................... 379

30 Virtual Link Trunking (VLT) ...................................................................................... 381
back-up destination......................................................................................................... 382
clear vlt statistics........................................................................................................... 382
lacp ungroup member-independent ............................................................................. 383
peer-link port-channel.................................................................................................. 383
show vlt backup-link..................................................................................................... 384
show vlt brief.................................................................................................................. 384
show vlt detail............................................................................................................... 385
show vlt mismatch......................................................................................................... 385
show vlt role................................................................................................................... 386
show vlt statistics......................................................................................................... 386
stack-unit iom-mode...................................................................................................... 388
system-mac................................................................................................................... 388
unit-id............................................................................................................................. 389
vlt domain...................................................................................................................... 389
vlt-peer-lag port-channel.............................................................................................. 390

31 Debugging and Diagnostics ....................................................................................... 391
Offline Diagnostic Commands ..................................................................................... 391
Hardware Commands.................................................................................................... 392
clear hardware stack-unit............................................................................................. 392
diag stack-unit............................................................................................................... 393
hardware watchdog....................................................................................................... 394
offline stack-unit......................................................................................................... 394
show diag....................................................................................................................... 395
show hardware stack-unit ............................................................................................ 397
show hardware counters interface............................................................................... 404
show hardware buffer interface.................................................................................... 405
show hardware system-flow......................................................................................... 407
show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot......................................................................... 409
show hardware stack-unit buffer-stats-snapshot (Total Buffer Information).................................412
show hardware drops................................................................................................................413

A Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Message Types..................................................416
This book provides information about the Dell Networking OS command line interface (CLI) on the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator. This book also includes information about the protocols and features found in the Dell Networking OS and on the Dell Networking systems supported by the Dell Networking OS.

References

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

- Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Configuration Guide
- Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Getting Started Guide
- Release Notes for the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator

Objectives

This book is intended as a reference guide for the Aggregator CLI commands, with detailed syntax statements, along with usage information and sample output.

This guide contains an Appendix with a list of the request for comment (RFCs) and management information base files (MIBs) supported.

NOTE: For more information about when to use the CLI commands, refer to the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Configuration Guide for your system.

Audience

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

Conventions

This book uses the following conventions to describe command syntax.

- **Keyword**: Keywords are in Courier font and must be entered in the CLI as listed.
- **parameter**: Parameters are in italics and require a number or word to be entered in the CLI.
- **(X)**: Keywords and parameters within braces must be entered in the CLI.
- **[X]**: Keywords and parameters within brackets are optional.
- **x|y**: Keywords and parameters separated by a bar require you to choose one option.
Keywords and parameters separated by a double bar allow you to choose any or all of the options.

Information Icons

This book uses the following information symbols:

NOTE: The Note icon signals important operational information.

CAUTION: The Caution icon signals information about situations that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

WARNING: The Warning icon signals information about hardware handling that could result in injury.
By following the instructions in the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Getting Started Guide that is shipped with the product, you install the Aggregator in a Dell PowerEdge M1000e Enclosure.

The Aggregator installs with zero-touch configuration. After you power it on, an Aggregator boots up with default settings and auto-configures with software features enabled. This chapter describes the default settings and software features that are automatically configured at startup. Use the tasks described in the other chapters to reconfigure the Aggregator for customized network operation.

Topics:
- Operational Modes
- Default Settings
- Other Auto-Configured Settings
- Where to Go From Here

Operational Modes

The FN I/O Module supports four operational modes. Select the operational mode that meets your deployment needs. To enable a new operational mode, reload the switch.

- Standalone mode — stack-unit unit iom-mode standalone. This is the default mode for IOA. It is fully automated zero-touch mode that allows you to configure VLAN memberships. (Manageable through CMC also)
- Programmable MUX mode (PMUX) — stack-unit unit iom-mode programmable-mux. Select this mode to configure PMUX mode CLI commands.
- Stacking mode — stack-unit unit iom-mode stacking. Select this mode to stack up to six IOA stack units as a single logical switch. The stack units can be in the same or on different chassis. This is a low-touch mode where all configuration except VLAN membership is automated. To enable VLAN, you must configure it. In this operational mode, base module links are dedicated to stacking.
- Virtual Link Trunking mode (VLT) — stack-unit unit iom-mode vlt. Select this mode to multi-home server interfaces to different IOA modules. This is a low-touch mode where all configuration except VLAN membership is automated. To enable VLAN, you must configure it. In this mode, base module links are dedicated to VLT interconnect.

For more information, see the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Configuration Guide.

Default Settings

The I/O Aggregator provides zero-touch configuration with the following default configuration settings:

- Default user name (root)
- Password (calvin)
- VLAN (vlan1) and IP address for in-band management (DHCP-assigned)
- IP address for out-of-band (OOB) management (DHCP-assigned)
- Read-only SNMP community name (public)
- Broadcast storm control (enabled)
- Unregistered Multicast Packets flooding (enabled)
- IGMP snooping in all VLANs except the default VLAN (enabled)
• VLAN configuration (all ports belong to all VLANs)

You can change any of these default settings using the CLI. Refer to the appropriate chapter for details.


Other Auto-Configured Settings

After the Aggregator powers on, it auto-configures and is operational with software features enabled, including:

• VLANs: All ports are configured as members of all (4094) VLANs. All VLANs are up and can send or receive layer 2 traffic. For more information, refer to VLANs.

• Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange Protocol (DCBX)

• Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) connectivity

• FCoE Initiation Protocol (FIP) snooping

• Hybrid ports: Ports are administratively up and auto-configured to operate as hybrid ports to transmit tagged and untagged VLAN traffic.

• iSCSI optimization

• IGMP snooping

• Jumbo frames: Ports are set to a maximum MTU of 12,000 bytes by default.

• Link aggregation: All uplink ports are configured in a single LAG (LAG 128).

• Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP): Enabled on all ports.

• Link tracking: Enables server-facing links to be brought up only if the uplink port-channel (LAG 128) is up.

• Stacking: Stacking is supported only on the 40GbE ports on the base module. A single stack is limited to six Aggregators in the same chassis. Up to three stacks are supported in an M1000e chassis. To configure a switch stack, you must use the CLI. For more information, refer to Stacking Commands.

DCB Support

DCB enhancements for data center networks are supported to eliminate packet loss and provision links with required bandwidth. The Aggregator provides zero-touch configuration for DCB. The Aggregator auto-configures DCBX port roles to match the DCBX configuration in the ToR switches to which it connects through its uplink ports.

The Aggregator supports DCB only in standalone mode and not in the stacking mode.

FCoE Connectivity

Many data centers use Fibre Channel (FC) in storage area networks (SANs). Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) encapsulates Fibre Channel frames over Ethernet networks.

On an Aggregator, the internal ports support FCoE connectivity and connect to the converged network adapter (CNA) in blade servers. FCoE allows Fibre Channel to use 10-Gigabit Ethernet networks while preserving the Fibre Channel protocol.

The Aggregator also provides zero-touch configuration for FCoE configuration. The Aggregator auto-configures to match the FCoE settings used in the ToR switches to which it connects through its uplink ports.

iSCSI Operation

Support for iSCSI traffic is turned on by default when the Aggregator powers up. No configuration is required.
When the Aggregator powers up, it monitors known TCP ports for iSCSI storage devices on all interfaces. When a session is detected, an entry is created and monitored as long as the session is active.

The Aggregator also detects iSCSI storage devices on all interfaces and auto-configures to optimize performance. Performance optimization operations, such as Jumbo frame size support, and disabling storm control on interfaces connected to an iSCSI Equallogic (EQL) storage device, are applied automatically.

CLI configuration is necessary only when the configuration includes iSCSI storage devices that cannot be automatically detected and when non-default QoS handling is required.

**Link Aggregation**

In Standalone, VLT, and Stacking modes, all uplink ports are configured in a single LAG (LAG 128). There can be multiple uplink LAGs in programmable-mux mode. Server-facing ports are auto-configured as part of link aggregation groups if the corresponding server is configured for LACP-based NIC teaming. Static LAGs are supported in PUX mode.

**NOTE:** The recommended LACP timeout is Long-Timeout mode.

**Uplink Failure Detection**

By default, all server-facing ports are tracked by the operational status of the uplink LAG. If the uplink LAG goes down, the Aggregator loses its connectivity and is no longer operational; all server-facing ports are brought down.

**NOTE:** If installed servers do not have connectivity to a ToR switch, check the Link Status LED of uplink ports on the Aggregator. If all LEDs are ON, check the LACP configuration on the ToR switch that is connected to the Aggregator to ensure the LACP is correctly configured.

**VLANs**

By default, all Aggregator ports belong to all 4094 VLANs and are members of untagged VLAN 1. You can use the CLI or CMC interface to configure only the required VLANs on a port.

When you configure VLANs on server-facing interfaces (ports 1 to 32), you can assign VLANs to a port or a range of ports by entering the vlan tagged or vlan untagged commands in interface configuration mode; for example:

```
Dell(conf)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/2 - 4
Dell(conf-if-range-te-0/2-4)# vlan tagged 5,7,10-12
Dell(conf-if-range-te-0/2-4)# vlan untagged 3
```

**NOTE:** You can also use the CMC interface to configure VLANs.

**Uplink LAG**

The tagged VLAN membership of the uplink LAG is automatically configured based on the tagged and untagged VLAN configuration of all server-facing ports (ports 1 to 32).

The untagged VLAN used for the uplink LAG is always the default VLAN.

**Server-Facing LAGs**

The tagged VLAN membership of a server-facing LAG is automatically configured based on the server-facing ports that are members of the LAG.
The untagged VLAN of a server-facing LAG is configured based on the untagged VLAN to which the lowest numbered server-facing port in the LAG belongs.

**NOTE:** Dell Networking recommends that you configure the same VLAN membership on all LAG member ports.

**Stacking Mode**

When you configure an Aggregator to operate in stacking mode (See “Configuring and Bringing Up a Stack” in the Dell Networking Configuration Guide for the M I/O Aggregator), VLANs are reconfigured as follows:

If an Aggregator port belonged to all 4094 VLANs in standalone mode (default), all VLAN membership is removed and the port is assigned only to default VLAN 1. You must configure additional VLAN membership as necessary.

If you had manually configured an Aggregator port to belong to one or more VLANs (non-default) in standalone mode, the VLAN configuration is retained in stacking mode only on the master switch.

When you reconfigure an Aggregator from stacking to standalone mode:

Aggregator ports that you manually configured for VLAN membership in stacking mode retain their VLAN configuration in standalone mode.

To restore the default auto-VLAN mode of operation (in which all ports are members of all 4094 VLANs) on a port, enter the auto vlan command; for example:

```
Dell(conf)# interface tengigabitethernet 0/2
Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)# auto vlan
```

To get the default standalone mode configurations:

1. Delete the **startup-config** file and reboot the system.
2. Restore to factory default settings.
3. Configure **auto vlan** command on all the server ports.

**Where to Go From Here**

You can customize the Aggregator for use in your data center network as necessary. To perform additional switch configuration, do one of the following:

- For remote out-of-band management, enter the OOB management interface IP address into a Telnet or SSH client and log in to the switch using the user ID and password to access the CLI.
- For local management using the CLI, use the attached console connection.
- For remote in-band management from a network management station, enter the VLAN IP address of the management port and log in to the switch to access the CLI.

If you installed the Aggregator in a stack, you can configure additional settings for switch stacking.

In case of a Dell Networking OS upgrade, you can check to see that an Aggregator is running the latest Dell Networking OS version by entering the **show version** command. To download a Dell Networking OS version, go to http://support.dell.com.

Refer to the appropriate chapter for detailed information on how to configure specific software settings.
This chapter describes the command line interface (CLI) structure and command modes. The Dell operating system commands are in a text-based interface that allows you to use the launch commands, change command modes, and configure interfaces and protocols.

Topics:
- Accessing the Command Line
- Multiple Configuration Users
- Navigating the CLI
- Obtaining Help
- Using the Keyword no Command
- Filtering show Commands
- Command Modes

**Accessing the Command Line**

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

**Example**

```
telnet 172.31.1.53
Trying 172.31.1.53...
Connected to 172.31.1.53.
Login: username
Password:
Dell>
```

After you log in to the switch, the prompt provides you with the current command-level information. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt</th>
<th>CLI Command Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dell&gt;</td>
<td>EXEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell#</td>
<td>EXEC Privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf)#</td>
<td>CONFIGURATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** For a list of all the command mode prompts, refer to the Command Modes Modes section.

**Multiple Configuration Users**

When a user enters CONFIGURATION mode and another user is already in CONFIGURATION mode, the Dell operating system generates an alert warning message similar to the following:

```
Dell#conf
% Warning: The following users are currently configuring the system:
User "" on line console0
User "admin" on line vty0 ( 123.12.1.123 )
User "admin" on line vty1 ( 123.12.1.123 )
```
When another user enters CONFIGURATION mode, the Dell Networking OS sends a message similar to the following:

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

In this case, the user is "admin" on vty2.

Navigating the CLI

The Dell Networking OS displays a CLI prompt comprised of the host name and CLI mode.

- Host name is the initial part of the prompt and is "Dell" by default. You can change the host name with the `hostname` command.
- CLI mode is the second part of the prompt and reflects the current CLI mode. For a list of the Dell Networking OS command modes, refer to the command mode list in the Accessing the Command Line section.

The CLI prompt changes as you move up and down the levels of the command structure. Starting with CONFIGURATION mode, the command prompt adds modifiers to further identify the mode. For more information about command modes, refer to the Command Modes section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt</th>
<th>CLI Command Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dell&gt;</td>
<td>EXEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell#</td>
<td>EXEC Privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf)#</td>
<td>CONFIGURATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-te-0/1)#</td>
<td>INTERFACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-vl-1)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-ma-0/0)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-range)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-line-console)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-line-vty)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-mon-sess)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obtaining Help

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

- To obtain a list of keywords at any command mode: Type a ? at the prompt or after a keyword. There must always be a space before the ?.
- To obtain a list of keywords with a brief functional description: Type help at the prompt.
- To obtain a list of available options: Type a keyword and then type a space and a ?.
To obtain a list of partial keywords using a partial keyword:

Type a partial keyword and then type a `?`.

Example

The following is an example of typing `ip ?` at the prompt:

```
Dell(conf)#ip ?
igmp     Internet Group Management Protocol
route    Establish static routes
telnet   Specify telnet options
```

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

- The commands are not case-sensitive.
- You can enter partial (truncated) command keywords. For example, you can enter `int tengig int` for the `interface tengigabitethernet interface` command.
- To complete keywords in commands, use the TAB key.
- To display the last enabled command, use the up Arrow key.
- To erase the previous character, use either the Backspace key or Delete key.
- To navigate left or right in the Dell Networking OS command line, use the left and right Arrow keys.

The shortcut key combinations at the Dell Networking OS command line are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Combination</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-A</td>
<td>Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-B</td>
<td>Moves the cursor back one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-D</td>
<td>Deletes the character at the cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-E</td>
<td>Moves the cursor to the end of the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-F</td>
<td>Moves the cursor forward one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-I</td>
<td>Completes a keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-K</td>
<td>Deletes all the characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-L</td>
<td>Re-enters the previous command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-N</td>
<td>Returns to the more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the up Arrow key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-P</td>
<td>Recalls commands, beginning with the last command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-U</td>
<td>Deletes the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-W</td>
<td>Deletes the previous word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-X</td>
<td>Deletes the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTL-Z</td>
<td>Comes back to EXEC mode from any CONFIGURATION mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc B</td>
<td>Moves the cursor back one word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc F</td>
<td>Moves the cursor forward one word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc D</td>
<td>Deletes all the characters from the cursor to the end of the word.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using the Keyword no Command**

To disable, delete or return to default values, use the `no` form of the commands.

For most commands, if you type the keyword `no` in front of the command, you disable that command or delete it from the running configuration. In this guide, the `no` form of the command is described in the Syntax portion of the command description. For example:
Syntax
no {boot | default | enable | ftp-server | hardware | hostname | ip | line | logging | monitor | service | io-aggregator broadcast storm-control | snmp-server | username}

Defaults
None

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filtering show Commands

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

When you execute a `show` command, and then enter a pipe ( | ), one of the following parameters, and a regular expression, the resulting output either excludes or includes those parameters.

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

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

- `show run | grep Ethernet` returns a search result with instances containing a capitalized “Ethernet,” such as interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/1.
- `show run | grep ethernet` does not return the search result above because it only searches for instances containing a non-capitalized “ethernet”.
- `show run | grep Ethernet ignore-case` returns instances containing both “Ethernet” and “ethernet”.

Displaying All Output

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

For example:

```
Dell#show running-config|no-more
```

Filtering the Command Output Multiple Times

You can filter a single command output multiple times. To filter a command output multiple times, place the `save` option as the last filter.

For example:
Command Modes

To navigate and launch various CLI modes, use specific commands. Navigation to these modes is described in the following sections.

EXEC Mode

When you initially log in to the switch, by default, you are logged in to EXEC mode. This mode allows you to view settings and enter EXEC Privilege mode, which is used to configure the device.

When you are in EXEC mode, the > prompt is displayed following the host name prompt, which is “Dell” by default. You can change the host name prompt using the hostname command.

NOTE: Each mode prompt is preceded by the host name.

EXEC Privilege Mode

The enable command accesses EXEC Privilege mode. If an administrator has configured an “Enable” password, you are prompted to enter it.

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

CONFIGURATION Mode

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

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

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

INTERFACE Mode

To configure interfaces or IP services on those interfaces, use INTERFACE mode. An interface can be physical (for example, a TenGigabit Ethernet port) or virtual (for example, the VLAN interface).

To enter INTERFACE mode:
1. Verify that you are logged in to CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the interface command and then enter an interface type and interface number that is available on the switch.

The prompt changes to include the designated interface and slot/port number. For example:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt</th>
<th>Interface Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-te-0/1)#</td>
<td>Ten-Gigabit Ethernet interface then slot/port information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-vl-1)#</td>
<td>VLAN Interface then VLAN number (range 1–4094)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-ma-0/0)#</td>
<td>Management Ethernet interface then slot/port information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell(conf-if-range)#</td>
<td>Designated interface range (used for bulk configuration)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LINE Mode**

To configure the console or virtual terminal parameters, use LINE mode.

To enter LINE mode:

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

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

**MONITOR SESSION Mode**

In CONFIGURATION mode, use the `monitor session` command to enter MONITOR SESSION mode and configure port monitoring.

To enter MONITOR SESSION mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the `monitor session` command. Include the monitor session ID. The prompt changes to include `(conf-mon-sess)`.

You can return to CONFIGURATION mode by using the `exit` command.

**PROTOCOL LLDP Mode**

In CONFIGURATION mode, use the `protocol lldp` command to enter PROTOCOL LLDP mode and configure the LLDP protocol.

To enter PROTOCOL LLDP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the `protocol lldp` command. The prompt changes to include `Dell(config-lldp)`.

You can return to CONFIGURATION mode by using the `exit` command.
This chapter contains commands needed to manage the configuration files and includes other file management commands.

### boot system gateway

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

**Syntax**

```
boot system gateway ip-address
```

**Parameters**

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

**Command Modes**

- `CONFIGURATION`

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

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

### boot system stack-unit

Specify the location of the Dell Networking OS image to be used to boot the system.

**Syntax**

```
boot system stack-unit <0-5 | all> {default | primary | secondary}
```

**Parameters**

- `0-5`: Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member.
- `all`: Enter the keyword `all` to set the primary, secondary, and default images for the system.
- `default`: Enter the keyword `default` to set the default image path for the system.
- `primary`: Enter the keyword `primary` to set the primary image path for the system.
- `secondary`: Enter the keyword `secondary` to set the secondary image path for the system.

**Command Modes**

- `CONFIGURATION`

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**cd**

Change to a different working directory.

**Syntax**

```
cd directory
```

**Parameters**

- **directory**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following:
    - `flash:` (internal Flash) or any sub-directory
    - `usbflash:` (external Flash) or any sub-directory

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**copy**

Copy one file to another location. The Dell Networking OS supports IPv4 addressing for FTP, TFTP, and SCP (in the `hostip` field).

**Syntax**

```
copy source-file-url destination-file-url
```

**Parameters**

- **file-url**
  - Enter the following location keywords and information:
    - To copy a file from the internal FLASH, enter `flash://` then the filename.
    - To copy the running configuration, enter the keywords `running-config`.
    - To copy the startup configuration, enter the keywords `startup-config`.
    - To copy a file on the external FLASH, enter `usbflash://` then the filename.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Version</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Usage Information

The Dell Networking OS supports a maximum of 100 files, at the root directory level, on both the internal and external Flash.

The `usbflash` commands are supported. For a list of approved USB vendors, refer to the *Dell Networking OS Release Notes*.

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

**NOTE:** Dell Networking OS imposes a length limit on the password you create for performing the secure copy operation. Your password can be no longer than 32 characters.

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

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

The Dell Networking OS supports copying the running-configuration to a TFTP server or to an FTP server:

- `copy running-config tftp:
- `copy running-config ftp:

**NOTE:** Dell Networking OS imposes a length limit on the password you create for accessing the FTP server. Your password can be no longer than 32 characters.

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

**Example (running-config scp):**

```
Dell#copy running-config scp:
Address or name of remote host [:] 10.10.10.1
Port number of the server [22]: 99
Destination file name [startup-config]: old_running
User name to login remote host: sburgess
Password to login remote host:
Password to login remote host? dilling
```

**Example (copy scp):**

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

Related Commands

- `cd` — Changes the working directory.
**copy running-config startup-config**

Copy running configuration to the startup configuration.

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

**Command Modes**
EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Usage Information**
This command is useful for quickly making a change configuration on one chassis available on external flash to move it to another chassis.

**delete**

Delete a file from the flash. After deletion, files cannot be restored.

**Syntax**
delete flash: ([flash://]filepath) usbflash ([usbflash://]filepath)

**Parameters**
flash-url
- Enter the following location and keywords:
  - For a file or directory on the internal Flash, enter flash:// then the filename or directory name.
  - For a file or directory on an external USB drive, enter usbflash:// then the filename or directory name.

no-confirm
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords no-confirm to specify that the Dell Networking OS does not require user input for each file prior to deletion.

**Command Modes**
EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**dir**

Displays the files in a file system. The default is the current directory.

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

`filename | directory name:`

(Optional) Enter one of the following:

- For a file or directory on the internal Flash, enter `flash://` then the filename or directory name.
- For a file or directory on an external USB drive, enter `usbflash://` then the filename or directory name.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example

```
Dell#dir
Directory of flash:

1 drwx 4096 Jan 01 1980 00:00:00 +00:00 .
2 drwx 2048 Mar 06 2010 00:36:21 +00:00 ..
3 drwx 4096 Feb 25 2010 23:32:50 +00:00 TRACE_LOG_DIR
4 drwx 4096 Feb 25 2010 23:32:50 +00:00 CORE_DUMP_DIR
5 d--- 4096 Feb 25 2010 23:32:50 +00:00 ADMIN_DIR
6 -rwx 720969768 Mar 05 2010 03:25:40 +00:00 6gb ~
7 -rwx 4260 Mar 03 2010 22:04:50 +00:00 prem-23-5-12
8 -rwx 31969685 Mar 05 2010 17:56:26 +00:00 DellS-XL-8-3-16-148.bin
9 -rwx 3951 Mar 06 2010 00:36:18 +00:00 startup-config

flash: 2143281152 bytes total (1389801472 bytes free)
Dell#
```

Related Commands

- `cd` — Changes the working directory.

**format flash**

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

**Syntax**

```
format {flash: | usbflash:}
```

**Defaults**

- `flash memory`

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

You must include the colon (:) when entering this command.
CAUTION: This command deletes all files, including the startup configuration file. So, after executing this command, consider saving the running config as the startup config (use the write memory command or copy run start command).

Related Commands

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

HTTP Copy via CLI

Copy one file to another location. Dell Networking OS supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing for FTP, TFTP, and SCP (in the hostip field).

Syntax

```
```

You can copy from the server to the switch and vice-versa.

Parameters

- `copy http:`
  - Address or name of remote host [ ]: 10.16.206.77
  - Port number of the server [80]:
  - Source file name [ ]: sample_file
  - User name to login remote host: x
  - Password to login remote host:
  - Destination file name [sample_file]:

Defaults

None.

Command Modes

- EXEC

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
copy http://admin:admin123@10.16.206.77/sample_file flash://sample_file
```

Related Commands

- copy ftp:flash
  Copy files from FTP server to switch
logging coredump stack-unit

Enable the coredump.

Syntax
logging coredump stack-unit all

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
The Kernel core dump can be large and may take up to five to 30 minutes to upload. The Dell Networking OS does not overwrite application core dumps so delete them as necessary to conserve space on the flash; if the flash is out of memory, the coredump is aborted. The Dell Networking OS completes the coredump process and waits until the upload is complete before rebooting the system.

pwd

Display the current working directory.

Syntax
pwd

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell#pwd
flash:
Dell#

Related Commands

- cd – changes the directory.

rename

Rename a file in the local file system.

Syntax
rename url url

Parameters

- url
  
  Enter the following keywords and a filename:

  - For a file on the internal Flash, enter flash:// then the filename.
Command Modes EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

restore factory-defaults

Restore factory defaults.

Syntax

```
restore factory-defaults stack-unit id {clear-all | nvram}
```

Parameters

- **factory-defaults**: Return the system to its factory default mode.
- **id**: Enter the stack member unit identifier to restore the mentioned stack-unit. The range is from 0 to 6. Enter the keyword all to restore all units in the stack.
- **clear-all**: Enter the keywords clear-all to reset the NvRAM and the system startup configuration.
- **nvram**: Enter the keyword nvram to reset the NvRAM only.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes All Modes

Command History

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

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

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

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

When restoring units in stand-alone mode, the units remain in stand-alone mode after the restoration. After the restore is complete, the units power cycle immediately.

⚠️ CAUTION: There is no undo for this command.

Example

```
Dell#restore factory-defaults stack-unit 0 clear-all
**************************************************
*Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing*
```
*startup-config and resets all persistent settings (stacking,*
*fanout, etc.) and boot environment variables (boot config, console*
*badmin, management interface settings, etc.)*
*After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.*
*Proceed with caution !*
**********************************************************************************************

Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes
-- Restore status --
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Nvram</th>
<th>Config</th>
<th>Bootvar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dell#

Example (NvRAM, all)

Dell#restore factory-defaults stack-unit all nvram
**********************************************************************************************
*Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing* 
*persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)* 
*All the units in the stack will be split into standalone units.*
*After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.*
*Proceed with caution !*
**********************************************************************************************
Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes
-- Restore status --
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Nvram</th>
<th>Config</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power-cycling the unit(s).
Dell#

Example (NvRAM, single unit)

Dell#restore factory-defaults stack-unit 1 nvram
**********************************************************************************************
*Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing * 
*persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)* 
*After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately. * 
*Proceed with caution !* 
**********************************************************************************************
Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes
-- Restore status --
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Nvram</th>
<th>Config</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power-cycling the unit(s).
Dell#

**show boot system**

Displays information about boot images currently configured on the system.

**Syntax**

```
show boot system stack-unit {0-5 | all}
```

**Parameters**

- **0-5**
  - Enter this information to display the boot image information of only the entered stack-unit.

- **all**
  - Enter the keyword all to display the boot image information of all the stack-units in the stack.

**Defaults**

- none
show file

Displays contents of a text file in the local filesystem.

Syntax

```
show file url
```

Parameters

- `url`
  - Enter one of the following:
    - For a file on the internal Flash, enter `flash://` then the filename.
    - For a file on the external Flash, enter `usbflash://` then the filename.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell#show file flash://startup-config
! Version E8-3-17-38
boot system stack-unit 1 primary tftp://10.11.9.21/dv-m1000e-2-b2
boot system stack-unit 1 default system: A:
boot system gateway 10.11.209.62
!
hostname FTOS
--More--
Dell#
```
show file-systems

Displays information about the file systems on the system.

Syntax

```
show file-systems
```

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell#show file-systems
Size(b)      Free(b)     Feature Type       Flags Prefixes
2143281152   836874240  FAT32   USERFLASH  rw    flash:
             -           -      -   network    rw    ftp:
             -           -      -   network    rw    tftp:
             -           -      -   network    rw    scp:
Dell#
```

Command Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size(b)</td>
<td>Lists the size in bytes of the storage location. If the location is remote, no size is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free(b)</td>
<td>Lists the available size in bytes of the storage location. If the location is remote, no size is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Displays the formatted DOS version of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Displays the type of storage. If the location is remote, the word network is listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Flags    | Displays the access available to the storage location. The following letters indicate the level of access:  
|          | - r = read access  
|          | - w = write access |
| Prefixes | Displays the name of the storage location.                                   |

Related Commands

- `format flash` — erases all the existing files and reformats the filesystem in the internal flash memory.
- `show file` — displays the contents of a text file in the local filesystem.
show os-version

Displays the release and software image version information of the image file specified.

Syntax

show os-version [file-url]

Parameters

file-url (OPTIONAL) Enter the following location keywords and information:

- For a file on the internal Flash, enter flash:// then the filename.
- For a file on an FTP server, enter ftp://user:password@hostip/filepath.
- For a file on a TFTP server, enter tftp://hostip/filepath.
- For a file on the external Flash, enter usbflash://filepath then the filename.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

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

Example

Dell#show os-version

RELEASE IMAGE INFORMATION :

Platform Version Size ReleaseTime
IOM-Series: XL 8-3-17-38 31603078 Jul 19 2012 06:02:28

TARGET IMAGE INFORMATION :

Type Version Target checksum
runtime 8-3-17-38 Control Processor passed

CPLD IMAGE INFORMATION :

Card CPLD Name Version
Stack-unit 1 IOM SYSTEM CPLD 6
Dell#

show running-config

Displays the current configuration and display changes from the default values.

Syntax

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

Parameters

entity (OPTIONAL) To display that entity’s current (non-default) configuration, enter one of the following keywords:
NOTE: If you did not configure anything for that entity, nothing displays and the prompt returns.

boot
for the current boot configuration

ftp
for the current FTP configuration

igmp
for the current IGMP configuration

interface
for the current interface configuration

line
for the current line configuration

lldp
for the current lldp configuration

logging
for the current logging configuration

management-route
for the current Management port forwarding configuration

monitor
for the current Monitor configuration

snmp
for the current SNMP configuration

uplink-state-group
for the uplink state group configuration

users
for the current users configuration

configured
(Optional) Enter the keyword configured to display line card interfaces with non-default configurations only.

status
(Optional) Enter the keyword status to display the checksum for the running configuration and the start-up configuration.

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
Dell#show running-config
Current Configuration ...  
! Version 9-4(0-180)  
! boot system stack-unit 0 primary tftp://10.11.8.12/dv-ci-stomp-tc-l-a1  
! redundancy auto-synchronize full  
! hostname Dell  
... 

Example
Dell#show running-config status

running-config bytes 5063, checksum 0xF6F801AC
startup-config bytes 4835, checksum 0x764D3787

Dell#

Example
Dell#sh running-config interface vlan
### show version

Displays the current Dell Networking OS version information on the system.

**Syntax**

```
show version
```

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show version
Dell Force10 Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: E8-3-17-38
Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Dell Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Build Time: Thu Jul 19 05:59:59 PDT 2012
Build Path: /sites/sjc/work/swsystems01-2/ravisubramani/ravis-8317/SW/SRC/Cp_src/Tacacs
FTOS uptime is 4 day(s), 4 hour(s), 3 minute(s)
System image file is "dv-m1000e-2-b2" System Type: I/O-Aggregator
Control Processor: MIPS RMI XLP with 2147483648 bytes of memory.
256M bytes of boot flash memory.
1 34-port GE/TE (XL)
56 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
```

**Command Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines Beginning With</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dell Force10</td>
<td>Name of the operating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network...</td>
<td>Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS version number</td>
<td>Dell Force10 Application Software Version: E8-3-17-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software version</td>
<td>Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Dell Inc. All Rights Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright information</td>
<td>Build Time: Thu Jul 19 05:59:59 PDT 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Path...</td>
<td>Build Path: /sites/sjc/work/swsystems01-2/ravisubramani/ravis-8317/SW/SRC/Cp_src/Tacacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of time the system has been up</td>
<td>FTOS uptime is 4 day(s), 4 hour(s), 3 minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System image file</td>
<td>System image file is &quot;dv-m1000e-2-b2&quot; System Type: I/O-Aggregator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256M bytes of boot flash memory</td>
<td>Control Processor: MIPS RMI XLP with 2147483648 bytes of memory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 34-port GE/TE (XL)</td>
<td>1 34-port GE/TE (XL)</td>
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<td>56 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines Beginning With</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System image...</td>
<td>Image file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis Type:</td>
<td>System type (M I/O Aggregator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Processor...</td>
<td>Control processor information and amount of memory on processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256M bytes...</td>
<td>Amount of boot flash memory on the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 34 Port</td>
<td>Hardware configuration of the system, including the number and type of physical interfaces available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### upgrade boot

Upgrade the bootflash image or bootselector image.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
upgrade boot {all | bootflash-image | bootselector-image} stack-unit {0-5 | all} {booted | flash: | ftp: | tftp: | usbflash:} (A: | B:)
```

**Parameters**

- `all`: Enter the keyword `all` to change both the bootflash and bootselector images.
- `bootflash-image`: Enter the keywords `bootflash-image` to change the bootflash image.
- `bootselector-image`: Enter the keywords `bootselector-image` to change the bootselector image.
- `0–5`: Enter the keyword `0–5` to upgrade only the mentioned stack-unit.
- `all`: Enter the keyword `all` to upgrade all the member stack-units.
- `booted`: Enter the keyword `booted` to upgrade from the current image in the M I/O Aggregator.
- `ftp:`: After entering the keyword `ftp:`., you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: `userid:password@hostip/filepath` or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
- `tftp:`: After entering the keyword `tftp:`., you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: `//hostlocation/filepath` or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
- `flash:`: After entering the keyword `flash:`., you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: `//filepath` or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
- `usbflash:`: After entering the keyword `usbflash:`., you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: `//filepath` or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
- `A:`: Enter this keyword to upgrade the bootflash partition A.
- `B:`: Enter this keyword to upgrade the bootflash partition B.

**Defaults**

- `none`

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
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</table>

### File Management

- System image...
- Chassis Type: System type (M I/O Aggregator)
- Control Processor...
- 256M bytes...
- 1 34 Port

---

42 | File Management
Usage Information

You must reload the Dell Networking OS after executing this command.

Example

Dell#upgrade boot ?
all Upgrade both boot flash image and selector image
bootflash-image Upgrade boot flash image
bootselector-image Upgrade boot selector image
Dell#

upgrade system

Upgrade the bootflash image or system image.

Syntax

upgrade system {flash: | ftp: | scp: | tftp: | usbflash: | stack-unit {0-5 | all} {A: | B:}}

Parameters

0–5 Enter the keyword 0–5 to upgrade only the mentioned stack-unit.
all Enter the keyword all to upgrade all the member units of the stack.
ftp After entering the keyword ftp you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form://userid:password@hostip/filepath, or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
scp After entering the keyword scp you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form://userid:password@hostip/filepath, or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
tftp After entering the keyword tftp you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form://hostlocation/filepath, or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
flash After entering the keyword flash you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form://filepath, or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
usbflash After entering the keyword usbflash you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form://filepath, or press Enter to launch a prompt sequence.
A: Enter this keyword to upgrade the bootflash partition A.
B: Enter this keyword to upgrade the bootflash partition B.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description

9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.
Usage Information

You must reload Dell Networking OS after executing this command. Use the command `upgrade system stack-unit` to copy Dell Networking OS from the management unit to one or more stack members.

Example

Dell#upgrade system ?
flash: Copy from flash file system (flash://filepath)
ftp: Copy from remote file system, IPv4 or IPv6, (ftp://userid:password@hostip/filepath)
scp: Copy from remote file system, IPv4 or IPv6, (scp://userid:password@hostip/filepath)
stack-unit Sync image to the stack-unit
tftp: Copy from remote file system, IPv4 or IPv6, (tftp://hostip/filepath)
usbflash: Copy from usbflash file system (usbflash://filepath)
Dell#
This chapter describes control and monitoring for the I/O Aggregator.

### asset-tag

Assign and store a unique asset-tag to the stack member.

**Syntax**

```
asset-tag stack-unit unit-id Asset-tag ID
```

To remove the asset tag, use the `no stack-unit unit-id Asset-tag ID` command.

**Parameters**

- `stack-unit unit-id` Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then the `unit-id` to assign a tag to the specific member. The range is from 0 to 5.
- `Asset-tag ID` Enter a unique asset-tag ID to assign to the stack member. This option accepts a maximum of 10 characters, including all special characters except double quotes. To include a space in the asset-tag, enter a space within double quotes.

**Defaults**

No asset-tag is assigned.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

- **Version**
  - 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - 9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Related Commands**

- `show system` — Displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

### clear alarms

Clear the alarms on the system.

**Syntax**

```
clear alarms
```

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

- **Version**
  - 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - 8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.
Usage Information
This command clears alarms that are no longer active. If an alarm situation is still active, it is seen in the system output.

clear command history
Clear the command history log.

Syntax
clear command history

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands
show command-history— displays a buffered log of all the commands all users enter along with a time stamp.

configure
Enter CONFIGURATION mode from EXEC Privilege mode.

Syntax
configure [terminal]

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

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell#configure
Dell(conf)#

debug cpu-traffic-stats
Enable the collection of computer processor unit (CPU) traffic statistics.

Syntax
debug cpu-traffic-stats

Defaults
Disabled

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege
**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command enables (and disables) the collection of CPU traffic statistics from the time this command is executed (not from system boot). However, excessive traffic a CPU receives automatically triggers (turn on) the collection of CPU traffic statistics.

To view the traffic statistics, use the `show cpu-traffic-stats` command.

If the CPU receives excessive traffic, traffic is rate controlled.

**NOTE:** You must enable this command before the `show cpu-traffic-stats` command displays traffic statistics. Dell Networking recommends disabling debugging (no debug cpu-traffic-stats) after troubleshooting is complete.

**Related Commands**
- `show cpu-traffic-stats` — displays the cpu traffic statistics.

---

### debug ifm trace-flags

Turn on the IFM internal trace-flags.

**Syntax**

```
debug ifm trace-flags trace-flags
```

To disable this command, use the `no debug ifm trace-flags` command.

**Parameters**

- `trace-flags` Enter a hexadecimal number representing the trace-flag.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

### disable

Return to EXEC mode.

**Syntax**

```
disable [level]
```
Parameters

level

(OPTIONAL) Enter a number for a privilege level of the Dell Networking OS. The range is from 0 to 15. The default is 1.

Defaults

1

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

enable

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

Syntax

```
enable [level]
```

Parameters

level

(Optional) Enter a number for a privilege level of the Dell Networking OS. The range is from 0 to 15. The default is 15.

Defaults

15

Command Modes

EXEC

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

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

Related Commands

- `enable password` — configures a password for the enable command and to access a privilege level.

end

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

Syntax

```
end
```

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION
- LINE
- INTERFACE
- MONITOR SESSION
**Protocol LLDP**

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**
- exit — returns to the lower command mode.

---

**exit**

Return to the lower command mode.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
exit
```

**Command Modes**
- EXEC Privilege
- CONFIGURATION
- LINE
- INTERFACE
- PROTOCOL LLDP

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Related Commands**
- end — returns to EXEC Privilege mode.

---

**feature unique-name**

Set a unique host name for the system.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
feature unique-name
```

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
- Standalone
- VLT
- Stacking
- PMUX
- STOMP Full Switch
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator, the FN IOM and MXL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

If you use the `feature unique-name` command, the system generates a host name using the platform type and system serial number. It overwrites any existing host name configured on the system using the `hostname` command. The `feature unique-name` command is also added to the running configuration.

If you disable the feature using the `no feature unique-name` command, the system reverts to the default host name of Dell.

If you use the `hostname` or the `no hostname` command after enabling the `feature unique-name` command, the system displays an error message stating that the `feature unique-name` is already enabled and provides an option to disable it.

Related Commands  
hostname

**ftp-server enable**

Enable FTP server functions on the system.

**Syntax**

`ftp-server enable`

**Defaults**

Disabled

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Example**

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

**Related Commands**

`ftp-server topdir` — sets the directory to be used for incoming FTP connections.
**ftp-server username** — sets a username and password for incoming FTP connections.

### ftp-server topdir

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

**Syntax**

```
ftp-server topdir directory
```

**Parameters**

- **directory**
  
  Enter the directory path.

**Defaults**

The internal flash is the default directory.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Usage Information**

After you enable FTP server functions with the `ftp-server enable` command, Dell Networking recommends specifying a top-level directory path. Without a top-level directory path specified, the Dell Networking OS directs users to the flash directory when logging in to the FTP server.

**Related Commands**

- `ftp-server enable` — enables FTP server functions on the M I/O Aggregator.
- `ftp-server username` — sets a username and password for incoming FTP connections to the M I/O Aggregator.

### ftp-server username

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters**

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

- **password password**
  
  Enter the keyword `password` then a string up to 40 characters long as the password. Without specifying an encryption type, the password is unencrypted.

- **encryption-type**
  
  (OPTIONAL) After the keyword `password`, enter one of the following numbers:
  
  - 0 (zero) for an unencrypted (clear text) password
  - 7 (seven) for a hidden text password

**Defaults**

Not enabled.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
hostname

Set the host name of the system.

Syntax

```
hostname name
```

Parameters

name

Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long.

Defaults

Dell Networking Operating System (OS)

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</table>

Usage Information

The host name is used in the prompt.

Related Commands

feature unique-name

ip telnet server enable

Enable the Telnet server on the switch.

Syntax

```
ip telnet server enable
```

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

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
ip telnet source-interface

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

Syntax
ip telnet source-interface interface

Parameters

Parameters

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

Parameters
console 0 Enter the keyword console 0 to configure the console port. The console option is <0-0>.

vty number Enter the keyword vty followed by a number from 0 to 9 to configure a virtual terminal line for Telnet sessions. The system supports 10 Telnet sessions.

end-number (OPTIONAL) Enter a number from 1 to 9 as the last virtual terminal line to configure. You can configure multiple lines at one time.

Defaults
Not configured

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Related Commands
telnet — telnets to another device.
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

Usage Information

You cannot delete a terminal connection.

Related Commands

show memory — View current memory usage on the M I/O Aggregator.

ping

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

Syntax

```plaintext
ping [host | ip-address] [count {number | continuous}] [datagram-size]
[timeout] [source (ip src-ipv4-address) | interface] [tos] [df-bit (y\n)]
[validate-reply(y\n)] [pattern pattern] [sweep-min-size] [sweep-max-size]
[sweep-interval] [ointerface (ip src-ipv4-address) | interface]
```

Parameters

- **host** (OPTIONAL) Enter the host name of the devices to which you are testing connectivity.
- **ip-address** (OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv4 address of the device to which you are testing connectivity. The address must be in the dotted decimal format.
- **count** Enter the number of echo packets to be sent. The default is 5.
  - number: from 1 to 2147483647
  - continuous: transmit echo request continuously
- **datagram size** Enter the ICMP datagram size. The range is from 36 to 15360 bytes. The default is 100.
- **timeout** Enter the interval to wait for an echo reply before timing out. The range is from 0 to 3600 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.
- **source** Enter the IPv4 source ip address or the source interface. Enter the IP address in A.B.C.D format.
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
  - For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.
- **tos** Enter the type of service required. The range is from 0 to 255. The default is 0.
- **df-bit** Enter Y or N for the "don't fragment" bit in IPv4 header.
  - N: Do not set the "don't fragment" bit.
  - Y: Do set "don't fragment" bit
  The default is No.
- **validate-reply** Enter Y or N for reply validation.
  - N: Do not validate reply data.
  - Y: Do validate reply data.
  The default is No.
- **pattern pattern** Enter the IPv4 data pattern. The range is from 0 to FFFF. The default is 0xABCD.
**sweep-min-size** Enter the minimum size of datagram in sweep range. The range is from 52 to 15359 bytes.

**sweep-max-size** Enter the maximum size of datagram in sweep range. The range is from 53 to 15359 bytes.

**sweep-interval** Enter the incremental value for sweep size. The range is from 1 to 15308 seconds.

**ointerface** Enter the outgoing interface for multicast packets. Enter the IP address in A.B.C.D format.

- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults** See parameters above.

**Command Modes**
- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes** All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.3.17.0 | Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Usage Information** When you enter the ping command without specifying an IP address (Extended Ping), you are prompted for a target IP address, a repeat count, a datagram size (up to 1500 bytes), a timeout (in seconds), and for Extended Commands. For information on the ICMP message codes that return from a ping command, refer to Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Message Types.

**Example (IPv4)**

```
Dell#ping 172.31.1.255
Type Ctrl-C to abort.

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

**reload**
Reboot the Dell Networking OS.

**Syntax**
reload

**Command Modes**
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes** All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>
Version Description
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
If there is a change in the configuration, the Dell Networking OS prompts you to save the new configuration. Or you can save your running configuration with the copy running-config command.

Related Commands
reset stack-unit — resets any designated stack member except the management unit.

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

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

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

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes All Modes

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

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

To view the current options set for the service timestamps command, use the show running-config command.

show alarms
Display the active major and minor alarms on the system.

Syntax
show alarms

56 | Control and Monitoring
show command-history

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

Syntax
show command-history

Defaults
None

Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version  Description
9.9(0.0)  Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0)  Supported on the FN IOM Aggregator.
8.3.17.0  Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
One trace log message is generated for each command. No password information is saved to this file.

Example
Dell# show command-history
[4/20 10:27:23]: CMD-(CLI):[enable] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:23]: CMD-(CLI):[configure terminal] by default from console
  Repeated 1 time.
[4/20 10:27:23]: CMD-(CLI):[snmp-server community public ro] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:23]: CMD-(CLI):[logging 172.16.1.162] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:23]: CMD-(CLI):[logging 10.10.10.4] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[logging 10.1.2.4] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[logging 172.31.1.4] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[logging 133.33.33.4] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[management route 172.16.1.0 /24 10.11.209.4] by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[service timestamps log datetime]by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[line console 0]by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[exec-timeout 0]by default from console
[4/20 10:27:24]: CMD-(CLI):[exit]by default from console
[4/20 10:27:29]: CMD-(CLI):[show version]by default from console
[4/20 10:27:56]: CMD-(CLI):[show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/3]by default from console
[4/20 10:55:8]: CMD-(CLI):[show lldp neighbors]by default from console
[4/20 15:17:6]: CMD-(CLI):[show cam-acl]by default from console
[4/20 16:34:59]: CMD-(CLI):[show running-config interface tengigabitethernet 0/55]by default from console
[4/20 16:38:14]: CMD-(CLI):[show vlan]by default from console
[5/4 9:11:52]: CMD-(TEL0):[show version]by admin from vty0 (10.11.68.14)
[5/4 9:12:9]: CMD-(TEL0):[show hosts]by admin from vty0 (10.11.68.14)
[5/4 9:14:38]: CMD-(TEL0):[show arp]by admin from vty0 (10.11.68.14)
[5/4 9:19:29]: CMD-(TEL0):[enable]by admin from vty0 (10.11.68.14)
[5/4 9:19:35]: CMD-(TEL0):[configure]by admin from vty0 (10.11.68.14)
Dell#

Related Commands
  clear command history — clears the command history log.

show configuration lock

Display the configuration lock status.

Syntax
  show configuration lock

Defaults
  None

Command Modes
  EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
  All Modes

Command History
  Version  Description
  9.9(0.0)     Introduced on the FN IOM.
  9.4(0.0)     Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  8.3.17.0     Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
  The type may be auto, manual, or rollback. When set to auto, Dell Networking OS automatically
  denies access to CONFIGURATION mode to all other users every time the user on the listed VTY
  line enters CONFIGURATION mode. When set to manual, the user on the listed VTY line must
  explicitly set the lock each time before entering CONFIGURATION mode. Rollback indicates
  that Dell Networking OS is in a rollback process. The line number shown in the output can
  be used to send the messages to that session or release a lock on a VTY line.

Example
  Dell#show configuration lock
  Configure exclusively locked by the following line:
  Line        : vty 0
  Line number : 2
  User        : admin
  Type        : AUTO
  State       : LOCKED
  Ip address  : 10.11.9.97
  Dell#
show cpu-traffic-stats

Display the CPU traffic statistics.

Syntax

show cpu-traffic-stats [port number | all]

Parameters

port number (OPTIONAL) Enter the port number to display traffic statistics on that port only. The range is from 1 to 1568.

all (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword all to display traffic statistics on all the interfaces receiving traffic, sorted based on the traffic.

Defaults

all

Command Modes

EXEC

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

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

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

Example

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

Related Commands

debug cpu-traffic-stats — enables CPU traffic statistics for debugging.

show debugging

View a list of all enabled debugging processes.

Syntax

show debugging

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
show diag

Display the diagnostics information.

Syntax

```
show diag {information | stack-unit number [detail | summary]] | testcase}
```

Parameters

- **information**: Enter the keyword `information` to view current diagnostics information in the system.
- **stack-unit unit-id**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then the `unit-id` to display information on a specific stack member. The range is from 0 to 5.
- **detail**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `detail` to view detailed diagnostics information.
- **summary**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `summary` to view a summary of the diagnostics information.
- **testcase**: Enter the keyword `testcase` to view current diagnostics testcases available in the system.

Defaults

Summary

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

- **Version**: 
  - 9.9(0.0): Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0): Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - 8.3.17.0: Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

show environment

Displays the system component status (for example, temperature or voltage).

Syntax

```
show environment [all | stack-unit unit-id]
```

Parameters

- **all**: Enter the keyword `all` to view all components.
- **stack-unit unit-id**: Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then the `unit-id` to display information on a specific stack member. The range is from 0 to 5.
thermal sensor

Enter the keywords thermal-sensor to view all components.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (all)

```plaintext
Dell#show environment all
-- Unit Environment Status --
Unit Status Temp  Voltage TempStatus
--------------------------------------
* 1   online    66C   ok      2
* Management Unit
-- Thermal Sensor Readings (deg C) --
Unit Sensor0 Sensor1 Sensor2 Sensor3 Sensor4 Sensor5 Sensor6 Sensor7 Sensor8 Sensor9
-----------------------------------------------------------------
1   51     51    63     61      61      61     67     61
64     66
Dell#
```

Example (stack-unit)

```plaintext
Dell#show environment stack-unit
-- Unit Environment Status --
Unit Status Temp  Voltage TempStatus
------------------------------------------
* 1   online    66C   ok      2
* Management Unit
Dell#
```

Example (thermal-sensor)

```plaintext
Dell#show environment thermal-sensor
-- Thermal Sensor Readings (deg C) --
Unit Sensor0 Sensor1 Sensor2 Sensor3 Sensor4 Sensor5 Sensor6 Sensor7 Sensor8 Sensor9
-----------------------------------------------------------------
1   51     51    64     61      61      61     67     61
64     66
Dell#
```

**show inventory**

Displays the switch type, components (including media), and Dell Networking OS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.

**Syntax**

```
show inventory [media slot][optional-module]
```

**Parameters**

- **media slot** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword media then the stack ID of the stack member you want to display pluggable media inventory.
optional-module

OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `optional-module` to display optional module information.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

EXEC

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description

8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

If there are no fiber ports in the unit, just the header under `show inventory media` displays. If there are fiber ports but no optics inserted, the output displays "Media not present or accessible".

Example

Dell#show inventory
System Type            : PE-FN-410S-IOA
System Mode            : 1.0
Software Version       :

Unit Type                  Serial Number  Part Number  Rev  Piece Part ID            Rev  Svc Tag  Exprs Svc Code
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
* 0  PowerEdge-FN-410S-IOA TW000000000020 0TVVPX01  X01  TW-0TVVPX-00000-000-0020 X01  N/A      N/A
    - Management Unit

Software Protocol Configured

DCBX
FIP Snooping
iSCSI
LLDP
SNMP
Dell#

Example (media)

Dell#show inventory media ?
<0-5>                   Slot number
|                       Pipe through a command
Dell#show inventory media
Slot   Port     Type        Media               Serial Number        F10Qualified
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 0      9     SFP+        10GBASE-CU1M        APF11380028XGQ           Yes
 0     10     SFP+        10GBASE-CU2M        APF12090032HDL           Yes
 0     11     SFP+        10GBASE-CU2M        APF12090032HFB           Yes
 0     12     SFP+        10GBASE-CU0.5M      APF12490013FP2           Yes
Dell#

Example (optional-module)

Dell#show inventory optional-module
Unit  Slot   Expected    Inserted    Next Boot    Status/Power(On/Off)
------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1     0       SFP+       SFP+          AUTO     Good/On
 1     1      QSFP+      QSFP+          AUTO     Good/On
    * - Mismatch
Dell#

Related Commands

`show config` (from INTERFACE VLAN mode) — displays information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

**show memory**

Display current memory usage on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Syntax**

```
show memory [stack-unit 0-5]
```

**Parameters**

- `stack-unit 0-5` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then the stack unit ID of the stack member to display memory information on the designated stack member.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
show memory

Display memory usage information.

Syntax
show memory

Parameters

show processes cpu

Display CPU usage information based on processes running.

Syntax
show processes cpu [management-unit 1-99 [details] | stack-unit 0-5 | summary | ipc | memory [stack-unit 0-5]]

Parameters

management-unit 1-99 [details]

(stack-unit 0-5) Enter the keywords stack-unit then the stack member ID. The range is from 0 to 5.

As an option of the show processes cpu command, this option displays CPU usage for the designated stack member. Or, as an option of memory, this option limits the output of memory statistics to the designated stack member. Refer to Example (stack-unit).

summary

(Optional) Enter the keyword summary to view a summary view CPU utilization of processes related to line card processing. Refer to Example (summary).

ipc

(Optional) Enter the keyword ipc to display interprocess communication statistics.

memory

(Optional) Enter the keyword memory to display memory statistics. Refer to Example (memory).
Example (summary) Dell#show processes cpu summary

CPU utilization 5Sec 1Min 5Min
-------------------------------------------
UNIT1 4% 3% 2%

Example (management-unit) Dell#show processes cpu management-unit 5

CPU utilization for five seconds: 4%/0%; one minute: 4%; five minutes: 4%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Runtime(ms)</th>
<th>Invoked</th>
<th>uSecs</th>
<th>5Sec</th>
<th>1Min</th>
<th>5Min</th>
<th>TTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00000000</td>
<td>2120</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>2472940</td>
<td>247294</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysdip</td>
<td>495560</td>
<td>49556</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysd</td>
<td>34310</td>
<td>3431</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lacp</td>
<td>0x00000121</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iscsiOpt</td>
<td>0x000001e4</td>
<td>49556</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (stack-unit) Dell#show process cpu stack-unit 1

CPU utilization for five seconds: 4%/0%; one minute: 3%; five minutes: 2%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>Runtime(ms)</th>
<th>Invoked</th>
<th>uSecs</th>
<th>5Sec</th>
<th>1Min</th>
<th>5Min</th>
<th>TTY</th>
<th>Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x763a3000</td>
<td>17981680</td>
<td>1798168</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>2.67%</td>
<td>2.67%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>KP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x762ba000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>debuggt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x762d9000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>F10StkMgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x762f8000</td>
<td>214590</td>
<td>21459</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>lcMgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x76319000</td>
<td>7890</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>dla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x76344000</td>
<td>155770</td>
<td>15577</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>sysAdmTsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x76363000</td>
<td>583230</td>
<td>58323</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>timerMgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x76381000</td>
<td>658850</td>
<td>65885</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x76299000</td>
<td>80110</td>
<td>8011</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>diagagt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x763c3000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>evagt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (memory) Dell#show processes memory

Memory Statistics Of Stack Unit 1 (bytes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TaskName</th>
<th>TotalAllocated</th>
<th>TotalFreed</th>
<th>MaxHeld</th>
<th>CurrentHolding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcoecntrl</td>
<td>270336</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9277440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iscsiOpt</td>
<td>114688</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7380992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcpclient</td>
<td>552960</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1626112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndpm</td>
<td>618496</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7389184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrrp</td>
<td>335782</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7712768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frrp</td>
<td>180224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7192576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xstp</td>
<td>2740224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9445376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim</td>
<td>1007616</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>7585792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>225280</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igmp</td>
<td>417792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14774272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrtm</td>
<td>5496832</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12636160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l2mgr</td>
<td>1040384</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42471424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example (stack-unit)

Dell#show process memory stack-unit 1
Total: 2147483648, MaxUsed:  499040256, CurrentUsed: 499040256, CurrentFree: 1648443392

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TaskName</th>
<th>TotalAllocated</th>
<th>TotalFreed</th>
<th>MaxHeld</th>
<th>CurrentHolding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcoecntrl</td>
<td>270336</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>9277440</td>
</tr>
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<td>f10appioserv</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iscsiOpt</td>
<td>114688</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7380992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhclient</td>
<td>552960</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1626112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndpm</td>
<td>618496</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>7389184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrrp</td>
<td>335872</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>712768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frrp</td>
<td>180224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7192576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
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<tr>
<td>xstp</td>
<td>2740224</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>9445376</td>
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<tr>
<td>f10appioserv</td>
<td>225280</td>
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<td>igmp</td>
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<td>14774272</td>
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<td>225280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>192512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrtm</td>
<td>5496832</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12636160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

- **show diag** — displays the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.
- **show hardware system-flow** — displays Layer 3 ACL or GoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.
- **show interfaces stack-unit** — displays information on all interfaces on a specific stack member.
- **show processes memory** — displays CPU usage information based on running processes.

### show processes ipc flow-control

Displays the single window protocol queue (SWPQ) statistics.

**Syntax**

```
show processes ipc flow-control [cp]
```

**Parameters**

- **cp**

  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `cp` to view the control processor’s SWPQ statistics.

**Defaults**

- none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege
**Supported Modes**

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source QID /Tx Process</td>
<td>Source Service Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination QID/Rx Process</td>
<td>Destination Service Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cur Len</td>
<td>Current number of messages enqueued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Mark</td>
<td>Highest number of packets in the queue at any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#of to / Timeout</td>
<td>Timeout count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#of Retr /Retries</td>
<td>Number of retransmissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#msg Sent/Msg Sent/</td>
<td>Number of messages sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#msg Ackd/Ack Rcvd</td>
<td>Number of messages acknowledged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retr /Available Retra</td>
<td>Number of retries left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total/ Max Retra</td>
<td>Number of retries allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important Points:**

- The SWP provides flow control-based reliable communication between the sending and receiving software tasks.
- A sending task enqueues messages into the SWP queue for a receiving task and waits for an acknowledgement.
- If no response is received within a defined period of time, the SWP timeout mechanism resubmits the message at the head of the FIFO queue.
- After retrying a defined number of times, the SWP-2-NOMETIMEOUT timeout message is generated.
- In the example, a retry (Retries) value of zero indicates that the SWP mechanism reached the maximum number of retransmissions without an acknowledgement.

**Example**

```
Dell#show processes ipc flow-control
Q Statistics on CP Processor
TxProcess RxProcess  Cur    High  Time  Retr  Msg  Ack  Aval  Max
Len   Mark  Out   ies  Sent  Rcvd  Retra Retra ACL0  RTM0
0   0     0     0        0      0   10   10
DIFFSERV0     0   0     0     0        0      0   10   10
ACL0    IGMP0     0   0     0     0        0      0   10   10
ACL0    PIM0      0   0     0     0        0      0   10   10
LACP0   IFMGR0    0   24     0     0       34     34   25   25
STP0    L2PM0     0   0     0     0        0      0   25   25
L2PM0   STP0      0   1     0     0        2      2   25   25
FRRP0   L2PM0     0   0     0     0        0      0   25   25
DHCP0   ACL0      0   0     0     0        0      0   25   25
DHCP0   IPMGR0    0   0     0     0        0      0   25   25
DHCP0   IFMGR0    0   0     0     0        0      0   25   25
```
show processes memory

Display memory usage information based on processes running in the system.

Syntax

```
show processes memory {management-unit | stack unit {0–5 | all | summary}}
```

Parameters

- **management-unit**: Enter the keywords `management-unit` for CPU memory usage of the stack management unit.
- **stack unit 0–5**: Enter the keywords `stack unit` then a stack unit ID of the member unit for which to display memory usage on the forwarding processor.
- **all**: Enter the keyword `all` for detailed memory usage on all stack members.
- **summary**: Enter the keyword `summary` for a brief summary of memory availability and usage on all stack members.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

```
show processes memory output
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>Total system memory available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxUsed:</td>
<td>Total maximum memory used ever (history indicated with time stamp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CurrentUsed:</td>
<td>Total memory currently in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CurrentFree:</td>
<td>Total system memory available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SharedUsed:</td>
<td>Total used shared memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SharedFree:</td>
<td>Total free shared memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Process ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Process Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResSize</td>
<td>Actual resident size of the process in memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Process test, stack, and data size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocs</td>
<td>Total dynamic memory allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frees</td>
<td>Total dynamic memory freed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The output for the `show process memory` command displays the memory usage statistics running on CP part (sysd) of the system. The sysd is an aggregate task that handles all the tasks running on the M I/O Aggregator’s CP.

The output of the `show memory` command and this command differ based on which the Dell Networking OS processes are counted.

- In the `show memory` output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes.
- In the output of this command, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes plus the size of the system processes.

**Example**

```
Dell#show processes memory stack-unit 1
Total:2147483648, MaxUsed:499040256, CurrentUsed:499040256, CurrentFree:1648443392

TaskName    TotalAllocated TotalFreed MaxHeld  CurrentHolding
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
fcoecntrl      270336       0          0       9277440
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
iscsiOpt       114688       0          0       7380992
dhclient       552960       0          0       1626112
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
ndpm           618496       0          0       7389184
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
vrrp           335872       0          0       7712768
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
frrp           180224       0          0       7192576
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
xstp           2740224      0          0       9445376
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
pm              1007616      0          0       7585792
f10appioserv   225280       0          0       192512
igmp            417792       0          0       14774272
f10appioserv   5496832      0          0       12636160
--More--
```

**Example**

```
Dell#show processes memory management-unit
Total:2147483648, MaxUsed:499093504 [07/23/2012 17:42:16]
CurrentUsed:499093504, CurrentFree:1648390144

PID  Process   ResSize   Size    Allocs   Frees   Max Current
633  fcoecntrl  9277440  270336  1380528  132512  1281144  1248016
289  iscsiOpt   7380992  114688  23262   16564   23262   6698
476  dhclient   1626112  552960  0       0       0       0
521  ndpm       7389184  618496  4848    0       4848    4848
160  vrrp       7712768  335872  880    0       880     880
318  frrp       7192576  180224  71086   66256   21394   4830
218  xstp       9445376  2740224 21858   0       21858   21858
277  pm         7585792  1007616 62168   0       62168   62168
--More--
```
show revision

Displays the revision numbers of all stack-units.

Syntax
show revision

Command Modes
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example (Command)
Dell#show revision
-- Stack unit 1 --
IOM SYSTEM CPLD : 1
Dell#

show server-interfaces

Displays server port information.

Syntax
show server-interfaces{brief|detail}

Command Modes
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
Version 8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example (brief Command)
Dell#show server-interfaces brief

---------------- show server ports brief ----------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/1</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/2</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/3</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/4</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/5</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/6</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/7</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/8</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

----------------------------------- show lacp ---------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port-channel 1</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dell#
show system

Displays the current status of all stack members or a specific stack member.

Syntax

show system [brief | stack-unit unit-id]

Parameters

brief (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword brief to view an abbreviated list of system information.

stack-unit unit-id (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords stack-unit then the stack member ID for information on the stack member. The range is from 0 to 5.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example (show system brief command)

Dell#show system brief
Stack MAC : 00:01:e8:00:ab:03
-- Stack Info --
Unit UnitType Status ReqTyp CurTyp Version Ports
-----------------------------------------------
0 Member not present
1 Management online I/O-Aggregator I/O-Aggregator 8-3-17-38 56

8-3-17-38 56
Example (stack-unit command)

Dell#show system stack-unit 1
-- Unit 1 --
Unit Type : Management Unit
Status : online
Next Boot : online
Required Type : I/O-Aggregator - 34-port GE/TE (XL)
Current Type : I/O-Aggregator - 34-port GE/TE (XL)
Master priority : 0
Hardware Rev : 01
Num Ports : 56
Up Time : 4 day, 7 hr, 9 min
FTOS Version : 8-3-17-38
Jumbo Capable : yes
POE Capable : no
Boot Flash : A: 4.0.1.0bt [booted] B: 4.0.1.0bt1
Boot Selector : 4.0.0.0bt
Memory Size : 2147483648 bytes
Temperature : 67C
Voltage : ok
Switch Power : GOOD
Product Name : I/O Aggregator
Mfg By : DELL
Mfg Date :
Serial Number : 00000000000000
Part Number : NVH81X01
Piece Part ID : 00-NVH81X-00000-000-0000
PPID Revision : 01
Service Tag : N/A
Expr Svc Code : N/A
Chassis Svce Tag: RTWB200
Fabric Id : C2
Asset tag : test
PSOC FW Rev : 0xb
ICT Test Date : 0-0-0
ICT Test Info : 0x0
Max Power Req : 31488
Fabric Type : 0x3
Fabric Maj Ver : 0x1
Fabric Min Ver : 0x0
SW Manageability : 0x4
HW Manageability : 0x1
Max Boot Time : 3 minutes
Link Tuning : unsupported
Auto Reboot : enabled
Burned In MAC : 00:01:e8:00:ab:03
No Of MACs : 3
Dell#

Related Commands

asset-tag — Assign and store unique asset-tag to the stack member.

show version — Displays the Dell version.

show processes memory — Displays the memory usage based on the running processes.

show system stack-ports — Displays information about the stack ports on all switches in the stack.

show diag — Displays the data plane and management plane input and output statistics of a particular stack member.
**show tech-support**

Displays a collection of data from other show commands, necessary for Dell Networking technical support to perform troubleshooting on Aggregators.

**Syntax**

```
show tech-support [stack-unit unit-id | page]
```

**Parameters**

- `stack-unit` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `stack-unit` to view CPU memory usage for the stack member designated by `unit-id`. The range is 0 to 5.
- `page` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `page` to view 24 lines of text at a time. Press the SPACE BAR to view the next 24 lines. Press the ENTER key to view the next line of text.

When using the pipe command (`| `), enter one of these keywords to filter command output. Refer to **CLI Basics** for details on filtering commands.

- `save` Enter the keyword `save` to save the command output.

  flash: Save to local flash drive (`flash://filename (max 20 chars)`)

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</table>

**Usage Information**

Without the `page` or `stack-unit` option, the command output is continuous, use Ctrl-z to interrupt the command output.

The `save` option works with other filtering commands. This allows you to save specific information of a show command. The `save` entry must always be the last option.

For example: `Dell#show tech-support | grep regular-expression | except regular-expression | find regular-expression | save flash://result`

This display output is an accumulation of the same information that is displayed when you execute one of the following `show` commands:

- show cam
- show clock
- show environment
- show file
- show interfaces
- show inventory
- show processes cpu
- show processes memory
- show running-conf
Example (save)

Dell#show tech-support ?
page       Page through output
stack-unit Unit Number
|           Pipe through a command
<cr>
Dell#show tech-support stack-unit 1 ?
page       Page through output
|           Pipe through a command
<cr>
Dell#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | ?
except S  how only text that does not match a pattern
find       Search for the first occurrence of a pattern
grep       Show only text that matches a pattern
no-more     Don't paginate output
save       Save output to a file
Dell#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save ?
flash:     Save to local file system (flash://filename (max 20 chars) )
usbflash:  Save to local file system (usbflash://filename (max 20 chars) )
Dell#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save flash://LauraSave
Start saving show command report .......
Dell#

Example (support)

Dell#show tech-support stack-unit 1
------------------------------------------------ show version
----------------------------------
Dell Networking Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Networking Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Networking Application Software Version: E8-3-17-38
Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Dell Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Build Time: Thu Jul 19 05:59:59 PDT 2012
Build Path: /sites/sjc/work/swsystems01-2/ravisubramani/ravis-8317/SW/SRC/"
Cp_src/
Tacacs
FTOS uptime is 4 day(s), 7 hour(s), 14 minute(s)
System image file is "dv-m1000e-2-b2"
System Type: I/O-Aggregator
Control Processor: MIPS RMI XLP with 2147483648 bytes of memory.
1 34-port GE/TE (XL)
56 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
------------------------------------------------ show clock
------------------------------------------------ show running-config
--------------------------------------
Current Configuration ...
! Version E8-3-17-38
! Last configuration change at Mon Jul 23 17:10:18 2012 by default
!
boot system stack-unit 1 primary tftp://10.11.9.21/dv-m1000e-2-b2
boot system stack-unit 1 default system: A:
boot system gateway 10.11.209.62
!
redundancy auto-synchronize full
!
service timestamps log datetime
!
hostname FTOS
----------------------------- show ip management route
-----------------------------
Destination Gateway State
1
--More--
Dell#

Related Commands

- show version — displays the Dell Networking OS version.
- show system — displays the current switch status.
- show environment — displays system component status.
- show processes memory — displays memory usage based on the running processes.

**show uplink brief**

Displays the uplink port information.

**Syntax**

`show uplink {brief|detail}`

**Parameters**

- **brief**: Enter the keyword `brief` to display a brief summary of the uplink port information.
- **detail**: Enter the keyword `detail` to display uplink port information with description.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Example (brief)**

Dell#show uplink brief
------------------------ show uplink brief ------------------------
Interface               OK Status   Protocol Description
TenGigabitEthernet 0/41 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/43 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/44 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/45 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/46 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/47 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/48 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/49 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/50 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/51 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/52 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/53 NO up       down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/54 NO up       down
show util-threshold cpu

Displays the set CPU utilization threshold values.

Syntax

```
show util-threshold cpu
```

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

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</table>

Usage Information

This command displays all CPU utilization thresholds of the management, standby, and stack-units.

show util-threshold memory

Displays the set memory utilization threshold values.

Syntax

```
show util-threshold memory
```
ssh-peer-stack-unit

Open an SSH connection to the peer stack-unit.

Syntax

ssh-peer-stack-unit [-| username]

Parameters

-| username (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword - | followed by your username. Default: The username associated with the terminal.

Defaults
Not configured.

Command Modes
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.6(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

telnet

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

Syntax
telnet {host | ip-address [/source-interface]}

Parameters

host Enter the name of a server.
ip-address Enter the IPv4 address in dotted decimal format of the server.
source-interface (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords /source-interface then the interface information to include the source interface. Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.

- For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
Telnet to link-local addresses is not supported.

telnet-peer-stack-unit

Open a telnet connection to the peer stack-unit.

**Syntax**
telnet-peer-stack-unit

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**terminal length**

Configure the number of lines displayed on the terminal screen.

**Syntax**
terminal length screen-length

To return to the default values, use the no terminal length command.

**Parameters**
- **screen-length**

  Enter a number of lines. Entering zero will cause the terminal to display without pausing. The range is from 0 to 512.

  Default: 24 lines
terminal monitor

Configure the Dell Networking OS to display messages on the monitor/terminal.

Syntax

    terminal monitor

To return to default settings, use the no terminal monitor command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

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</table>

terminal xml

Enable XML mode in Telnet and SSH client sessions.

Syntax

    terminal xml

To exit the XML mode, use the no terminal monitor command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes
Command History

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

This command enables XML input mode where you can either cut and paste XML requests or enter the XML requests line-by-line.

**trace route**

View the packet path to a specific device.

**Syntax**

```
traceroute { host | ip-address }
```

**Parameters**

- **host**: Enter the name of device.
- **ip-address**: Enter the IP address of the device in dotted decimal format.

**Defaults**

Timeout = 5 seconds; Probe count = 3; 30 hops max; 40 byte packet size; UDP port = 33434

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</table>

**Usage Information**

When you enter the traceroute command without specifying an IP address (Extended Traceroute), you are prompted for a target and source IP address, timeout in seconds (default is 5), a probe count (default is 3), minimum TTL (default is 1), maximum TTL (default is 30), and port number (default is 33434). To keep the default setting for those parameters, press the ENTER key.

**Example (IPv4)**

```
Dell#traceroute www.force10networks.com
Translating “www.force10networks.com”...domain server (10.11.0.1)
[OK]
Type Ctrl-C to abort.

Tracing the route to www.force10networks.com (10.11.84.18),
30 hops max, 40 byte packets

TTL Hostname Probe1    Probe2    Probe3
1 10.11.199.190 001.000 ms 001.000 ms 002.000 ms
2 gwegress-sjc-02.force10networks.com (10.11.30.126) 005.000 ms 001.000 ms 001.000 ms
3 fw-sjc-01.force10networks.com (10.11.127.254) 000.000 ms 000.000 ms 000.000 ms
4 www.force10networks.com (10.11.84.18) 000.000 ms 000.000 ms 000.000 ms
Dell#
```

**Related Commands**

- `ping` — Tests the connectivity to a device.
**undebug all**

Disable all debug operations on the system.

**Syntax**

```
undebug all
```

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**write**

Copy the current configuration to either the startup-configuration file or the terminal.

**Syntax**

```
write {memory | terminal}
```

**Parameters**

- **memory**

  Enter the keyword memory to copy the current running configuration to the startup configuration file. This command is similar to the `copy running-config startup-config` command.

- **terminal**

  Enter the keyword terminal to copy the current running configuration to the terminal. This command is similar to the `show running-config` command.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</table>

**Usage Information**

The `write memory` command saves the running-configuration to the file labeled startup-configuration. When using a LOCAL CONFIG FILE other than the startup-config not named “startup-configuration”, the running-config is not saved to that file; use the `copy` command to save any running-configuration changes to that local file.
All commands in this chapter are in u-Boot mode. These commands are supported on the Dell Networking Aggregator only.

To access this mode, hit the Esc key when the following line appears on the console during a system boot: Hit Esc key to interrupt autoboott:

You enter u-Boot immediately, as indicated by the BOOT_USER# prompt.

**NOTE:** Only the most frequently used commands available in uBoot mode are described in this chapter.

In uBoot mode, you cannot use the Tab key for command completion.

Topics:
- boot change
- boot selection
- boot show net config retries
- boot write net config retries
- boot zero
- default gateway
- enable
- help
- ignore enable password
- ignore startup-config
- interface management ethernet ip address
- no default gateway
- no interface management ethernet ip address
- reload
- show boot blc
- show boot selection
- show bootflash
- show bootvar
- show default gateway
- show interface management ethernet
- show interface management port config
- syntax help

## boot change

Change the operating system boot parameters.

**Syntax**

```
boot change [primary | secondary | default]
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
boot selection
Change the ROM bootstrap bootflash partition.

Syntax
boot selection\[a | b\]

Command Modes
• uBoot

Command History
Version 8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

boot show net config retries
Show the number of retries for network boot configuration failure.

Syntax
boot show net config retries

Command Modes
uBoot

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
BOOT_USER# boot show net config retries
Number of Network Boot Config Retries is : 0
BOOT_USER #

boot write net config retries
Set the number of retries for network boot configuration failure.

Syntax
boot write net config retries <int>

Command Modes
uBoot

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
Example

BOOT_USER # boot write net config retries 2
Updated number of Network Boot Config retries to 2.
BOOT_USER #

**boot zero**

Clears the primary, secondary, or default boot parameters.

**Syntax**

```
boot zero [primary| secondary| default]
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

**default gateway**

Set the default gateway IP address.

**Syntax**

```
default-gateway <ip-address>
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

**enable**

Change the access privilege level.

**Syntax**

```
enable [user| admin]
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>
help

Displays the help menu.

**Syntax**

help

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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**Example**

BOOT_USER # help
***** Dell Force10 Boot Interface Help Information *****
Current access level: USER LEVEL
Use "syntax help" for more information on syntax.
Available command list (22 commands total):
  boot change [primary|secondary|default]
  change operating system boot parameters
  boot selection [a|b]
  change the rom bootstrap bootflash partition
  boot show net config retries
  show number of retries for network boot config failure
  boot write net config retries <int>
  write number of retries for network boot config failure
  boot zero [primary|secondary|default]
  zero operating system boot parameters
  default-gateway <ip-address>
  default-gateway - set the default gateway ip address
  enable [user|admin]
  change access privilege level
  help
  display help menu
  -(36%)-Use <CR> to continue, q to stop:
BOOT_USER #

ignore enable password

Ignore the enabled password.

**Syntax**

ignore enable-password

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
**ignore startup-config**

Ignore the system startup configuration.

- **Syntax**: `ignore startup-config`
- **Command Modes**: uBoot
- **Supported Modes**: All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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**interface management ethernet ip address**

Set the management port IP address and mask.

- **Syntax**: `interface management ethernet ip address <ip/mask>`
- **Command Modes**: uBoot
- **Supported Modes**: All Modes

**Command History**

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**no default gateway**

Clear the default gateway IP address.

- **Syntax**: `no default-gateway`
- **Command Modes**: uBoot
- **Supported Modes**: All Modes

**Command History**

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</tbody>
</table>
### no interface management ethernet ip address

Clear the management port IP address and mask.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>no interface management ethernet ip address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>uBoot</td>
</tr>
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**Command History**

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</table>

### reload

Reload the switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>reload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>uBoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Command History**

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</table>

### show boot blc

Show the boot loop counter value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>show boot blc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>uBoot</td>
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</table>
Example
BOOT_USER # show boot blc ?
Total 1 possible command found.
Possible command list:
    show boot blc
    show the boot loop counter value
BOOT_USER # show boot blc
Boot Loop Counter : 10

BOOT_USER #

show boot selection
Displays the ROM bootstrap bootflash partition.
Syntax
    show boot selection
Command Modes
    uBoot
Supported Modes
    All Modes
Command History

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Example
BOOT_USER # show boot blc ?
Total 1 possible command found.
Possible command list:
    show boot blc
    show the boot loop counter value
BOOT_USER # show boot blc
Boot Loop Counter : 10

BOOT_USER #

show bootflash
Show the summary of boot flash information.
Syntax
    show bootflash
Command Modes
    uBoot
Supported Modes
    All Modes
Command History

<table>
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Example
BOOT_USER # show bootflash
GENERAL BOOTFLASH INFO
========================
Bootflash Partition A:
show bootvar

Show the summary of operating system boot parameters.

Syntax
show bootvar

Command Modes
uBoot

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
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Example

BOOT_USER # show bootvar

PRIMARY OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
=========================================
boot device                      : tftp
file name                        : premnath
Management Etherenet IP address  : 10.16.130.134/16
Server IP address                : 10.16.127.35
Default Gateway IP address       : 15.0.0.1
Management Etherenet MAC address : 00:01:E8:43:DE:DF

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

DEFAULT OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
=========================================
boot device                      : tftp
file name                         : FTOS-XL-8-3-16-99.bin
Management Etherenet IP address   : 10.16.130.134/16
Server IP address                 : 10.16.127.53
Default Gateway IP address        : 15.0.0.1
Management Etherenet MAC address  : 00:01:E8:43:DE:DF

BOOT_USER #
### show default gateway

Displays the default gateway IP address.

**Syntax**

```
show default-gateway
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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**Example**

```
BOOT_USER # show default-gateway
Gateway IP address: 15.0.0.1
BOOT_USER #
```

### show interface management ethernet

Show the management port IP address and mask.

**Syntax**

```
show interface management ethernet
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>

**Example**

```
BOOT_USER # show interface management ethernet
Management ethernet IP address: 10.16.130.134/16
BOOT_USER #
```

### show interface management port config

Show the management port boot characteristics.

**Syntax**

```
show interface management port config
```

**Command Modes**

uBoot

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</table>
Example

BOOT_USER # show interface management port config
Management ethernet Port Configuration: no Auto Negotiate
Management ethernet Port Configuration: 100M
Management ethernet Port Configuration: full duplex
BOOT_USER #

syntax help

Show the syntax information.

Syntax help

Command Modes uBoot

Supported Modes All Modes

Command History

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Configuration Cloning

Configuration Cloning enables you to clone the configuration from one aggregator to the other. It identifies a source aggregator where running configuration is check-pointed, extracted and downloaded to the target aggregator for further use. The target aggregator checks the compatibility of the cloning file regarding the mode, port types and optional modules. The target aggregator further takes care of the conflicting configurations and appropriately proceeds with the application of the cloning configuration.

clone-config apply

Apply the cloning configuration file on the target aggregator.

Syntax

```
clone-config apply [file-name filename][output xml]
```

Parameters

- `apply` Enter the keyword apply to apply the cloning configuration.
- `file-name filename` Enter the keywords file-name to specify the user-defined cloning configuration file name in flash. By default, the file name is cloning-config.
- `output xml` Enter the keywords output xml to enable the command output status to be displayed in the XML format.

Defaults

cloning-config

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version Description

9.10(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM and M I/O Aggregator.

clone-config check

Check the cloning configuration file compatibility with the current configurations on the target aggregator.

Syntax

```
clone-config check [file-name filename][output xml]
```

Parameters

- `check` Enter the keyword check to check the cloning configuration compatibility.
- `file-name filename` Enter the keywords file-name to specify the user-defined cloning configuration file name in flash. By default, the file name is cloning-config.
- `output xml` Enter the keywords output xml to enable the command output status to be displayed in the XML format.

Defaults

cloning-config

Command Modes

EXEC
clone-config create

Create the cloning configuration.

Syntax

```
clone-config create [file-name filename][output xml]
```

Parameters

- **create**: Enter the keyword `create` to create the cloning configuration file.
- **file-name filename**: Enter the keywords `file-name` to save the cloning configuration in user-defined filename. By default, it gets stored in flash under the filename `cloning-config`.
- **output xml**: Enter the keywords `output xml` to enable the command output status to be displayed in the XML format.

Defaults

- `cloning-config`

Command Modes

- EXEC

Command History

<table>
<thead>
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Data Center Bridging (DCB)

Data center bridging (DCB) refers to a set of IEEE Ethernet enhancements that provide data centers with a single, robust, converged network to support multiple traffic types, including local area network (LAN), server, and storage traffic. DCB features are auto-configured in standalone mode.

The Dell Networking OS commands for DCB features include 802.1Qbb priority-based flow control (PFC), 802.1Qaz enhanced transmission selection (ETS), and the data center bridging exchange (DCBX) protocol.

CLI commands for individual DCB features are as follows:

**DCB command**
- `dcb enable auto-detect on-next-reload`
- `show qos dcb-map`

**PFC Commands**
- `clear pfc counters`
- `show interface pfc`
- `show interface pfc statistics`

**ETS Commands**
- `clear ets counters`
- `show interface ets`

**DCBX Commands**
- `dcbx version`
- `clear dcbx counters`
- `show dcb`
- `show interface dcbx detail`

Topics:
- Fibre Channel over Ethernet for FC Flex IO Modules
- `advertise dcbx-appln-tlv`
- `advertise dcbx-tlv`
- `bandwidth-percentage`
- `clear dcbx counters`
- `clear ets counters`
- `clear pfc counters`
- `dcb-enable`
- `dcb enable pfc-queues`
- `dcb enable auto-detect on-next-reload`
- `dcb-map stack-unit all stack-ports all`
- `dcb pfc-shared-buffer-size`
- `dcb pfc-total-buffer-size`
Fibre Channel over Ethernet for FC Flex IO Modules

FCoE provides a converged Ethernet network that allows the combination of storage-area network (SAN) and LAN traffic on a Layer 2 link by encapsulating Fibre Channel data into Ethernet frames.

The Aggregator, installed with the FC Flex IO module, functions as a top-of-rack edge switch that supports converged enhanced Ethernet (CEE) traffic — Fibre channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for storage, Interprocess Communication (IPC) for servers, and Ethernet local area network (LAN) (IP cloud) for data — as well as FC links to one or more storage area network (SAN) fabrics.

FCoE works with the Ethernet enhancements provided in Data Center Bridging (DCB) to support lossless (no-drop) SAN and LAN traffic. In addition, DCB provides flexible bandwidth sharing for different traffic types, such as LAN and SAN, according to 802.1p priority classes of service. DCBx should be enabled on the system before the FIP snooping feature is enabled.

All of the commands that are supported for FCoE on the I/O Aggregator apply to the FC Flex IO modules. Similarly, all of the configuration procedures and the settings that are applicable for FCoE on the I/O Aggregator are valid for the FC Flex IO modules.

advertise dcbx-appln-tlv

On a DCBX port with a manual role, configure the application priority TLVs advertised on the interface to DCBX peers.

**Syntax**

```
advertise dcbx-appln-tlv {fcoe | iscsi}
```
To remove the application priority TLVs, use the `no advertise dcbx-appln-tlv {fcoe | iscsi}` command.

**Parameters**

- **{fcoe | iscsi}**
  - Enter the application priority TLVs, where:
    - `fcoe`: enables the advertisement of FCoE in application priority TLVs.
    - `iscsi`: enables the advertisement of iSCSI in application priority TLVs.

**Defaults**

- Application priority TLVs are enabled to advertise FCoE and iSCSI.

**Command Modes**

- PROTOCOL LLDP

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(16.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

- To disable TLV transmission, use the `no` form of the command; for example, `no advertise dcbx-appln-tlv iscsi`.

---

**advertise dcbx-tlv**

On a DCBX port with a manual role, configure the PFC and ETS TLVs advertised to DCBX peers.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
advertise dcbx-tlv {ets-conf | ets-reco | pfc} [ets-conf | ets-reco | pfc] [ets-conf | ets-reco | pfc]
```

To remove the advertised ETS TLVs, use the `no advertise dcbx-tlv` command.

**Parameters**

- **{ets-conf | ets-reco | pfc}**
  - Enter the PFC and ETS TLVs advertised, where:
    - `ets-conf`: enables the advertisement of ETS configuration TLVs.
    - `ets-reco`: enables the advertisement of ETS recommend TLVs.
    - `pfc`: enables the advertisement of PFC TLVs.

**Defaults**

- All PFC and ETS TLVs are advertised.

**Command Modes**

- PROTOCOL LLDP

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.3(16.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage Information

You can configure the transmission of more than one TLV type at a time; for example: advertise dcbx-tlv ets-conf ets-reco.

You can enable ETS recommend TLVs (ets-reco) only if you enable ETS configuration TLVs (ets-conf). To disable TLV transmission, use the no form of the command; for example, no advertise dcbx-tlv pfc ets-reco.

DCBX requires that you enable LLDP to advertise DCBX TLVs to peers.

Configure DCBX operation at the INTERFACE level on a switch or globally on the switch. To verify the DCBX configuration on a port, use the show interface dcbx detail command.

**bandwidth-percentage**

Assign a percentage of weight to the class/queue.

**Syntax**

```
bandwidth-percentage percentage
```

To remove the bandwidth percentage, use the no bandwidth-percentage command.

**Parameters**

- **percentage**
  - Enter the percentage assignment of weight to the class/queue. The range is from 1 to 100% (granularity 1%).

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The unit of bandwidth percentage is 1%. A bandwidth percentage of 0 is allowed and disables the scheduling of that class. If the sum of the bandwidth percentages given to all eight classes exceeds 100%, the bandwidth percentage automatically scales down to 100%.

**Related Commands**

- **qos-policy-output** — creates a QoS output policy.

**clear dcbx counters**

Clear all DCBx TLV counters on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
clear dcbx counters tengigabitethernet slot/port
```

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
### clear ets counters

Clear ETS TLV counters.

**Syntax**

```
clear ets counters [tengigabitethernet slot/port]
```

**Parameters**

- **slot/port**
  - Enter the slot/port number.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### clear pfc counters

Clear the PFC TLV counters and PFC statistics on an interface or stack unit.

**Syntax**

```
clear pfc counters [port-type slot/port [statistics]]| [stack-unit {unit-number | all} stack-ports all]
```

**Parameters**

- **port-type**
  - Enter the keywords port-type then the slot/port information.
- **stack-unit unit number**
  - Enter the keywords stack-unit then the stack-unit number to clear. The range is from 0 to 5.
- **all stack-ports all**
  - Enter the keywords all stack-ports all to clear the counters on all interfaces.
- **statistics**
  - Enter the keyword statistics to clear only the hardware PFC counters.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage information: If you do not use the statistics parameter, both hardware and DCBx counters clear.

**dcb-enable**

Enable data center bridging.

**Syntax**
```
dcb enable
```
To disable DCB, use the no dcb enable command.

**Defaults**
none

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
DCB is not supported if you enable link-level flow control on one or more interfaces.

**dcb enable pfc-queues**

Configure the number of PFC queues.

**Syntax**
```
dcb enable pfc-queues value
```

**Parameters**
- **value**
  Enter the number of PFC queues. The range is from 1 to 4. The number of ports supported based on lossless queues configured will depend on the buffer.

**Default**
2

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION mode

**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN 2210S Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module platform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
You can configure up to a maximum of four lossless (PFC) queues. By configuring four lossless queues, you can configure four different priorities and assign a particular priority to each application that your network is used to process. For example, you can assign a higher priority for time-sensitive applications and a lower priority for other services, such as file transfers. You can configure the amount of buffer space to be allocated for each priority and...
the pause or resume thresholds for the buffer. This method of configuration enables you to effectively manage and administer the behavior of lossless queues.

**Example**

```plaintext
Dell(conf)#dcb pfc-queues 4
```

## dcb enable auto-detect on-next-reload

Enables or disables global DCB on a subsequent reload. Also internally configures PFC buffers based on DCB enable or disable. You must save and reload for the configurations to take effect. You can use the auto-detect keyword to re-enable IOA with the port-wise DCB auto detect feature.

**Syntax**

```
dcb enable [auto-detect | on-next-reload]
```

To disable global DCB on a subsequent reload, use the no dcb enable on-next-reload command.

**Parameters**

- **auto-detect**: Enter the keywords auto-detect to re-enable the Aggregator with port wise DCB auto detect feature.
- **on-next-reload**: Enter the keywords on-next-reload to apply DCB configurations on subsequent reload.

**Defaults**

DCB is globally enabled with auto-detect feature.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.3</td>
<td>Added auto-detect parameter on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (Disable)**

```plaintext
Dell#show dcb stack-unit 0 port-set 0
stack-unit 0 port-set 0
DCB Status: Enabled, PFC Queue Count: 4
stack-unit Total Buffer PFC Total Buffer PFC Shared Buffer PFC Available Buffer
PP         (KB)             (KB)          (KB)           (KB)
-------------------------------------------------------------------
0     3822             1912          832               450
Dell(conf)#
Dell#auto-detect
Dell#conf
Dell(conf)#no dcb enable on-next-reload
Dell(conf)#end
Dell#write memory
!
Mar 18 00:21:49: %STKUNIT0-M:CP %FILEMGR-5-FILESAVED: Copied running-config to startup-config in flash by default
Dell#reload
```

Proceed with reload [confirm yes/no]: y
syncing disks... done
unmounting file systems...
unmounting /f10/flash [/dev/ld0e]...
unmounting /usr [ufs:35]...
unmounting /lib [ufs:24]...
unmounting /tmp [ufs:21]...
unmounting /kern [kernfs]...
unmounting / (/dev/md0a)... done
rebooting...

```plaintext
Dell#show dcb stack-unit 0 port-set 0
stack-unit 0 port-set 0
DCB Status: Enabled, PFC Queue Count: 4
stack-unit Total Buffer PFC Total Buffer PFC Shared Buffer PFC Available Buffer
PP         (KB)             (KB)          (KB)           (KB)
-------------------------------------------------------------------
0     0    3822             1912          832               450
```
dcb-map stack-unit all stack-ports all

Apply the specified DCB map on all ports of the switch stack.

Syntax
dcb-map stack-unit all stack-ports all dcb-map-name
To remove the PFC and ETS settings in a DCB map from all stack units, use the `no dcb-map stack-unit all stack-ports all` command.

**Parameters**

- **dcb-map-name**
  
  Enter the name of the DCB map.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FC Flex IO Modules with I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The `dcb-map stack-unit all stack-ports all` command overwrites any previous DCB maps applied to stack ports.

### dcb pfc-shared-buffer-size

Configure the maximum amount of shared buffer size for PFC packets in kilobytes.

**Syntax**

```
dcb pfc-shared-buffer-size KB
```

**Parameters**

- **KB**
  
  Enter a number in the range of 0 to 7787.

**Default**

None.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION mode

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Configure the maximum shared buffer available for PFC traffic. You can choose to increase or decrease the shared buffer that is allocated in the system by default. Configure the shared buffer size less than the total PFC buffer size. If the buffer size and DCB buffer threshold settings are applied on one or more ports, a validation is performed to determine whether following condition is satisfied: If the shared buffer size is more than the total PFC buffer size value, the configuration is not saved and a system logging message is generated as follows:

```
Shared-pfc-buffer-size <= (Total-pfc-buffer-size — Σpfc priority <> buffer-size on each port, priority).
```

Example

```
Dell(conf)#dcb pfc-shared-buffer-size 2000
%ERROR: pfc shared buffer size configured cannot accommodate existing buffer requirement in the system.

Enter a smaller value for the shared buffer size or increase the total buffer size appropriately by using the `dcb pfc-total-buffer-size` command.
```

Example

```
Dell(conf)#dcb pfc-shared-buffer-size 5000
```
### dcbb pfc-total-buffer-size

Configure the total buffer size for PFC in kilobytes.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
dcb pfc-total-buffer-size KB
```

**Parameters**

- `KB` Enter a number in the range of 0 to 7787.

**Default**

The default is 6592KB.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION mode

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Configure the maximum buffer available for PFC traffic. You can choose to increase or decrease the buffer size that is allocated in the system by default. However, if you modify the PFC buffer size lower than the previously configured size, the system determines whether this reduction in size is valid without disrupting the existing configuration. In such a scenario, disable and re-enable DCB. For example, if you modify the total buffer size as 4000 KB from the previous size of 5000 KB, an error message is displayed that this reduction cannot be performed owing to existing system configuration because of queues that are being currently in process.

The lossless queue limit per port is validated based on the `dcb pfc-queues` command. PFC queue configuration identifies the maximum number of queues a port can support. Although the queue limit per port is a baseline when dynamic buffering is enabled, the limit per port for queues depends on the availability of the buffer.

**Example**

```plaintext
Dell(conf)#dcb pfc-total-buffer-size 5000
Dell(conf)#dcb pfc-total-buffer-size 4000
%ERROR: Total pfc buffer size configured cannot accommodate existing buffer requirement in the system.
```

### dcbb buffer-threshold

Configure the profile name for the DCB buffer threshold.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
dcb buffer-threshold profile-name
```

**Parameters**

- `profile-name` Enter the name of the profile, which can be a string of up to 32 characters in length.

**Default**

None

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION mode

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

When you enter the profile name, you enter the DCB buffer threshold configuration mode. You can specify the shared buffer threshold limit, the ingress buffer size, buffer limit for pausing the acceptance of packets, and the buffer offset limit for resuming the acceptance of received packets.
**Dell(conf)#dcb buffer-threshold test**

**Example of commands in dcb buffer-threshold mode**

Dell(conf)# qos-policy-buffer queue queue-num pause no-drop queue buffer-size size pause-threshold threshold-value resume-offset threshold-value shared-threshold-weight size

Dell(conf)# qos-policy-buffer test
Dell(conf-qos-policy-buffer)#queue 0 pause no-drop buffer-size 128000 pause-threshold 103360 resume-threshold 83520
Dell(conf-qos-policy-buffer)#queue 4 pause no-drop buffer-size 128000 pause-threshold 103360 resume-threshold 83520

priority value buffer-size size pause-threshold threshold-value resume-offset threshold-value shared-threshold-weight size

Dell(conf-dcb-buffer-thr)#priority 0 buffer-size 52 pause-threshold 16 resume-offset 10 shared-threshold-weight 7

---

**dcb-policy buffer-threshold (Global Configuration)**

Assign the dcb buffer threshold policy on the stack ports. To apply the dcb buffer threshold policy on the stack-units, use the configuration mode. To apply on front-end ports, use the interface mode.

**Syntax**

```
dcb-policy buffer-threshold stack-unit all stack-ports all profile-name
```

**Parameters**

- **dcb-buffer-threshold**
  - Configure the profile name for the DCB buffer threshold.
- **profile-name**
  - Enter the name of the profile, which can be a string of up to 32 characters in length.
- **stack-unit all**
  - Enter the stack unit identification. Indicates the specific the stack unit or units. Entering all shows the status for all stacks.
- **stack-port all**
  - Enter the port number of a port in a switch stack.

**Default**

None

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION mode

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Usage Information**

You can configure up to a maximum of four lossless (PFC) queues. By configuring four lossless queues, you can configure four different priorities and assign a particular priority to each application that your network is used to process. For example, you can assign a higher priority for time-sensitive applications and a lower priority for other services, such as file transfers. You can configure the amount of buffer space for each priority and the pause or resume thresholds for the buffer. This method of configuration enables you to manage and administer the behavior of lossless queues.

**Example for Configuration Mode**

```
Dell(conf)# dcb-policy buffer-threshold stack-unit all stack-ports all test
```

**Example for Interface Mode**

```
Dell(conf-if-te-1/1)#dcb-policy buffer-threshold test
```
Create a service class and associate the threshold weight of the shared buffer with each of the queues per port in the egress direction.

Syntax

```
[no] Service-class buffer shared-threshold-weight {queue0 number} || {queue1 number} || {queue2 number} || {queue3 number} || {queue4 number} || {queue5 number} || {queue6 number} || {queue7 number}
```

Parameters

- **buffer**: Define the shared buffer settings
- **shared-threshold-weight**: Specify the weight of a queue for the shared buffer space
- **queue 0 to queue 7**: To apply the shared-threshold weight, specify the queue number
- **number**: Enter a weight for the queue on the shared buffer as a number in the range of 1 to 11.

Default

The default threshold weight on the shared buffer for each queue is 9. Therefore, each queue can consume up to 66.67 percent of available shared buffer by default.

Command Modes

INTERFACE mode

Command History

Version | Description
---|---
9.9(0.0) | Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

You can configure all the data queues. You can configure queues 0-7.

The following table describes the mapping between the threshold weight of the shared buffer on the queue. It also shows the percentage of the available shared buffer used by the queues for each of the corresponding threshold weights of the shared buffer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shared-threshold-weight on the queue</th>
<th>Description heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No dynamic sharing; shared buffer = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>66.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>88.89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

Dell(conf-if-te-1/8)#Service-class buffer shared-threshold-weight queue5 4
queue7 6

dcbx-port role

Configure the DCBX port role the interface uses to exchange DCB information.

Syntax

```
dcbx port-role {config-source | auto-downstream | auto-upstream | manual}
```

To remove DCBX port role, use the
```
no dcbx port-role {config-source | auto-downstream | auto-upstream | manual}
```

Parameters

- `config-source` Enter the DCBX port role, where:
  - `config-source`: configures the port to serve as the configuration source on the switch.
- `auto-upstream` configures the port to receive a peer configuration. The configuration source is elected from auto-upstream ports.
- `auto-downstream` configures the port to accept the internally propagated DCB configuration from a configuration source.
- `manual`: configures the port to operate only on administer-configured DCB parameters. The port does not accept a DCB configuration received form a peer or a local configuration source.

Defaults

Manual

Command Modes

- INTERFACE
- PROTOCOL LLDP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FC Flex IO module installed in the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

DCBX requires that you enable LLDP to advertise DCBX TLVs to peers.

Configure DCBX operation at the INTERFACE level on a switch or globally on the switch. To verify the DCBX configuration on a port, use the `show interface dcbx detail` command.

dcbx version

Configure the DCBX version used on the interface.

Syntax

```
dcbx version {auto | cee | cin | ieee-v2.5}
```

To remove the DCBX version, use the `no dcbx version {auto | cee | cin | ieee-v2.5}` command.
## Parameters

**auto | cee | cin | ieee-v2.5**

Enter the DCBX version type used on the interface, where:

- **auto**: configures the port to operate using the DCBX version received from a peer.
- **cee**: configures the port to use CEE (Intel 1.01).
- **cin**: configures the port to use Cisco-Intel-Nuova (DCBX 1.0).
- **ieee-v2.5**: configures the port to use IEEE 802.1az (Draft 2.5).

## Defaults

**Auto**

## Command Modes

**INTERFACE PROTOCOL LLDP**

## Supported Modes

**All Modes**

## Command History

**Version** | **Description**
--- | ---
9.9(0.0) | Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) | Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.3(0.0) | Introduced on the FC Flex IO module installed in the M I/O Aggregator.

## Usage Information

DCBX requires that you enable LLDP to advertise DCBX TLVs to peers.

Configure DCBX operation at the INTERFACE level on a switch or globally on the switch. To verify the DCBX configuration on a port, use the `show interface dcbx detail` command.

### debug dcbx

Enable DCBX debugging.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
debug dcbx {all | auto-detect-timer | config-exchng | fail | mgmt | resource | sem | tlv}
```

To disable DCBX debugging, use the `no debug dcbx` command.

**Parameters**

**all | auto-detect-timer | config-exchng | fail | mgmt | resource | sem | tlv**

Enter the type of debugging, where:

- **all**: enables all DCBX debugging operations.
- **auto-detect-timer**: enables traces for DCBX auto-detect timers.
- **config-exchng**: enables traces for DCBX configuration exchanges.
- **fail**: enables traces for DCBX failures.
- **mgmt**: enables traces for DCBX management frames.
- **resource**: enables traces for DCBX system resource frames.
- **sem**: enables traces for the DCBX state machine.
- **tlv**: enables traces for DCBX TLVs.

**Defaults**

**none**

**Command Modes**

**EXEC Privilege**

**Supported Modes**

**Programmable-Mux (PMUX)**
In an FCoE map, configure the FCoE mapped address prefix (FC-MAP) value which is used to identify FCoE traffic transmitted on the FCoE VLAN for the specified fabric.

**Syntax**
```
fc-map fc-map-value
```

**Parameters**
- **fc-map-value**
  - Enter the unique MAC address prefix used by a SAN fabric.
  - The range of FC-MAP values is from 0EFC00 to 0EFCFF.

**Defaults**
None

**Command Modes**
FCoE MAP

**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Usage Information**
- The FC-MAP value you enter must match the FC-MAP value used by an FC switch or FCoE forwarder (FCF) in the fabric. An FCF switch accepts only FCoE traffic that uses the correct FC-MAP value.
- The FC-MAP value is used to generate the fabric-provided MAC address (FP-MAC). The FPMA is used by servers to transmit FCoE traffic to the fabric. An FC-MAP can be associated with only one FCoE VLAN and vice versa.
- In an FCoE map, the FC-MAP value, fabric ID, and FCoE VLAN parameters must be unique.
- To remove a configured FC-MAP value from an FCoE map, enter the `no fc-map` command.

**Related Commands**
- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

**fcoe-map**

Create an FCoE map which contains the parameters used to configure the links between server CNAs and a SAN fabric. Apply the FCoE map on a server-facing Ethernet port.

**Syntax**
```
fcoe-map map-name
```
Parameters

map-name

Maximum: 32 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults

On the FN2210S Aggregator with PMUX modules, the following parameters are applied on all the PMUX module interfaces:

- Description: SAN_FABRIC
- Fabric-id: 1002
- Fcoe-vlan: 1002
- Fc-map: 0x0efc00
- Fcf-priority: 128
- Fka-adv-period: 8000mSec
- Keepalive: enable
- Vlan priority: 3

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

INTERFACE

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN2210S Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

An FCoE map is a template used to map FCoE and FC parameters in a converged fabric. An FCoE map is used to virtualize upstream FC ports on an FN2210S Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway so that they appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network. When applied to FC and Ethernet ports on an NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map allows the switch to operate as an FCoE-FC bridge between an FC SAN and an FCoE network by providing FCoE-enabled servers and switches with the necessary parameters to log in to a SAN fabric.

On an FN2210S Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway, you cannot apply an FCoE map applied on fabric-facing FC ports and server-facing 10–Gigabit Ethernet ports.

An FCoE map consists of the following parameters: the dedicated FCoE VLAN used for storage traffic, the destination SAN fabric (FC-MAP value), FCF priority used by a server, and the FIP keepalive (FKA) advertisement timeout.

In each FCoE map, the fabric ID, FC-MAP value, and FCoE VLAN parameters must be unique. Use one FCoE map to access one SAN fabric. You cannot use the same FCoE map to access different fabrics.

To remove an FCoE map from an Ethernet interface, enter the no fcoe-map map-name command in Interface configuration mode.

**fcoe priority-bits**

Configure the FCoE priority advertised for the FCoE protocol in application priority TLVs.

**Syntax**

```
fcoe priority-bits priority-bitmap
```
To remove the configured FCoE priority, use the no fcoe priority-bits command.

**Parameters**

- **priority-bitmap**
  
  Enter the priority-bitmap range. The range is from 1 to FF.

**Defaults**

- 0x8

**Command Modes**

- PROTOCOL LLDP

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FC Flex IO module installed in the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command is available at the global level only.

### iscsi priority-bits

Configure the iSCSI priority advertised for the iSCSI protocol in application priority TLVs.

**Syntax**

iscsi priority-bits priority-bitmap

To remove the configured iSCSI priority, use the no iscsi priority-bits command.

**Parameters**

- **priority-bitmap**
  
  Enter the priority-bitmap range. The range is from 1 to FF.

**Defaults**

- 0x10

**Command Modes**

- PROTOCOL LLDP

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Introduced on the FC Flex IO module installed in the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command is available at the global level only.

### keepalive

Send keepalive packets periodically to keep an interface alive when it is not transmitting data.

**Syntax**

keepalive [seconds]

To stop sending keepalive packets, use the no keepalive command.
Parameters

seconds (OPTIONAL) For interfaces with PPP encapsulation enabled, enter the number of seconds between keepalive packets. The range is from 0 to 23767. The default is 10 seconds.

Defaults

Enabled.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

When you configure keepalive, the system sends a self-addressed packet out of the configured interface to verify that the far end of a WAN link is up. When you configure no keepalive, the system does not send keepalive packets and so the local end of a WAN link remains up even if the remote end is down.

interface vlan (NPIV proxy gateway)

Create a dedicated VLAN to be used to send and receive Fibre Channel traffic over FCoE links between servers and a fabric over an Aggregator with the PMUX module of NPIV proxy gateway.

Syntax

interface vlan vlan-id

Parameters

vlan-id Enter a number as the VLAN Identifier. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

FCoE storage traffic received from servers on an M I/O Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway is de-capsulated into Fibre Channel packets and forwarded over FC links to SAN switches in a specified fabric. You must configure a separate FCoE VLAN for each fabric to which FCoE traffic is forwarded. Any non-FCoE traffic sent on a dedicated FCoE VLAN will be dropped.

You configure the association between a dedicated VLAN, which carries FCoE traffic from server CNAs over the NPIV proxy gateway to a SAN fabric in which destination storage arrays are installed, in an FCoE map by using the fabric id vlan command.

When you apply an FCoE map to a server-facing Ethernet port, the port is automatically configured as a tagged member of the FCoE VLAN.
For more information about VLANs and the commands to configure them, refer to the Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands section.

Example (Single Range)

Dell(conf)#interface vlan 10
Dell(conf-if-vl-10)#

Related Commands

fcoe-map — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

**pfc mode on**

Enable the PFC configuration on the port so that the priorities are included in DCBX negotiation with peer PFC devices.

**Syntax**

```
pfc mode on
```

To disable the PFC configuration, use the `no pfc mode on` command.

**Defaults**

PFC mode is on.

**Command Modes**

DCB MAP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

By applying a DCB input policy with PFC enabled, you enable PFC operation on ingress port traffic. To achieve complete lossless handling of traffic, also enable PFC on all DCB egress ports or configure the dot1p priority-queue assignment of PFC priorities to lossless queues (refer to `pfc no-drop queues`).

To disable PFC operation on an interface, enter the `no pfc mode on` command in DCB Input Policy Configuration mode. PFC is enabled and disabled as global DCB operation is enabled (`dcb-enable`) or disabled (`no dcb-enable`).

You cannot enable PFC and link-level flow control at the same time on an interface.

**pfc no-drop queues**

Configure the port queues that still function as no-drop queues for lossless traffic.

**Syntax**

```
pfc no-drop queues queue-range
```

To remove the no-drop port queues, use the `no pfc no-drop queues` command.

**Parameters**

```
queue-range
```

Enter the queue range. Separate the queue values with a comma; specify a priority range with a dash; for example, `pfc no-drop queues 1,3` or `pfc no-drop queues 2-3`. The range is from 0 to 3.

**Defaults**

No lossless queues are configured.
Command Modes
INTERFACE

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The maximum number of lossless queues globally supported on the switch is two.

The following lists the dot1p priority-queue assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dot1p Value in the Incoming Frame</th>
<th>Description heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pfc priority

Configure the CoS traffic to be stopped for the specified delay.

Syntax

```plaintext
pfc priority priority-range
```

To delete the pfc priority configuration, use the `no pfc priority` command.

Parameters

- **priority-range**
  - Enter the 802.1p values of the frames to be paused. Separate the priority values with a comma; specify a priority range with a dash; for example, `pfc priority 1,3,5-7`. The range is from 0 to 7.

Defaults

- none

Command Modes

- Interface

Supported Modes

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### priority-group

To use with an ETS output policy, create an ETS priority group.

**Syntax**

```
priority-group group-name
```

To remove the priority group, use the **no priority-group** command.

**Parameters**

- `group-name`
Enter the name of the ETS priority group. The maximum is 32 characters.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

A priority group consists of 802.1p priority values that are grouped for similar bandwidth allocation and scheduling, and that share latency and loss requirements. All 802.1p priorities mapped to the same queue must be in the same priority group.

You must configure 802.1p priorities in priority groups associated with an ETS output policy. You can assign each dot1p priority to only one priority group.

The maximum number of priority groups supported in ETS output policies on an interface is equal to the number of data queues (4) on the port. The 802.1p priorities in a priority group can map to multiple queues.

If you configure more than one priority queue as strict priority or more than one priority group as strict priority, the higher numbered priority queue is given preference when scheduling data traffic.

### priority-group bandwidth pfc

Configure the ETS bandwidth allocation and PFC mode used to manage port traffic in an 802.1p priority group.

**Syntax**

```
priority-group group-num {bandwidth percentage| strict-priority} pfc {on | off}
```
Parameters

- `priority-group group-num` Enter the keyword `priority-group` followed by the number of an 802.1p priority group. Use the `priority-pgid` command to create the priority groups in a DCB map.
- `bandwidth percentage` Enter the keyword `bandwidth` followed by a bandwidth percentage allocated to the priority group. The range of valid values is 1 to 100. The sum of all allocated bandwidth percentages in priority groups in a DCB map must be 100%.
- `strict-priority` Configure the priority-group traffic to be handled with strict priority scheduling. Strict-priority traffic is serviced first, before bandwidth allocated to other priority groups is made available.
- `pfc {on | off}` Configure whether priority-based flow control is enabled (on) or disabled (off) for port traffic in the priority group.

Defaults
None

Command Modes
DCB MAP

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FC Flex IO module installed in the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

- Use the `dcb-map` command to configure priority groups with PFC and/or ETS settings and apply them to Ethernet interfaces.
- Use the `priority-pgid` command to map 802.1p priorities to a priority group. You can assign each 802.1p priority to only one priority group. A priority group consists of 802.1p priority values that are grouped together for similar bandwidth allocation and scheduling, and that share latency and loss requirements. All 802.1p priorities mapped to the same queue must be in the same priority group.
- Repeat the `priority-group bandwidth pfc` command to configure PFC and ETS traffic handling for each priority group in a DCB map.
- You can enable PFC on a maximum of two priority queues.
- If you configure more than one priority group as strict priority, the higher numbered priority queue is given preference when scheduling data traffic.
- If a priority group does not use its allocated bandwidth, the unused bandwidth is made available to other priority groups.
- To remove a priority-group configuration in a DCB map, enter the `no priority-group bandwidth pfc` command.
- By default, equal bandwidth is assigned to each dot1p priority in a priority group. Use the `bandwidth` parameter to configure the bandwidth percentage assigned to a priority group. The sum of the bandwidth allocated to all priority groups in a DCB map must be 100% of the bandwidth on the link. You must allocate at least 1% of the total port bandwidth to each priority group.

Related Commands

- `priority-pgid` – Configures the 802.1p priority traffic in a priority group for a DCB map.
priority-pgid

Assign 802.1p priority traffic to a priority group in a DCB map.

Syntax

```
priority-pgid dot1p0_group-num dot1p1_group-num dot1p2_group-num dot1p3_group-
num dot1p4_group-num dot1p5_group-num dot1p6_group-num dot1p7_group-num
```

Parameters

- `dot1p0_group-num` Enter the priority group number for each 802.1p class of traffic in a DCB map.
- `dot1p1_group-num`
- `dot1p2_group-num`
- `dot1p3_group-num`
- `dot1p4_group-num`
- `dot1p5_group-num`
- `dot1p6_group-num`
- `dot1p7_group-num`

Defaults

None

Command Modes

DCB MAP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

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</table>

Usage Information

PFC and ETS settings are not pre-configured on Ethernet ports. You must use the `dcb-map` command to configure different groups of 802.1p priorities with PFC and ETS settings.

Using the `priority-pgid` command, you assign each 802.1p priority to one priority group. A priority group consists of 802.1p priority values that are grouped together for similar bandwidth allocation and scheduling, and that share latency and loss requirements. All 802.1p priorities mapped to the same queue must be in the same priority group. For example, the `priority-pgid 0 0 0 1 2 4 4 4` command creates the following groups of 802.1p priority traffic:

- Priority group 0 contains traffic with dot1p priorities 0, 1, and 2.
- Priority group 1 contains traffic with dot1p priority 3.
- Priority group 2 contains traffic with dot1p priority 4.
- Priority group 4 contains traffic with dot1p priority 5, 6, and 7.

To remove a priority-pgid configuration from a DCB map, enter the `no priority-pgid` command.

Related Commands

- `priority-group bandwidth pfc` — Configures the ETS bandwidth allocation and the PFC setting used to manage the port traffic in an 802.1p priority group.
qos-policy-output ets

To configure the ETS bandwidth allocation and scheduling for priority traffic, create a QoS output policy.

Syntax

```
qos-policy-output policy-name ets
```

To remove the QoS output policy, use the `no qos-policy-output ets` command.

Parameters

- **policy-name**
  - Enter the policy name. The maximum is 32 characters.

Command Modes

- **CONFIGURATION**

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>8.3.16.1</td>
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</table>

Usage Information

If an error occurs in an ETS output-policy configuration, the configuration is ignored and the scheduler and bandwidth allocation settings are reset to the ETS default values (all priorities are in the same ETS priority group and bandwidth is allocated equally to each priority).

If an error occurs when a port receives a peer’s ETS configuration, the port’s configuration is reset to the previously configured ETS output policy. If no ETS output policy was previously applied, the port is reset to the default ETS parameters.

Related Commands

- `scheduler` — schedules the priority traffic in port queues.
- `bandwidth-percentage` — bandwidth percentage allocated to the priority traffic in port queues.

scheduler

Configure the method used to schedule priority traffic in port queues.

Syntax

```
scheduler value
```

To remove the configured priority schedule, use the `no scheduler` command.

Parameters

- **value**
  - Enter schedule priority value. The valid values are:
    - **strict**: strict-priority traffic is serviced before any other queued traffic.
    - **werr**: weighted elastic round robin (WERR) provides low-latency scheduling for priority traffic on port queues.

Defaults

Weighted elastic round robin (WERR) scheduling is used to queue priority traffic.

Command Modes

- **POLICY-MAP-OUT-ETS**
Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

Usage Information

- dot1p priority traffic on the switch is scheduled to the current queue mapping. dot1p priorities within the same queue must have the same traffic properties and scheduling method.
- ETS-assigned scheduling applies only to data queues, not to control queues.
- The configuration of bandwidth allocation and strict-queue scheduling is not supported at the same time for a priority group. If you configure both, the configured bandwidth allocation is ignored for priority-group traffic when you apply the output policy on an interface.

Related Commands
- `bandwidth-percentage` — bandwidth percentage allocated to priority traffic in port queues.

show dcb

Displays the data center bridging status, the number of PFC-enabled ports, and the number of PFC-enabled queues.

Syntax

```
show dcb [stack-unit unit-number]
```

Parameters

- `unit number` Enter the DCB unit number. The range is from 0 to 5.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

- Specify a stack-unit number on the Master switch in a stack.

Example

```
Dell#show dcb
stack-unit 0 port-set 0
DCB Status : Enabled
PFC Queue Count : 2
Total Buffer[lossy + lossless] (in KB) : 3822
PFC Total Buffer (in KB) : 1912
PFC Shared Buffer (in KB) : 832
PFC Available Buffer (in KB) : 1080
```
show interface dcbbx detail

Displays the DCBX configuration on an interface.

Syntax

```
show interface port-type slot/port dcbx detail
```

Parameters

- **port-type**: Enter the port type.
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot/port number.

**NOTE**: This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- You can specify multiple ports as `slot/port-range`. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4`.

Command Modes

- **CONFIGURATION**

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

To clear DCBX frame counters, use the `clear dcbx counters interface stack-unit/port` command.

The following describes the `show interface dcbbx detail` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Interface type with chassis slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-Role</td>
<td>Configured the DCBX port role: auto-upstream, auto-downstream, config-source, or manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBX Operational Status</td>
<td>Operational status (enabled or disabled) used to elect a configuration source and internally propagate a DCB configuration. The DCBX operational status is the combination of PFC and ETS operational status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Source</td>
<td>Specifies whether the port serves as the DCBX configuration source on the switch: true (yes) or false (no).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Compatibility mode</td>
<td>DCBX version accepted in a DCB configuration as compatible. In auto-upstream mode, a port can only receive a DCBX version supported on the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Configured mode</td>
<td>DCBX version configured on the port: CEE, CIN, IEEE v2.5, or Auto (port auto-configures to use the DCBX version received from a peer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Operating version</td>
<td>DCBX version that the peer uses to exchange DCB parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX TLVs Transmitted</td>
<td>Transmission status (enabled or disabled) of advertised DCB TLVs (see TLV code at the top of the show command output).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Status:</td>
<td>DCBX version advertised in Control TLVs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBX Operational Version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Highest DCBX version supported in Control TLVs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBX Max Version Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Sequence number transmitted in Control TLVs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Acknowledgement number transmitted in Control TLVs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgment Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Current operational state of the DCBX protocol: ACK or IN-SYNC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer DCBX Status:</td>
<td>DCBX version advertised in Control TLVs received from the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBX Operational Version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Highest DCBX version supported in Control TLVs received from the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBX Max Version Supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Sequence number transmitted in Control TLVs received from the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer DCBX Status:</td>
<td>Acknowledgement number transmitted in Control TLVs received from the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgment Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DCBX Frames</td>
<td>Number of DCBX frames sent from the local port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DCBX Frames</td>
<td>Number of DCBX frames received from the remote peer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DCBX Frame errors</td>
<td>Number of DCBX frames with errors received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unrecognized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DCBX Frames</td>
<td>Number of unrecognizable DCBX frames received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell(conf)# show interface tengigabitethernet 0/49 dcbx detail
Dell#show interface te 0/49 dcbx detail

E-ETS Configuration TLV enabled
   e-ETS Configuration TLV disabled
R-ETS Recommendation TLV enabled
   r-ETS Recommendation TLV disabled
P-PFC Configuration TLV enabled
   p-PFC Configuration TLV disabled
F-Application priority for FCOE enabled
   f-Application Priority for FCOE disabled
I-Application priority for iSCSI enabled
   i-Application Priority for iSCSI disabled

Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/49
   Remote Mac Address 00:00:00:00:00:11
   Port Role is Auto-Upstream
   DCBX Operational Status is Enabled
```
Is Configuration Source? TRUE

Local DCBX Compatibility mode is CEE
Local DCBX Configured mode is CEE
Peer Operating version is CEE
Local DCBX TLVs Transmitted: ErPfi

Local DCBX Status
-----------------
DCBX Operational Version is 0
DCBX Max Version Supported is 0
Sequence Number: 2
Acknowledgment Number: 2
Protocol State: In-Sync

Peer DCBX Status:
-----------------
DCBX Operational Version is 0
DCBX Max Version Supported is 255
Sequence Number: 2
Acknowledgment Number: 2
Total DCBX Frames transmitted 27
Total DCBX Frames received 6
Total DCBX Frame errors 0
Total DCBX Frames unrecognized 0

**show interface ets**

Displays the ETS configuration applied to egress traffic on an interface, including priority groups with priorities and bandwidth allocation.

**Syntax**

```
show interface port-type slot/port ets {summary | detail}
```

**Parameters**

- `port-type slot/port ets`
  - Enter the port-type slot and port ETS information.
- `(summary | detail)`
  - Enter the keyword `summary` for a summary list of results or enter the keyword `detail` for a full list of results.

**NOTE:** This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.
- You can specify multiple ports as `slot/port-range`. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4`.

**Command Modes**

- `CONFIGURATION`

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

To clear ETS TLV counters, use the `clear ets counters interface port-type slot/port` command.
The following describes the `show interface summary` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Interface type with stack-unit and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Supported TC Group</td>
<td>Maximum number of priority groups supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Traffic Classes</td>
<td>Number of 802.1p priorities currently configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin mode</td>
<td>ETS mode: on or off. When on, the scheduling and bandwidth allocation configured in an ETS output policy or received in a DCBX TLV from a peer can take effect on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Parameters</td>
<td>ETS configuration on local port, including priority groups, assigned dot1p priorities, and bandwidth allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Parameters</td>
<td>ETS configuration on remote peer port, including admin mode (enabled if a valid TLV was received or disabled), priority groups, assigned dot1p priorities, and bandwidth allocation. If ETS admin mode is enabled on the remote port for DCBX exchange, the Willing bit received in ETS TLVs from the remote peer is included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Parameters</td>
<td>ETS configuration on local port, including admin mode (enabled when a valid TLV is received from a peer), priority groups, assigned dot1p priorities, and bandwidth allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational status (local port)</td>
<td>Port state for current operational ETS configuration:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Init: Local ETS configuration parameters were exchanged with the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommend: Remote ETS configuration parameters were received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internally propagated: ETS configuration parameters were received from the configuration source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETS DCBX Oper status</td>
<td>Operational status of the ETS configuration on the local port: match or mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>Reason displayed when the DCBx operational status for ETS on a port is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Machine Type</td>
<td>Type of state machine used for DCBX exchanges of ETS parameters: Feature — for legacy DCBX versions; Asymmetric — for an IEEE version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conf TLV Tx Status</td>
<td>Status of ETS Configuration TLV advertisements: enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETS TLV Statistic:</td>
<td>Number of ETS Configuration TLVs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Conf TLV pkts</td>
<td>Number of ETS Configuration TLVs transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETS TLV Statistic:</td>
<td>Number of ETS Error Configuration TLVs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Conf TLV pkts</td>
<td>Number of ETS Error Configuration TLVs received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (Summary)**

```
Dell(conf)# show interfaces te 0/1 ets summary
Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/1
Max Supported TC Groups is 4
Number of Traffic Classes is 8
Admin mode is on

Admin Parameters:
------------------
Admin is enabled
TC-grp Priority#   Bandwidth TSA
0  0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7  100%  ETS
1  0%  ETS
2  0%  ETS
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority#</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>TSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>ETS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remote Parameters:
-------------------
Remote is disabled
Local Parameters:
-------------------
Local is enabled
TC-grp Priority#    Bandwidth TSA
0      0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7  100%     ETS
1                       0%        ETS
2                       0%        ETS
3                       0%        ETS
4                       0%        ETS
5                       0%        ETS
6                       0%        ETS
7                       0%        ETS
Priority#               Bandwidth TSA
0                       13%       ETS
1                       13%       ETS
2                       13%       ETS
3                       13%       ETS
4                       12%       ETS
5                       12%       ETS
6                       12%       ETS
7                       12%       ETS
Oper status is init
Conf TLV Tx Status is disabled
Traffic Class TLV Tx Status is disabled

Example (Detail)
Dell(conf)# show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/1 ets detail
Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/1
Max Supported TC Groups is 4
Number of Traffic Classes is 8
Admin mode is on
Admin Parameters :
-------------------
Admin is enabled
TC-grp Priority#    Bandwidth TSA
0      0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7  100%     ETS
1                       0%        ETS
2                       0%        ETS
3                       0%        ETS
4                       0%        ETS
5                       0%        ETS
6                       0%        ETS
7                       0%        ETS
Priority#               Bandwidth TSA
0                       13%       ETS
1                       13%       ETS
2                       13%       ETS
3                       13%       ETS
4                       12%       ETS
5                       12%       ETS
6                       12%       ETS
7                       12%       ETS
Remote Parameters:
show interface pfc

Displays the PFC configuration applied to ingress traffic on an interface, including priorities and link delay.

Syntax

show interface port-type slot/port pfc {summary | detail}

Parameters

port-type slot/ port pfc

(summary | detail) Enter the port-type slot and port PFC information.

Enter the keyword summary for a summary list of results or enter the keyword detail for a full list of results.

NOTE: This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

• You can specify multiple ports as slot/port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description

9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.

9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.

Data Center Bridging (DCB) | 123
To clear the PFC TLV counters, use the `clear pfc counters interface port-type slot/port` command.

The following describes the `show interface pfc summary` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Interface type with stack-unit and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin mode is on</td>
<td>PFC admin mode is on or off with a list of the configured PFC priorities. When the PFC admin mode is on, PFC advertisements are enabled to be sent and received from peers; received PFC configuration take effect. The admin operational status for a DCBX exchange of PFC configuration is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin is enabled</td>
<td>PFC admin mode is on or off with a list of the configured PFC priorities. When the PFC admin mode is on, PFC advertisements are enabled to be sent and received from peers; received PFC configuration take effect. The admin operational status for a DCBX exchange of PFC configuration is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote is enabled</td>
<td>Operational status (enabled or disabled) of peer device for DCBX exchange of PFC configuration with a list of the configured PFC priorities. Willing status of peer device for DCBX exchange (Willing bit received in PFC TLV): enabled or disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority list Remote</td>
<td>Operational status (enabled or disabled) of peer device for DCBX exchange of PFC configuration with a list of the configured PFC priorities. Willing status of peer device for DCBX exchange (Willing bit received in PFC TLV): enabled or disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willing Status is enabled</td>
<td>Operational status (enabled or disabled) of peer device for DCBX exchange of PFC configuration with a list of the configured PFC priorities. Willing status of peer device for DCBX exchange (Willing bit received in PFC TLV): enabled or disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local is enabled</td>
<td>DCBX operational status (enabled or disabled) with a list of the configured PFC priorities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Operational status (local port) | Port state for current operational PFC configuration:  
  - Init: Local PFC configuration parameters were exchanged with the peer.  
  - Recommend: Remote PFC configuration parameters were received from the peer.  
  - Internally propagated: PFC configuration parameters were received from the configuration source. |
<p>| PFC DCBX Oper status       | Operational status for the exchange of the PFC configuration on the local port: match (up) or mismatch (down). |
| Reason                     | Reason displayed when the DCBx operational status for PFC on a port is down. |
| State Machine Type         | Type of state machine used for DCBX exchanges of the PFC parameters: Feature — for legacy DCBX versions; Symmetric — for an IEEE version. |
| TLV Tx Status              | Status of the PFC TLV advertisements: enabled or disabled.                                                                                   |
| PFC Link Delay             | Link delay (in quanta) used to pause specified priority traffic.                                                                               |
| Application Priority TLV: FCOE TLV Tx Status | Status of FCoE advertisements in application priority TLVs from the local DCBX port: enabled or disabled. |
| Application Priority TLV: SCSI TLV Tx Status | Status of ISCSI advertisements in application priority TLVs from the local DCBX port: enabled or disabled. |
| Application Priority TLV: Local FCOE Priority Map | Priority bitmap the local DCBX port uses in FCoE advertisements in application priority TLVs. |
| Application Priority TLV: Local ISCSI Priority Map | Priority bitmap the local DCBX port uses in ISCSI advertisements in application priority TLVs. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Priority TLV:</td>
<td>Status of FCoE advertisements in application priority TLVs from the remote peer port: enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote FCoE Priority Map</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Priority TLV:</td>
<td>Status of iSCSI advertisements in application priority TLVs from the remote peer port: enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote ISCSI Priority Map</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC TLV Statistics:</td>
<td>Number of PFC TLVs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input TLV pkts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC TLV Statistics:</td>
<td>Number of PFC TLVs transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output TLV pkts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC TLV Statistics:</td>
<td>Number of PFC error packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error pkts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC TLV Statistics:</td>
<td>Number of PFC pause frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause Tx pkts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC TLV Statistics:</td>
<td>Number of PFC pause frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause Rx pkts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (Summary)**

Dell# show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/4 pfc summary
Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/4
  Admin mode is on
  Admin is enabled
  Remote is enabled, Priority list is 4
  Remote Willing Status is enabled
  Local is enabled
  Oper status is Recommended
  PFC DCBX Oper status is Up
  State Machine Type is Feature
  TLV Tx Status is enabled
  PFC Link Delay 45556 pause quanta
  Application Priority TLV Parameters :
  --------------------------------------
  FCoE TLV Tx Status is disabled
  iSCSI TLV Tx Status is disabled
  Local FCoE PriorityMap is 0x8
  Local ISCSI PriorityMap is 0x10
  Remote FCoE PriorityMap is 0x8
  Remote ISCSI PriorityMap is 0x8

Dell# show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/4 pfc detail
Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/4
  Admin mode is on
  Admin is enabled
  Remote is enabled
  Remote Willing Status is enabled
  Local is enabled
  Oper status is recommended
  PFC DCBX Oper status is Up
  State Machine Type is Feature
  TLV Tx Status is enabled
  PFC Link Delay 45556 pause quanta
  Application Priority TLV Parameters :
  --------------------------------------
  FCoE TLV Tx Status is disabled
  iSCSI TLV Tx Status is disabled
  Local FCoE PriorityMap is 0x8
  Local ISCSI PriorityMap is 0x10
  Remote FCoE PriorityMap is 0x8
  Remote ISCSI PriorityMap is 0x8

Data Center Bridging (DCB) | 125
show interface pfc statistics

Displays counters for the PFC frames received and transmitted (by dot1p priority class) on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
show interface port-type slot/port pfc statistics
```

**Parameters**

- `port-type`: Enter the port type.
- `slot/port`: Enter the slot/port number.

**NOTE:** This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- You can specify multiple ports as `slot/port-range`. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4`.

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O aggregator. This command is supported in Programmable-Mux (PMUX) mode only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(16.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (Summary)**

```
Dell#show interfaces te 0/3 pfc statistics
Interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/3
Priority Rx XOFF Frames Rx Total Frames Tx Total Frames
--------------------------------------------------------
0        0              0               0
1        0              0               0
2        0              0               0
3        0              0               0
4        0              0               0
5        0              0               0
6        0              0               0
7        0              0               0
```

show qos dcb-map

Display the DCB parameters configured in a specified DCB map.

**Syntax**

```
show qos dcb-map map-name
```

**Parameters**

- `map-name`: Displays the PFC and ETS parameters configured in the specified map.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
show stack-unit stack-ports ets details

Displays the ETS configuration applied to egress traffic on stacked ports, including ETS Operational mode on each unit and the configured priority groups with dot1p priorities, bandwidth allocation, and scheduler type.

**Syntax**

```
show stack-unit {all | stack-unit} stack-ports {all | port-number} ets details
```

**Parameters**

- **stack-unit**: Enter the stack unit identification.
- **port-number**: Enter the port number.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes
show stack-unit stack-ports pfc details

Displays the PFC configuration applied to ingress traffic on stacked ports, including PFC Operational mode on each unit with the configured priorities, link delay, and number of pause packets sent and received.

Syntax

show stack-unit {all | stack-unit} stack-ports {all | port-number} pfc details

Parameters

stack-unit

Enter the stack unit.

port-number

Enter the port number.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION
Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(16.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell(conf)# show stack-unit all stack-ports all pfc details

stack unit 0 stack-port all
    Admin mode is On
    Admin is enabled, Priority list is 4-5
    Local is enabled, Priority list is 4-5
    Link Delay 45556 pause quantum
    0 Pause Tx pkts, 0 Pause Rx pkts

stack unit 1 stack-port all
    Admin mode is On
    Admin is enabled, Priority list is 4-5
    Local is enabled, Priority list is 4-5
    Link Delay 45556 pause quantum
    0 Pause Tx pkts, 0 Pause Rx pkts
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

Dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) is an application layer protocol that dynamically assigns IP addresses and other configuration parameters to network end-stations (hosts) based on configuration policies determined by network administrators.

An Aggregator can operate as a DHCP client. As a DHCP client, the Aggregator requests an IP address from a DHCP server.

The following types of DHCP commands are described in this chapter:

- DHCP Client Commands
- Other Commands supported by DHCP Client

**DHCP Client Commands**

- clear ip dhcp client statistics
- ip address dhcp
- release dhcp interface
- renew dhcp interface
- show ip dhcp client statistics
- show ip dhcp lease

**Other Commands supported by DHCP Client**

- debug ip dhcp client events
- debug ip dhcp client packets

Topics:

- clear ip dhcp client statistics
- debug ip dhcp client events
- debug ip dhcp client packets
- ip address dhcp
- release dhcp interface
- renew dhcp interface
- show ip dhcp client statistics
- show ip dhcp lease

**clear ip dhcp client statistics**

Displays DHCP client statistics, including the number of DHCP messages sent and received on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
clear ip dhcp client statistics interface type slot/port
```  

**Parameters**

- `interface type slot/port`  
  Clear DHCP client statistics on the specified interface.
• For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword
  managementethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is
  0.

• For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes
  EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes
  All Modes
Default
  None
Command History
  Version Description
  9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

debug ip dhcp client events

Enable the display of log messages for the following events on DHCP client interfaces:

• IP address acquisition
• IP address release
• Renewal of IP address and lease time
• Release of an IP address

Syntax  
  debug ip dhcp client events [interface type slot/port]

Parameters
  interface type slot/port

  Display log messages for DHCP packets sent and received on the specified interface.

  • For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword
    managementethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is
    0
  
  • For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes
  EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes
  All Modes
Default
  None
Command History
  Version Description
  9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.
**debug ip dhcp client packets**

Enable the display of log messages for all DHCP packets sent and received on DHCP client interfaces.

**Syntax**
```
debug ip dhcp client packets [interface type slot/port]
```

**Parameters**
- **interface type slot/port**
  - Display log messages for DHCP packets sent and received on the specified interface.
  - For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword `managementethernet` followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

**Command Modes**
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Default**
- None

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ip address dhcp**

Acquire an IP address dynamically on an interface from the DHCP server.

**Syntax**
```
ip address dhcp [relay | vendor-class-identifier]
```

To disable DHCP Client on an interface, use the `no ip address dhcp` command.

**Command Modes**
- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Default**
- Enabled

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

In the I/O Aggregator, the DHCP client is enabled only on the default VLAN and management interface 0/0. Use the `ip address` command to assign a static IP address that overwrites the dynamically assigned IP address.
release dhcp interface

Release the dynamically-acquired IP address on an Ethernet interface while retaining the DHCP client configuration on the interface.

Syntax

```
release dhcp interface type slot/port
```

Parameters

```
interface type slot/port
```

- For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword management ethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
- For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Default

None

Command History

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

When you enter the release dhcp command, although the IP address that was dynamically-acquired from a DHCP server is released from an interface, the ability to acquire a new DHCP server-assigned address remains in the running configuration for the interface. To acquire a new IP address, enter either the renew dhcp command at the EXEC privilege level or the ip address dhcp command at the interface configuration level.

renew dhcp interface

Re-acquire a dynamic IP address on an Ethernet interface enabled as a DHCP client.

Syntax

```
renew dhcp interface type slot/port
```

Parameters

```
interface type slot/port
```

Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number to clear counters from a specified interface:

- For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword management ethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
- For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Default

None

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp client statistics

Displays DHCP client statistics, including the number of DHCP messages sent and received on an interface.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp client statistics interface type slot/port
```

Parameters

- **interface type slot/port**: Display DHCP client statistics on the specified interface.
  - For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword `managementethernet` followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Default

- None.

Command History

<table>
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</table>

show ip dhcp lease

Displays lease information about the dynamic IP address currently assigned to a DHCP client-enabled interface.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp lease[interface type slot/port]
```

Parameters

- **interface type slot/port**: Display DHCP client statistics on the specified interface.
  - For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword `managementethernet` followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes
Default
Display DHCP lease information on all DHCP client-enabled interfaces on the switch.

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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This chapter provides a generic, broad-level description of the operations, capabilities, and configuration commands of the Fiber Channel (FC) Flex IO module.

Topics:
- Fibre Channel over Ethernet for FC Flex IO Modules
- NPIV Proxy Gateway for FC Flex IO Modules
- fabric-id vlan
- fabric
- fcf-priority
- fc-map
- fcoe-map
- fka-adv-period
- interface vlan (NPIV proxy gateway)
- keepalive
- show fc switch
- show fcoe-map
- show npiv devices
- show running-config fcoe-map

Fibre Channel over Ethernet for FC Flex IO Modules

FCoE provides a converged Ethernet network that allows the combination of storage-area network (SAN) and LAN traffic on a Layer 2 link by encapsulating Fibre Channel data into Ethernet frames.

The Aggregator, installed with the FC Flex IO module, functions as a top-of-rack edge switch that supports converged enhanced Ethernet (CEE) traffic — Fibre channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for storage, Interprocess Communication (IPC) for servers, and Ethernet local area network (LAN) (IP cloud) for data — as well as FC links to one or more storage area network (SAN) fabrics.

FCoE works with the Ethernet enhancements provided in Data Center Bridging (DCB) to support lossless (no-drop) SAN and LAN traffic. In addition, DCB provides flexible bandwidth sharing for different traffic types, such as LAN and SAN, according to 802.1p priority classes of service. DCBx should be enabled on the system before the FIP snooping feature is enabled.

All of the commands that are supported for FCoE on the I/O Aggregator apply to the FC Flex IO modules. Similarly, all of the configuration procedures and the settings that are applicable for FCoE on the I/O Aggregator are valid for the FC Flex IO modules.

NPIV Proxy Gateway for FC Flex IO Modules

The N-port identifier virtualization (NPIV) Proxy Gateway (NPG) feature provides FCoE-FC bridging capability on the M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module switch, allowing server CNAs to communicate with SAN fabrics over the M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module.

To configure the M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module to operate as an NPIV proxy gateway, use the following commands:
**description (for FCoE maps)**

In an FCoE map, add a text description of the FCoE and FC parameters used to transmit storage traffic over an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway in a converged fabric.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

Syntax

```
description text
```

Parameters

- **text**
  
  Enter a maximum of 32 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

FCOE MAP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The text description is displayed in `show fcoe-map` command output.

Related Commands

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

**fabric**

Apply an FCoE map on a fabric-facing Fibre Channel (FC) port.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

Syntax

```
fabric map-name
```

Parameters

- **map-name**
  
  Maximum: 32 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

INTERFACE FIBRE_CHANNEL

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
An FCoE map is a template used to map FCoE and FC parameters in a converged fabric. An FCoE map is used to virtualize upstream FC ports on an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway so that they appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network. When applied to FC and Ethernet ports on an NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map allows the switch to operate as an FCoE-FC bridge between an FC SAN and an FCoE network by providing FCoE-enabled servers and switches with the necessary parameters to log in to a SAN fabric. Use the `fcoe-map` command to create an FCoE map.

On an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway, you cannot apply an FCoE map on fabric-facing FC ports and server-facing Ethernet ports.

After you apply an FCoE map on an FC interface, when the port is enabled (`no shutdown`), the NPIV proxy gateway starts sending FIP multicast advertisements on behalf of the FC port to downstream servers in order to advertise the availability of a new FCF port on the FCoE VLAN.

To remove an FCoE map from an FC interface, enter the `no fabric map-name` command in Interface configuration mode.

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

**fabric-id vlan**

In an FCoE map, configure the association between the dedicated VLAN used to carry FCoE traffic between servers and a SAN, and the fabric where the desired storage arrays are installed.

**Syntax**

```
fabric-id fabric-num vlan vlan-id
```

**Parameters**

- `fabric-id fabric-num` Enter a fabric ID number that is the same as the ID number of the dedicated VLAN used to carry FCoE storage traffic to the fabric specified in the FCoE map. You can enter a fabric ID in the range 1–4094.
- `vlan vlan-id` Enter the ID number of the dedicated VLAN used to carry FCoE storage traffic between servers and a SAN fabric and specified with the `vlan` command in the FCoE map.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

FCOE MAP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9.3(0.0) | Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.

**Usage Information**

In the `fabric-id vlan` command, the fabric and VLAN ID numbers must be the same.

In each FCoE map, the fabric ID, FC-MAP value, and FCoE VLAN parameters must be unique.
To remove a fabric-VLAN association from an FCoE map, enter the `no fabric-id vlan` command.

You must first create a VLAN and then specify the configured VLAN ID in the `fabric-id vlan` command. Otherwise, the following error message is displayed.

```
FTOS(conf-fcoe-f)#fabric-id 10 vlan 10 % Error: Vlan 10 does not exist
```

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

### fcf-priority

In an FCoE map, configure the priority used by a server CNA to select an upstream FCoE forwarder (FCF).

#### M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module

**Syntax**

```
fcf-priority priority
```

**Parameters**

- `priority`
  
  Enter the priority assigned to the M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway, which appears to a downstream server CNA as an FCF. The range of FCF priority values is from 1 to 255.

**Defaults**

128

**Command Modes**

FCOE MAP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

**Version** | **Description**
--- | ---
9.3(0.0) | Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.

**Usage Information**

The FCF priority you assign to an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module is used by server CNAs to select an upstream FCF to use for a fabric login (FLOGI).

To remove a configured FCF priority from an FCoE map, enter the `no fcf-priority` command.

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.
**fc-map**

In an FCoE map, configure the FCoE mapped address prefix (FC-MAP) value which is used to identify FCoE traffic transmitted on the FCoE VLAN for the specified fabric.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

**Syntax**

```
fc-map fc-map-value
```

**Parameters**

- `fc-map-value` Enter the unique MAC address prefix used by a SAN fabric.
  
The range of FC-MAP values is from 0EFC00 to 0EFCFF.

**Defaults**

None

**Command Modes**

FCOE MAP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The FC-MAP value you enter must match the FC-MAP value used by an FC switch or FCoE forwarder (FCF) in the fabric. An FCF switch accepts only FCoE traffic that uses the correct FC-MAP value.

The FC-MAP value is used to generate the fabric-provided MAC address (FP-MAC). The FPMA is used by servers to transmit FCoE traffic to the fabric. An FC-MAP can be associated with only one FCoE VLAN and vice versa.

In an FCoE map, the FC-MAP value, fabric ID, and FCoE VLAN parameters must be unique.

To remove a configured FC-MAP value from an FCoE map, enter the `no fc-map` command.

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

**fcoe-map**

Create an FCoE map which contains the parameters used to configure the links between server CNAs and a SAN fabric. Apply the FCoE map on a server-facing Ethernet port.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

**Syntax**

```
fcoe-map map-name
```

**Parameters**

- `map-name` Maximum: 32 alphanumeric characters.
On the I/O Aggregator with PMUX modules, the following parameters are applied on all the PMUX module interfaces:

- **Description:** SAN_FABRIC
- **Fabric-id:** 1002
- **Fcoe-vlan:** 1002
- **Fc-map:** 0x0efc00
- **Fcf-priority:** 128
- **Fka-adv-period:** 8000mSec
- **Keepalive:** enable
- **Vlan priority:** 3

### Command Modes

**CONFIGURATION**

**INTERFACE**

### Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Information

An FCoE map is a template used to map FCoE and FC parameters in a converged fabric. An FCoE map is used to virtualize upstream FC ports on an M I/O Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway so that they appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network. When applied to FC and Ethernet ports on an NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map allows the switch to operate as an FCoE-FC bridge between an FC SAN and an FCoE network by providing FCoE-enabled servers and switches with the necessary parameters to log in to a SAN fabric.

On an M I/O Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway, you cannot apply an FCoE map is applied on fabric-facing FC ports and server-facing 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

An FCoE map consists of the following parameters: the dedicated FCoE VLAN used for storage traffic, the destination SAN fabric (FC-MAP value), FCF priority used by a server, and the FIP keepalive (FKA) advertisement timeout.

In each FCoE map, the fabric ID, FC-MAP value, and FCoE VLAN parameters must be unique. Use one FCoE map to access one SAN fabric. You cannot use the same FCoE map to access different fabrics.

To remove an FCoE map from an Ethernet interface, enter the `no fcoe-map map-name` command in Interface configuration mode.

### Related Commands

- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.
fka-adv-period

In an FCoE map, configure the time interval used to transmit FIP keepalive (FKA) advertisements.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

**Syntax**

`fka-adv-period seconds`

**Parameters**

`seconds`  
Enter the time period (in seconds) used to send FIP keepalive messages to peer devices.  
The range is from 8 to 90 seconds.

**Defaults**

8 seconds

**Command Modes**

FCOE MAP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

To delete the FIP keepalive time period from an FCoE map, enter the `no fka-adv-period` command.

**Related Commands**

`fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

interface vlan (NPIV proxy gateway)

Create a dedicated VLAN to be used to send and receive Fibre Channel traffic over FCoE links between servers and a fabric over an M I/O Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

**Syntax**

`interface vlan vlan-id`

**Parameters**

`vlan-id`  
Enter a number as the VLAN Identifier. The range is 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module configured as an NPIV proxy gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage Information

FCoE storage traffic received from servers on an M I/O Aggregator with the PMUX module NPIV proxy gateway is de-capsulated into Fibre Channel packets and forwarded over FC links to SAN switches in a specified fabric. You must configure a separate FCoE VLAN for each fabric to which FCoE traffic is forwarded. Any non-FCoE traffic sent on a dedicated FCoE VLAN will be dropped.

You configure the association between a dedicated VLAN, which carries FCoE traffic from server CNAs over the NPIV proxy gateway to a SAN fabric in which destination storage arrays are installed, in an FCoE map by using the fabric id vlan command.

When you apply an FCoE map to a server-facing Ethernet port, the port is automatically configured as a tagged member of the FCoE VLAN.

For more information about VLANs and the commands to configure them, refer to the Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands section.

Example (Single Range)

Dell(conf)#interface vlan 10
Dell(conf-if-vl-3)#

Related Commands

- **fcoe-map** — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

keepalive

In an FCoE map, enable the monitoring of FIP keepalive messages (if it is disabled).

M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module

Syntax

```
keepalive
```

Parameters

- **None**

Defaults

FIP keepalive monitoring is enabled on Ethernet and Fibre Channel interfaces.

Command Modes

FCOE MAP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

FIP keepalive (FKA) messaging is used to detect if other FCoE devices are reachable.

To remove FIP keepalive monitoring from an FCoE map, enter the `no keepalive` command.

Related Commands

- **fcoe-map** — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
show fc switch

Display the switch configuration for Fibre Channel capability.

M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module

Syntax
show fc switch

Parameters
None

Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version Description
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
The following table describes the show fc switch output shown in the following example.

| Switch Mode | Fibre Channel mode of operation of an Aggregator. |
| Switch WWN  | Factory-assigned worldwide node (WWN) name of the Aggregator. The M I/O Aggregator WWN name is not user-configurable. |

Example
Dell(conf)#do show fc switch
Switch Mode : NPG
Switch WWN  : 10:00:aa:00:00:00:00:ac
Dell(conf)#

show fcoe-map

Display the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module

Syntax
show fcoe-map [brief | map-name]

Parameters
brief Displays an overview of currently configured FCoE maps.
map-name Displays the FC and FCoE configuration parameters in a specified FCoE map. The FCoE map is applied on Ethernet (FCoE) and FC ports to transmit FC storage traffic to a specified fabric.

Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege
Usage Information

Use the `show fcoe-map` command to display the FC and FCoE parameters used to configure server-facing Ethernet (FCoE) and fabric-facing FC ports in all FCoE maps on an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway.

In each FCoE map, the values for the fabric ID and FC-MAP that identify the SAN fabric to which FC storage traffic is sent, and the FCoE VLAN to be used must be unique.

An FCoE map is used to identify the SAN fabric to which FCoE storage traffic is sent and to virtualize M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module FC ports so that they appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE Forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network.

The following table describes the `show fcoe-map brief` output shown in the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric-Name</td>
<td>Name of a SAN fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric ID</td>
<td>The ID number of the SAN fabric to which FC traffic is forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The dedicated FCoE VLAN used to transport FCoE storage traffic between servers and a fabric over the NPIV proxy gateway. The configured VLAN ID must be the same as the fabric ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-MAP</td>
<td>FCoE MAC address-prefix value - The unique 24-bit MAC address prefix that identifies a fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCF Priority</td>
<td>The priority used by a server to select an upstream FCoE forwarder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Config-State</td>
<td>Indicates whether the configured FCoE and FC parameters in the FCoE map are valid: Active (all mandatory FCoE and FC parameters are correctly configured) or Incomplete (either the FC-MAP value, fabric ID, or VLAN ID are not correctly configured).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper-State</td>
<td>Operational status of link to the fabric: Up (link is up and transmitting FC traffic), Down (link is down and not transmitting FC traffic), Link-wait (link is up and waiting for FLOGI to complete on peer FC port), or Removed (port has been shut down).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the `show fcoe-map map-name` output shown in the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric-Name</td>
<td>Name of a SAN fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric ID</td>
<td>The ID number of the SAN fabric to which FC traffic is forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The dedicated FCoE VLAN used to transport FCoE storage traffic between servers and a fabric over the NPIV proxy gateway. The configured VLAN ID must be the same as the fabric ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN priority</td>
<td>FCoE traffic uses VLAN priority 3. (This setting is not user-configurable.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-MAP</td>
<td>FCoE MAC address-prefix value - The unique 24-bit MAC address prefix that identifies a fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FKA-ADV-period</td>
<td>Time interval (in seconds) used to transmit FIP keepalive advertisements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field | Description
---|---
FCF Priority | The priority used by a server to select an upstream FCoE forwarder.
Config-State | Indicates whether the configured FCoE and FC parameters in the FCoE map are valid: Active (all mandatory FCoE and FC parameters are correctly configured) or Incomplete (either the FC-MAP value, fabric ID, or VLAN ID are not correctly configured).
Oper-State | Operational status of link to the fabric: Up (link is up and transmitting FC traffic), Down (link is down and not transmitting FC traffic), Link-wait (link is up and waiting for FLOGI to complete on peer FC port), or Removed (port has been shut down).
Members | M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module Ethernet and FC ports that are members of the dedicated FCoE VLAN that carries storage traffic to the specified fabric.

**Example**

```
Dell#show fcoe-map brief
Fabric-Name  Fabric-Id  Vlan-Id  FC-MAP  FCF-Priority Config-State Oper-State
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
test  16  16  0efc02  128  ACTIVE  UP
cnatest  1003  1003  0efc03  128  ACTIVE  UP
sitest  1004  1004  0efc04  128  ACTIVE  DOWN

Dell#show fcoe-map si
Fabric Name  si
Fabric Id  1004
Vlan Id  1004
Vlan priority  3
FC-MAP  0efc04
FKA-ADV-Period  8
Fcf Priority  128
Config-State  ACTIVE
Oper-State  DOWN
Members
```

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.

**show npiv devices**

Display the FCoE and FC devices currently logged into an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway.

**M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module**

**Syntax**

```
show npiv devices [brief]
```

**Parameters**

- `brief` | Displays an overview of current server CNA-fabric connections over an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module NPIV proxy gateway.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use the `show npiv devices` command to display information on the server CNA, server-facing Ethernet and fabric-facing FC ports, and the SAN fabric in each server-fabric connection over an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module that operates as an NPIV proxy gateway.

The following table describes the `show npiv devices brief` output shown in the example below.

### Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENode-Intf</td>
<td>M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module Ethernet interface (slot/port) to which a server CNA is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENode-WWPN</td>
<td>Worldwide port name (WWPN) of a server CNA port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCoE-Vlan</td>
<td>VLAN ID of the dedicated VLAN used to transmit FCoE traffic to and from the fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric-Intf</td>
<td>Fabric-facing Fibre Channel port (slot/port) on which FC traffic is transmitted to the specified fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric-Map</td>
<td>Name of the FCoE map containing the FCoE/FC configuration parameters for the server CNA-fabric connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoginMethod</td>
<td>Method used by the server CNA to log in to the fabric; for example: FLOGI - ENode logged in using a fabric login (FLOGI). FDISC - ENode logged in using a fabric discovery (FDISC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Operational status of the link between a server CNA port and a SAN fabric: Logged In - Server has logged in to the fabric and is able to transmit FCoE traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell# show npiv devices brief
Total NPIV Devices = 2

ENode-Intf  ENode-WWPN  FCoE-Vlan  Fabric-Intf  Fabric-Map  LoginMethod  Status
---------------------------------------------------------------
Te 0/12     20:01:00:10:18:f1:94:20   1003      Fc 0/5     fid_1003     FLOGI       LOGGED_IN
Te 0/13     10:00:00:00:c9:d9:9c:cb   1003      Fc 0/0     fid_1003     FDISC       LOGGED_IN
```

Usage Information

The following table describes the `show npiv devices` output shown in the example below.

### Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENode [number]</td>
<td>A server CNA that has successfully logged in to a fabric over an M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module Ethernet port in ENode mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENode MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of a server CNA port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENode Intf</td>
<td>Port number of a server-facing Ethernet port operating in ENode mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCF MAC</td>
<td>Fibre Channel forwarder MAC: MAC address of M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module FCF interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric Intf</td>
<td>Fabric-facing Fibre Channel port (slot/port) on which FCoE traffic is transmitted to the specified fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCoE VLAN</td>
<td>ID of the dedicated VLAN used to transmit FCoE traffic from a server CNA to a fabric and configured on both the server-facing M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module port and server CNA port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric Map</td>
<td>Name of the FCoE map containing the FCoE/FC configuration parameters for the server CNA-fabric connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enode WWPN</td>
<td>Worldwide port name of the server CNA port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enode WWNN</td>
<td>Worldwide node name of the server CNA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCoE MAC</td>
<td>Fabric-provided MAC address (FPMA). The FPMA consists of the FC-MAP value in the FCoE map and the FC-ID provided by the fabric after a successful FLOGI. The FPMA consists of the most significant bytes are the FC-MAP; the least significant bytes are the FC-ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-ID</td>
<td>FC port ID provided by the fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoginMethod</td>
<td>Method used by the server CNA to log in to the fabric; for example, FLOGI or FDISC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secs</td>
<td>Number of seconds that the fabric connection is up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Status of the fabric connection: logged in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENode[0]</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENode</td>
<td>MAC : 00:10:18:f1:94:21</td>
<td>ENode Intf : Te 0/12</td>
<td>FCF MAC : 5c:f9:dd:ef:10:c8</td>
<td>Fabric Intf : Fc 0/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FCoE Vlan : 1003</td>
<td>Fabric Map : fid_1003</td>
<td>ENode WWPN : 20:01:00:10:18:f1:94:20</td>
<td>ENode WWNN : 20:00:00:10:18:f1:94:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FCoE MAC : 0e:fc:03:01:02:01</td>
<td>FC-ID : 01:02:01</td>
<td>LoginMethod : FLOGI</td>
<td>Secs : 5593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FC-ID : 01:02:01</td>
<td>Status : LOGGED_IN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

`fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
show running-config fcoe-map

Displays the current fcoe-map configurations.

M I/O Aggregator with the FC Flex IO module

Syntax
show running-config fcoe-map

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN2210S Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and MXL 10/40GbE Switch with the FC Flex IO module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell(conf)#do show running-config fcoe-map
!
fcoe-map map
  fc-map 0efc00
  fabric-id 100 vlan 100
FC FLEXIO FPORT

The switch is a blade switch which is plugged into the Dell M1000 Blade server chassis. The blade module contains two slots for pluggable flexible module. With single FC Flex IO module, 4 ports are supported, whereas 8 ports are supported with both FC Flex IO modules. Each port can operate in 2G, 4G or 8G Fiber Channel speed. The topology-wise, FC Flex IOM is directly connected to a FC Storage. In the following topology, the FC flex IOM model offers local connectivity without a SAN switch or fabric.

Topics:
- active-zoneset
- fabric
- fc alias
- fc zone
- fc zoneset
active-zoneset

Activate the zoneset.

Syntax

```
active-zoneset zoneset_name
```

To change to the default zone behavior, use the no active-zoneset zoneset_name command.

Parameters

```
zoneset_name
```

Enter the zoneset name.

Command Modes

FC FABRIC CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell(conf)# fcoe-map default_full_fabric
Dell(conf-fcoe-default_full_fabric)# fc-fabric
Dell(conf-fmap-default_full_fabric-fcfabric)# active-zoneset zs1
```

Related Commands

```
show fc zoneset — displays the configured and active zoneset.
```

fabric

Apply an FCoE map on a fabric-facing Fibre Channel (FC) port.

Syntax

```
fabric map-name
```

Parameters

```
map-name
```

Maximum: 32 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

INTERFACE FIBRE_CHANNEL

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An FCoE map is a template used to map FCoE and FC parameters in a converged fabric. An FCoE map virtualizes the upstream FC ports on the switch NPIV proxy gateway to appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network. When applied to FC and Ethernet ports on an NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map allows the switch to operate as an FCoE-FC bridge between an FC SAN and an FCoE network. It provides necessary parameters to FCoE-enabled servers and switches to log in to a SAN fabric. Use the `fcoe-map` command to create an FCoE map.

On the switch NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map is applied on fabric-facing FC ports and server-facing Ethernet ports. Use the `fabric` command to apply an FCoE map on an FC port. Use the `fcoe-map` command to apply an FCoE map on an Ethernet port.

After you apply an FCoE map on an FC interface, when the port is enabled (`no shutdown`), the NPIV proxy gateway starts sending FIP multicast advertisements on behalf of the FC port to downstream servers to advertise the availability of a new FCF port on the FCoE VLAN.

To remove an FCoE map from an FC interface, enter the `no fabric map-name` command in Interface configuration mode.

**Related Commands**

- `fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

### fc alias

Create a zone alias name.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
fc alias ZoneAliasName member name
```

To delete a zone alias name, use the `no fc zone ZoneAliasName` command.

**Parameters**

- **ZoneAliasName**
  - Enter the zone alias name.
- **member name**
  - Enter the WWPN, port ID, or domain/port.

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**

**Supported Modes**

- **All Modes**

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```plaintext
Syntax:
Dell(conf)#fc alias test12
Dell(conf)#fc alias-test12?
end Exit from configuration mode
exit Exit from Alias config mode
member Add Alias member
no Negate a command or set its defaults
show Show alias profile configuration
Dell(conf-fc-alias-test12)#member ?
WORD WWN(00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00), or portID(123000)
```
Related Commands  
show fc alias — displays the configured alias.

**fc zone**

Create a zone.

**Syntax**

```
fcc zonename member
```

To delete a zone, use the `no fc zone zonename member` command.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>zonename</code></td>
<td>Enter the zone name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>member</code></td>
<td>Enter the WWPN, port ID, or domain/port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Modes**

ALIASCONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example without member**

```
Dell(conf)# fc zone z1
Dell(conf-fc-zone-z1)#
```

**Example with member**

```
Dell(conf)#fc zone test
Dell(conf-fc-zone-test)#member ?
WORD          WWN(00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00), portID(000000), or Alias name(word)
Dell(conf-fc-zone-test)#member
```

**Related Commands**

- `show fc zone` — displays the configured zone.
- `show fcoe-map` — displays the fabric parameters.

**fc zoneset**

Create a zoneset.

**Syntax**

```
fcc zoneset zoneset_name [member]
```

To delete a zoneset, use the `no fc zoneset zoneset_name [member]` command.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>zoneset_name</code></td>
<td>Enter the zoneset name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>member</code></td>
<td>Enter the WWPN, FC-ID, or Alias name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
Command History

Version
9.9(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example

Dell(conf)#fc zoneset test1
Dell(conf-fc-zoneset-test1)#member ?
WORD                    Zone Name
Dell(conf-fc-zoneset-test1)#member

Related Commands

show fc zoneset — displays the configured and active zonset.
show fcoe-map — displays the fabric parameters.

fcoe-map

Create an FCoE map which contains the parameters used to configure the links between server CNAs and a SAN fabric. Apply the FCoE map on a server-facing Ethernet port.

Syntax

fcoe-map map-name

Parameters

map-name

Maximum: 32 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION
INTERFACE

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.3(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

An FCoE map is a template to map FCoE and FC parameters in a converged fabric. An FCoE map virtualizes upstream FC ports on the switch NPIV proxy gateway to appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network. When applied to FC and Ethernet ports on an NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map allows the switch to operate as an FCoE-FC bridge between an FC SAN and an FCoE network. It provides necessary parameters to FCoE-enabled servers and switches to log in to a SAN fabric.

On the switch NPIV proxy gateway, an FCoE map is applied on fabric-facing FC ports and server-facing Ethernet ports. Use the fcoe-map command to apply an FCoE map on an Ethernet port. Use the fabric command to apply an FCoE map on an FC port.

An FCoE map consists of the following parameters: the dedicated FCoE VLAN for storage traffic, the destination SAN fabric (FC-MAP value), FCF priority, and the FIP keepalive (FKA) advertisement timeout.

To remove an FCoE map from an Ethernet interface, enter the no fcoe-map map-name command in Interface configuration mode.

NOTE: You cannot create fcoe-map in IOA mode. It can only be created in PMUX mode.
**NOTE:** In FCF F mode, you can create only one FCoE map. It doesn't get created automatically. If you try to create more than one map, an error message is displayed.

**Related Commands**

- `show fcoe-map` — displays the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

## feature fc

Enable feature fc with FPort functionality.

### Syntax

```
feature fc fport domain-id range
```

### Parameters

- **Range**
  
  Enter the range from 1 to 239.

### Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION

### Supported Modes

- All Modes

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Information

Enable remote-fault-signaling rx off command in FCF FPort mode on interfaces connected to the Compellent and MDF storage devices.

### Example

```
Dell(conf)#feature fc fport domain-id
```

## show fc alias

Display the configured alias.

### Syntax

```
show fc alias [ZoneAliasName ]
```

### Parameters

- **ZoneAliasName**
  
  Enter the zone alias name to display the details.

### Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

### Supported Modes

- All Modes

### Command History

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

```
Dell#show fc alias
Zone Alias Name       all
0x030303
Dell#
```
show fc ns

Display the devices in the name server database.

Syntax

show fc ns { switch } [brief]

Parameters

switch
Enter the keyword switch to display all the devices in the name server database of the switch.

brief
Enter the keyword brief to display in brief devices in the name server database.

Command Modes

• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example

Dell#show fc ns switch
Total number of devices = 1
Switch Name 10:00:5c:f9:dd:ef:0a:00
Domain Id 1
Switch Port 53
Port Id 01:35:00
Port Name 10:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01
Node Name 20:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01
Class of Service 8
IP Address
Symbolic Port Name Brocade-1860 | 3.0.3.0 | DV-SP-SERVER2 |
Symbolic Node Name (NULL)
Port Type Node port
Registered with NameServer Yes
Registered for SCN Yes
Display of local name server entries - brief version
Dell#

Dell#show fc ns switch brief
Total number of devices = 1
Intf# Domain FC-ID Enode-WWPN Enode-WWNN
53 1 01:35:00 10:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01 20:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01
Dell#

Dell#show fc ns fabric
Total number of devices = 3
Switch Name 10:00:5c:f9:dd:ef:0a:80
Domain Id 2
Switch Port 9
Port Id 02:09:00
Port Name 32:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:88
Node Name 22:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:88
Class of Service 8
IP Address
Symbolic Port Name (NULL)
Symbolic Node Name (NULL)
Port Type                       Node port  
Registered with NameServer      No 
Registered for SCN              No 
Switch Name                     10:00:5c:f9:dd:ef:0a:80 
Domain Id                       2 
Switch Port                     11 
Port Id                         02:0b:00 
Port Name                       31:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:77 
Node Name                       21:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:77 
Class of Service                8 
IP Address                      
Symbolic Port Name              (NULL) 
Symbolic Node Name              (NULL) 
Port Type                       Node port  
Registered with NameServer      No 
Registered for SCN              No 
Switch Name                     10:00:5c:f9:dd:ef:0a:00 
Domain Id                       1 
Switch Port                     53 
Port Id                         01:35:00 
Port Name                       10:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01 
Node Name                       20:00:8c:7c:ff:17:f8:01 
Class of Service                8 
IP Address                      
Symbolic Port Name              Brocade-1860 | 3.0.3.0 | DV-SP-SERVER2 |  |
Symbolic Node Name              (NULL) 
Registered with NameServer      Yes 
Registered for SCN              Yes 
Dell# 

show fc ns fabric brief 
Total number of devices = 2 
Intf#      Domain FC-ID           Enode-WWPN                      Enode-WWNN 
 9     2       02:09:00        32:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:88 22:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:88 
 11      2       02:0b:00        31:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:77 21:11:0e:fc:00:00:00:77 
Dell# 

show fc switch

Display the switch configuration for Fibre Channel capability.

Syntax
show fc switch

Parameters
None

Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version     Description
9.9(0.0)    Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.7(0.0)    Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
The following table describes the show fc switch output shown in the following example.

Switch Mode
Fibre Channel mode of operation of an MXL switch.
Switch WWN  
Factory-assigned worldwide node (WWN) name of the MXL. The MXL WWN name is not user-configurable.

Example
Dell(conf)#do show fc switch
Switch Mode : FPORT
Switch WWN : 10:00:aa:00:00:00:00:ac
Dell(conf)#

show fc zone
Display the configured zone.

Syntax
show fc zone [zonename ]

Parameters
zonename
  Enter the zone name to display the details.

Command Modes
  •  EXEC
  •  EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
Dell#show fc zone

ZoneName                        ZoneMember
===============================================
brccd_sanb
brccd_cna1_wwpn1
sanb_p2tgt1_wwpn
Dell#

Related Commands
fc zone — creates a zone.

show fc zoneset
Display the configured and active zoneset.

Syntax
show fc zoneset [ zoneset_name | active ]

Parameters
zoneset_name
  Enter the zoneset name to display the zoneset name
active
  Enter the keyword active to display the active zonesets.
merged
  Enter the keyword merged to display the merge active zones.

Command Modes
  •  EXEC
  •  EXEC Privilege
show fcoe-map

Display the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

**Syntax**

```
show fcoe-map
```

**Parameters**

None

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

---

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show fc zoneset

ZoneSetName     ZoneName     ZoneMember
------------------------------------------------------
fcoe_srv_fc_tgt  brcd_sanb   brcd_cn1_wwpn1
                                  sanb_p2tgt1_wwpn

Active Zoneset: fcoe_srv_fc_tgt

ZoneName     ZoneMember
--------------------------------------
brcd_sanb                  10:00:8c:7c:ff:21:5f:8d
                  20:02:00:11:0d:03:00:00

Dell#

Dell#show fc zoneset active

Active Zoneset: fcoe_srv_fc_tgt

ZoneName     ZoneMember
--------------------------------------
brcd_sanb                  10:00:8c:7c:ff:21:5f:8d
                  20:02:00:11:0d:03:00:00

Dell#

Related Commands

- fc zone — creates a zone.
- fc zoneset — creates a zoneset.
- active-zoneset — activates the zoneset.

---

**show fcoe-map**

Display the Fibre Channel and FCoE configuration parameters in FCoE maps.

**Syntax**

```
show fcoe-map
```

**Parameters**

None

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
Command History

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use the `show fcoe-map` command to display the FC and FCoE parameters used to configure server-facing Ethernet (FCoE) and fabric-facing FC ports in all FCoE maps on an M I/O Aggregator Switch.

In each FCoE map, the values for the fabric ID and FC-MAP that identify the SAN fabric to which FC storage traffic is sent, and the FCoE VLAN to be used must be unique.

An FCoE map is used to identify the SAN fabric to which FCoE storage traffic is sent. It also virtualizes the switch with the FC Flex IO module FC ports so that they appear to downstream server CNA ports as FCoE Forwarder (FCF) ports on an FCoE network.

Example

```
Dell(conf)#do show fcoe-map

Fabric Name       SAN_FABRIC
Fabric Type       npiv
Fabric Id         1002
Vlan Id           1002
Vlan priority     3
FC-MAP            0efc00
FKA-ADV-Period    8
Fcf Priority      128
Config-State      ACTIVE
Oper-State        UP

Members
Fc 0/41 Fc 0/42 Fc 0/43 Fc 0/44 Fc 0/49 Fc 0/50 Fc 0/51 Fc 0/52
Te 0/4 Te 0/9 Te 0/16

Dell(conf)#
```

Related Commands

`fcoe-map` — creates an FCoE map which contains the parameters used in the communication between servers and a SAN fabric.
FIP Snooping

In a converged Ethernet network, an Aggregator can operate as an intermediate Ethernet bridge to snoop on Fibre Channel over Ethernet Initialization Protocol (FIP) packets during the login process on Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) forwarders (FCFs). Acting as a transit FIP snooping bridge, the switch uses dynamically-created ACLs to permit only authorized FCoE traffic to be transmitted between an FCoE end-device and an FCF.

This chapter describes the FIP snooping commands.

Topics:

- clear fip-snooping database interface vlan
- show fip-snooping statistics
- debug fip-snooping
- show fip-snooping config
- show fip-snooping enode
- show fip-snooping fcf
- show fip-snooping sessions
- show fip-snooping statistics
- show fip-snooping system
- show fip-snooping vlan

### clear fip-snooping database interface vlan

Clear FIP snooping information on a VLAN for a specified FCoE MAC address, ENode MAC address, or FCF MAC address, and remove the corresponding ACLs FIP snooping generates.

**Syntax**

```
clear fip-snooping database interface vlan vlan-id {fcoe-mac-address | enode-mac-address | fcf-mac-address}
```

**Parameters**

- `fcoe-mac-address` Enter the FCoE MAC address to be cleared of FIP snooping information.
- `enode-mac-address` Enter the ENode MAC address to be cleared of FIP snooping information.
- `fcf-mac-address` Enter the FCF MAC address to be cleared of FIP snooping information.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear fip-snooping statistics

Clear the statistics on the FIP packets snooped on all VLANs, a specified VLAN, or a specified port interface.

Syntax

```
clear fip-snooping statistics [interface vlan vlan-id] interfaceport-type port/slot|interface port-channel port-channel-number]
```

Parameters

- `vlan-id` Enter the VLAN ID of the FIP packet statistics to be cleared.
- `port-type port/slot` Enter the port-type and slot number of the FIP packet statistics to be cleared.
- `port-channel-number` Enter the port channel number of the FIP packet statistics to be cleared.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

feature fip-snooping

Enable FCoE transit and FIP snooping on a switch.

Syntax

```
feature fip-snooping
```

To disable the FCoE transit feature, use the `no feature fip-snooping` command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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</table>

162  |  FIP Snooping
**fip-snooping enable**

Enable FIP snooping on all VLANs or on a specified VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
fip-snooping enable
```

To disable the FIP snooping feature on all or a specified VLAN, use the `no fip-snooping enable` command.

**Defaults**

FIP snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**
- **VLAN INTERFACE**

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

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<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The maximum number of FCFs supported per FIP snooping-enabled VLAN is four. The maximum number of FIP snooping sessions supported per ENode server is 16.

---

**fip-snooping fc-map**

Configure the FC-MAP value FIP snooping uses on all VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
fip-snooping fc-map fc-map-value
```

To return the configured FM-MAP value to the default value, use the `no fip-snooping fc-map` command.

**Parameters**

- **fc-map-value**
  
  Enter the FC-MAP value FIP snooping uses. The range is from 0EFC00 to 0EFCFF.

**Defaults**

`0x0EFC00`

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**
- **VLAN INTERFACE**

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

---
**fip-snooping port-mode fcf**

Configure the port for bridge-to-FCF links.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
fip-snooping port-mode fcf
```

To disable the bridge-to-FCF link on a port, use the `no fip-snooping port-mode fcf` command.

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The maximum number of FCFs supported per FIP snooping-enabled VLAN is four.

**show fip-snooping statistics**

Displays statistics on the FIP packets snooped on all interfaces, including VLANs, physical ports, and port channels.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show fip-snooping statistics [interface vlan vlan-id | interface port-type port/slot | interface port-channel port-channel-number]
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan-id`
  - Enter the VLAN ID of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.
- `port-type port/slot`
  - Enter the port-type and slot number of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.
- `port-channel-number`
  - Enter the port channel number of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The following table describes the `show fip-snooping statistics` command.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Vlan Requests</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VLAN request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VLAN Notifications</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VLAN notification frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped multicast discovery solicit frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unicast Discovery</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped unicast discovery solicit frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FLOGI request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FDISC request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FLOGO frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ENode Keep Alives</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped ENode keep-alive frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VN Port Keep Alives</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VN port keep-alive frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped multicast discovery advertisements received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped unicast discovery advertisements received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGI accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGI reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FDISC accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FDISC reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGO accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGO reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CVLs</td>
<td>Number of FIP clear virtual link frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FCF Discovery</td>
<td>Number of FCF discovery timeouts that occurred on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VN Port Session</td>
<td>Number of VN port session timeouts that occurred on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config</td>
<td>Number of session failures due to hardware configuration that occurred on the interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```bash
dell# show fip-snooping statistics interface vlan 100
Number of Vlan Requests : 0
Number of Vlan Notifications : 0
Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits : 2
Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits : 0
Number of FLOGI : 2
Number of FDISC : 16
Number of FLOGO : 0
Number of Enode Keep Alive : 9021
Number of VN Port Keep Alive : 3349
Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisement : 4437
Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisement : 2
Number of FLOGI Accepts : 2
Number of FLOGI Rejects : 0
Number of FDISC Accepts : 16
Number of FDISC Rejects : 0
Number of FLOGO Accepts : 0
Number of FLOGO Rejects : 0
Number of CVL : 0
Number of FCF Discovery Timeouts : 0
Number of VN Port Session Timeouts : 0
Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config : 0
dell(conf)#
```

```bash
dell# show fip-snooping statistics interface tengigabitethernet 0/11
Number of Vlan Requests : 1
Number of Vlan Notifications : 0
Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits : 1
Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits : 0
Number of FLOGI : 1
Number of FDISC : 16
Number of FLOGO : 0
Number of Enode Keep Alive : 4416
Number of VN Port Keep Alive : 3136
Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisement : 0
Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisement : 0
Number of FLOGI Accepts : 0
Number of FLOGI Rejects : 0
Number of FDISC Accepts : 0
Number of FDISC Rejects : 0
Number of FLOGO Accepts : 0
Number of FLOGO Rejects : 0
Number of CVL : 0
Number of FCF Discovery Timeouts : 0
Number of VN Port Session Timeouts : 0
Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config : 0
dell(conf)#
```

**Example (port channel)**

```bash
dell# show fip-snooping statistics interface port-channel 22
Number of Vlan Requests : 0
Number of Vlan Notifications : 2
Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits : 0
Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits : 0
Number of FLOGI : 0
Number of FDISC : 0
Number of FLOGO : 0
Number of Enode Keep Alive : 0
Number of VN Port Keep Alive : 0
Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisement : 4451
Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisement : 2
Number of FLOGI Accepts : 2
Number of FLOGI Rejects : 0
```

**FIP Snooping**
debug fip-snooping

Enable the debug FIP protocol specific messages.

Syntax  
debug fip-snooping [all|acl|error|ifm|info|ipc|rx]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Enable all the debug options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acl</td>
<td>Enable for ACL specific debugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>Enable for Error specific debugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifm</td>
<td>Enable for IFM specific debugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>Enable for Information specific debugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipc</td>
<td>Enable for IPC specific debugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx</td>
<td>Enable for packet receive specific debugs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command Modes  
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes  
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show fip-snooping config

Displays the FIP snooping status and configured FC-MAP values.

Syntax  
show fip-snooping config

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes  
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show fip-snooping config
FIP Snooping Feature enabled Status: Enabled
FIP Snooping Global enabled Status: Enabled
show fip-snooping enode

Displays information on the ENodes in FIP-snooped sessions, including the ENode interface and MAC address, FCF MAC address, VLAN ID, and FC-ID.

Syntax

```
show fip-snooping enode [enode-mac-address]
```

Parameters

- `enode-mac-address` Enter the MAC address of the ENodes to be displayed.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The following table describes the `show fip-snooping enode` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENode MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the ENode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENode Interface</td>
<td>Slot/ port number of the interface connected to the ENode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCF MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the FCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>VLAN ID number used by the session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-ID</td>
<td>Fibre Channel session ID assigned by the FCF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell# show fip-snooping enode
Enode MAC      Enode Interface          FCF MAC
-------------  ---------------          -------
----             -------             -------
d4:ae:52:1b:e3:cd Te 0/11
54:7f:ee:37:34:40 100             62:00:11
```

show fip-snooping fcf

Displays information on the FCFs in FIP-snooped sessions, including the FCF interface and MAC address, FCF interface, VLAN ID, FC-MAP value, FKA advertisement period, and number of ENodes connected.

Syntax

```
show fip-snooping fcf [fcf-mac-address]
```

Parameters

- `fcf-mac-address` Enter the MAC address of the FCF to be displayed.
show fip-snooping sessions

Displays information on FIP-snooped sessions on all VLANS or a specified VLAN, including the ENode interface and MAC address, the FCF interface and MAC address, VLAN ID, FCoE MAC address and FCoE session ID number (FC-ID), worldwide node name (WWNN) and the worldwide port name (WWPN).

Syntax

```
show fip-snooping sessions[interface vlan vlan-id]
```

Parameters

- `vlan-id` Enter the vlan-id of the specified VLAN to be displayed.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.

Example

```
Dell# show fip-snooping sessions
FCF MAC FCF Interface VLAN FC-MAP FKA ADV_PERIOD No. of
--------- ------------- ---- ------ -------------- -----------
54:7f:ee:37:34:40 Po 128 100 0e:fc:00 4000 1
```
The following table describes the `show fip-snooping sessions` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENode MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the ENode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENode Interface</td>
<td>Slot/ port number of the interface connected to the ENode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCF MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the FCF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC Interface</td>
<td>Slot/ port number of the interface to which the FCF is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>VLAN ID number used by the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCoE MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of the FCoE session assigned by the FCF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC-ID</td>
<td>Fibre Channel ID assigned by the FCF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port WWPN</td>
<td>Worldwide port name of the CNA port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port WWNN</td>
<td>Worldwide node name of the CNA port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell#show fip-snooping sessions
Enode MAC       Enode Intf      FCF MAC     FCF Intf VLAN FCoE MAC        FC-ID
00:0e:1e:0c:54:a6 Te 0/14 00:05:73:3f:2f:4f:ae Po128 100 0e:fc:00:9a:00:27 9a:00:27 20:01:00:0e:1e:0c:54:a6
00:0e:1e:06:01:5e Te 0/16 00:05:73:3f:2f:4f:af Po128 100 0e:fc:00:9a:01:18 9a:01:18 20:01:00:0e:1e:0c:54:a6
```

**show fip-snooping statistics**

Displays statistics on the FIP packets snooped on all interfaces, including VLANs, physical ports, and port channels.

**Syntax**

```
show fip-snooping statistics [interface vlan vlan-id | interface port-type port/slot | interface port-channel port-channel-number]
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan-id` Enter the VLAN ID of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.
- `port-type port/slot` Enter the port-type and slot number of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.
- `port-channel-number` Enter the port channel number of the FIP packet statistics to be displayed.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

- **Version**
  - 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
The following table describes the `show fip-snooping statistics` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of VLAN Requests</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VLAN request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VLAN Notifications</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VLAN notification frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped multicast discovery solicit frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unicast Discovery</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped unicast discovery solicit frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FLOGI request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FDISC request frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped FLOGO frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ENode Keep Alives</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped ENode keep-alive frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VN Port Keep Alives</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped VN port keep-alive frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped multicast discovery advertisements received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of FIP-snooped unicast discovery advertisements received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGI accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGI Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGI reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FDISC accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FDISC Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FDISC reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO Accepts</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGO accept frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FLOGO Rejects</td>
<td>Number of FIP FLOGO reject frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of CVLs</td>
<td>Number of FIP clear virtual link frames received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FCF Discovery</td>
<td>Number of FCF discovery timeouts that occurred on the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VN Port Session</td>
<td>Number of VN port session timeouts that occurred on the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config</td>
<td>Number of session failures due to hardware configuration that occurred on the interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

Dell\# show fip-snooping statistics interface vlan 100

- Number of Vlan Requests: 0
- Number of Vlan Notifications: 0
- Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits: 2
- Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits: 0
- Number of PLOGI: 2
- Number of FDISC: 16
- Number of FLOGO: 0
- Number of Encode Keep Alive: 9021
- Number of VN Port Keep Alive: 3349
- Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisement: 4437
- Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisement: 2
- Number of PLOGI Accepts: 2
- Number of FLOGI Rejects: 0
- Number of FDISC Accepts: 16
- Number of FDISC Rejects: 0
- Number of FLOGO Accepts: 0
- Number of FLOGO Rejects: 0
- Number of CVL: 0
- Number of FCF Discovery Timeouts: 0
- Number of VN Port Session Timeouts: 0
- Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config: 0

Dell(conf)#

Dell# show fip-snooping statistics int tengigabitethernet 0/11

- Number of Vlan Requests: 1
- Number of Vlan Notifications: 0
- Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits: 1
- Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits: 0
- Number of PLOGI: 1
- Number of FDISC: 16
- Number of FLOGO: 0
- Number of Encode Keep Alive: 4416
- Number of VN Port Keep Alive: 3136
- Number of Multicast Discovery Advertisement: 0
- Number of Unicast Discovery Advertisement: 0
- Number of PLOGI Accepts: 0
- Number of FLOGI Rejects: 0
- Number of FDISC Accepts: 0
- Number of FDISC Rejects: 0
- Number of FLOGO Accepts: 0
- Number of FLOGO Rejects: 0
- Number of CVL: 0
- Number of FCF Discovery Timeouts: 0
- Number of VN Port Session Timeouts: 0
- Number of Session failures due to Hardware Config: 0

Dell# show fip-snooping statistics int tengigabitethernet 0/11

### Example (port channel)

Dell# show fip-snooping statistics interface port-channel 22

- Number of Vlan Requests: 0
- Number of Vlan Notifications: 2
- Number of Multicast Discovery Solicits: 0
- Number of Unicast Discovery Solicits: 0
- Number of PLOGI: 0
- Number of FDISC: 0
- Number of FLOGO: 0
show fip-snooping system

Displays information on the status of FIP snooping on the switch (enabled or disabled), including the number of FCoE VLANs, FCFs, ENodes, and currently active sessions.

**Syntax**

```
show fip-snooping system
```

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell# show fip-snooping system
Global Mode                  : Enabled
FCOE VLAN List (Operational) : 1, 100
FCFs                         : 1
ENodes                       : 2
Sessions                     : 17
```

---

show fip-snooping vlan

Display information on the FIP snooping operational VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
show fip-snooping vlan
```

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell# show fip-snooping vlan
* = Default VLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>FC-MAP</th>
<th>FCFs</th>
<th>Enodes</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>0X0EFC00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)

The Dell Networking OS supports IGMP snooping version 2 and 3 on all Dell Networking systems.

IGMP Commands

The Dell Networking OS supports the following IGMP commands:

- clear ip igmp groups
- debug ip igmp
- ip igmp group-join-limit
- ip igmp querier-timeout
- ip igmp query-interval
- ip igmp query-max-resp-time
- ip igmp snooping enable
- ip igmp snooping fast-leave
- ip igmp snooping flood
- ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval
- ip igmp snooping mrouter
- ip igmp snooping querier
- ip igmp version
- show ip igmp groups
- show ip igmp interface
- show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Important Points to Remember

- Dell Networking OS supports version 1, version 2, and version 3 hosts.
- Dell Networking OS IGMP snooping implementation is based on IP multicast address (not based on Layer 2 multicast mac-address) and the IGMP snooping entries are in Layer 3 flow table not in Layer 2 forwarding information base (FIB).
- Dell Networking OS IGMP snooping implementation is based on draft-ietf-magma-snoop-10.
- IGMP snooping is supported on all M I/O Aggregator stack members.
- IGMP snooping is enabled by default on the switch.
- A maximum of 8k groups and 4k virtual local area networks (VLAN) are supported.
- IGMP snooping is not supported on default VLAN interface.
- Flooding of unregistered multicast traffic is enabled by default.
- Queries are not accepted from the server side ports and are only accepted from the uplink LAG.
- Reports and Leaves are flooded by default to the uplink LAG irrespective of whether it is an mrouter port or not.
IGMP Snooping Commands

Dell Networking OS supports IGMP Snooping version 2 and 3 on all Dell Networking systems.

Important Points to Remember for IGMP Snooping

- Dell Networking OS supports version 1, version 2, and version 3 hosts.
- Dell Networking OS IGMP snooping implementation is based on IP multicast address (not based on Layer 2 multicast mac address) and the IGMP snooping entries are in Layer 3 flow table not in Layer 2 forwarding information base (FIB).
- Dell Networking OS IGMP snooping implementation is based on draft-ietf-magma-snoop-10.
- Dell Networking OS supports IGMP snooping on JUMBO-enabled cards.
- IGMP snooping is not enabled by default on the switch.
- A maximum of 1800 groups and 600 VLAN are supported.
- IGMP snooping is not supported on a default VLAN interface.
- IGMP snooping is not supported over VLAN-Stack-enabled VLAN interfaces (you must disable IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface before configuring VLAN-Stack-related commands).

clear ip igmp groups

Clear entries from the group cache table.

Syntax

```
clear ip igmp groups [group-address | interface]
```

Parameters

- group-address (OPTIONAL) Enter the IP multicast group address in dotted decimal format.
- interface (OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and slot/port information: For a VLAN interface enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

debug ip igmp

Enable debugging of IGMP packets.

Syntax

```
debug ip igmp [group address | interface]
```

To disable IGMP debugging, enter the no ip igmp command. To disable all debugging, enter the undebug all command.

Defaults

Disabled
Parameters

- **group-address** (OPTIONAL) Enter the IP multicast group address in dotted decimal format.
- **interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and slot/port information:
  For a VLAN interface enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ip igmp group-join-limit**

To limit the number of IGMP groups that can be joined in a second, use this feature.

- **Syntax**
  ```
  ip igmp group-join-limit number
  ```

- **Parameters**
  - **number**
    Enter the number of IGMP groups permitted to join in a second. The range is from 1 to 10000.

- **Defaults**
  - none

- **Command Modes**
  - CONFIGURATION (conf-if-interface-slot/port)

- **Supported Modes**
  - Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

- **Command History**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ip igmp querier-timeout**

Change the interval that must pass before a multicast router decides that there is no longer another multicast router that should be the querier.

- **Syntax**
  ```
  ip igmp querier-timeout seconds
  ```

  To return to the default value, use the `no ip igmp querier-timeout` command.

- **Parameters**
  - **seconds**
    Enter the number of seconds the router must wait to become the new querier. The range is from 60 to 300. The default is **125 seconds**.

- **Defaults**
  - **125 seconds**

- **Command Modes**
  - INTERFACE
**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ip igmp query-interval**

Change the transmission frequency of IGMP general queries the Querier sends.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp query-interval seconds
```

To return to the default values, use the `no ip igmp query-interval` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds**
  - Enter the number of seconds between queries sent out. The range is from 1 to 18000. The default is **60 seconds**.

**Defaults**

**60 seconds**

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ip igmp query-max-resp-time**

Set the maximum query response time advertised in general queries.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp query-max-resp-time seconds
```

To return to the default values, use the `no ip igmp query-max-resp-time` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds**
  - Enter the number of seconds for the maximum response time. The range is from 1 to 25. The default is **10 seconds**.

**Defaults**

**10 seconds**

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip igmp snooping enable

Enable IGMP snooping on all or a single VLAN. This command is the master on/off switch to enable IGMP snooping.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping enable
To disable IGMP snooping, use the no ip igmp snooping enable command.

Defaults
Disabled.

Command Modes
• CONFIGURATION
• INTERFACE VLAN

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
To enable IGMP snooping, enter this command. When you enable this command from CONFIGURATION mode, IGMP snooping enables on all VLAN interfaces (except the default VLAN).

NOTE: Execute the no shutdown command on the VLAN interface for IGMP Snooping to function.

ip igmp snooping fast-leave

Enable IGMP snooping fast-leave for this VLAN.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping fast-leave
To disable IGMP snooping fast leave, use the no igmp snooping fast-leave command.

Defaults
Not configured.

Command Modes
INTERFACE VLAN — (conf-if-vl-n)

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
Queriers normally send some queries when a leave message is received prior to deleting a group from the membership database. There may be situations when you require a fast deletion of a group. When you enable
IGMP fast leave processing, the switch removes an interface from the multicast group as soon as it detects an IGMP version 2 leave message on the interface.

**ip igmp snooping flood**

This command controls the flooding behavior of unregistered multicast data packets. When flooding is disabled, unregistered multicast data traffic is forwarded to only multicast router ports in a VLAN. If there is no multicast router port in a VLAN, unregistered multicast data traffic is dropped.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp snooping flood
```

To disable the flooding, use the `no ip igmp snooping flood` command.

**Parameters**

- **Enabled**

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**

**Supported Modes**

- **All Modes**

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval**

The last member query interval is the maximum response time inserted into Group-Specific queries sent in response to Group-Leave messages.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval milliseconds
```

To return to the default value, use the `no ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval` command.

**Parameters**

- **milliseconds**

**Defaults**

- **1000 milliseconds**

**Command Modes**

- **INTERFACE VLAN**

**Supported Modes**

- **Programmable-Mux (PMUX)**

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This last-member-query-interval is also the interval between successive Group-Specific Query messages. To change the last-member-query interval, use this command.
**ip igmp snooping mrouter**

Statically configure a VLAN member port as a multicast router interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp snooping mrouter interface interface
```

To delete a specific multicast router interface, use the `no ip igmp snooping mrouter interface` command.

**Parameters**

`interface interface`

Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `gigabitethernet` followed by the slot/port information.
- For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `gigabitethernet` followed by the slot/port information.
- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.
- For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE VLAN — (conf-if-vl-n)

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Dell Networking OS provides the capability of statically configuring the interface to which a multicast router is attached. To configure a static connection to the multicast router, enter the `ip igmp snooping mrouter interface` command in the VLAN context. The interface to the router must be a part of the VLAN where you are entering the command.

**ip igmp snooping querier**

Enable IGMP querier processing for the VLAN interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp snooping querier
```

To disable IGMP querier processing for the VLAN interface, use the `no ip igmp snooping querier` command.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE VLAN — (conf-if-vl-n)

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command enables the IGMP switch to send General Queries periodically. This behavior is useful when there is no multicast router present in the VLAN because the multicast traffic is not routed. Assign an IP address to the VLAN interface for the switch to act as a querier for this VLAN.

**ip igmp version**

Manually set the version of the router to IGMPv2 or IGMPv3.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp version {2 | 3}
```

**Parameters**

- **2**
  - Enter the number 2 to set the IGMP version number to IGMPv2.
- **3**
  - Enter the number 3 to set the IGMP version number to IGMPv3.

**Defaults**

2 (that is, IGMPv2)

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
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</table>

**show ip igmp groups**

View the IGMP groups.

**Syntax**

```
show ip igmp groups [group-address [detail] | detail | interface [group-address [detail]]]
```

**Parameters**

- **group-address**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the group address in dotted decimal format to view information on that group only.
- **interface**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and slot/port information:
    - For a VLAN interface enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
- **detail**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword detail to display the IGMPv3 source information.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes: All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show ip igmp groups
Total Number of Groups: 5
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address Interface Mode Uptime Expires Last Reporter
225.0.0.0 Vlan 100 IGMPv2 00:00:05 00:02:04 3.0.0.51
Member Ports: Po 2
225.0.0.2 Vlan 100 IGMPv2 00:00:05 00:02:04 3.0.0.51
Member Ports: Po 2
225.0.0.3 Vlan 100 IGMPv2 00:00:05 00:02:04 3.0.0.51
Member Ports: Po 2
225.0.0.4 Vlan 100 IGMPv2 00:00:05 00:02:04 3.0.0.51
Member Ports: Po 2

Field                      Description
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Group Address               Lists the multicast address for the IGMP group.
Interface                   Lists the interface type, slot and port number.
Mode                        Displays the IGMP version used.
Uptime                      Displays the amount of time the group has been operational.
Expires                     Displays the amount of time until the entry expires.
Last Reporter              Displays the IP address of the last host to be a member of the IGMP group.
Member Ports                Indicates the member ports of the port channel. If the port channel is VLT, an asterisk (*) after the port channel number indicates the port channel is locally down and that a remote VLT port is up.

show ip igmp interface

View information on the interfaces participating in IGMP.

Syntax: show ip igmp interface [interface]

Parameters:

- **Interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number to clear counters from a specified interface:
  - For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword port-channel followed by a number. Range: 1-128
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Displays multicast router interfaces.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [vlan number]
```

Parameters

- **vlan number**
  - Enter the keyword vlan followed by the vlan number. Range: 1 to 4094

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show ip igmp snooping mrouter

```
Interface Router Ports
184 Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
```

Dell#show ip igmp snooping mrouter vlan 2

```
Interface Router Ports

--More--
```
Vlan 2 Po 128
Dell#

Related Commands  show ip igmp groups — Use this IGMP command to view groups.
This chapter defines the interface commands on the Aggregator switch.

Port Interface Commands

The following commands are for physical, loopback, and null interfaces:

- clear counters
- clear mac-address-table dynamic
- interface range
- interface vlan
- keepalive
- monitor interface
- name
- show config (INTERFACE mode)
- show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)
- show config (from INTERFACE VLAN mode)
- show interfaces configured
- show interfaces description
- show interfaces stack-unit
- show interfaces port-channel
- show interfaces status
- show interfaces switchport
- show vlan
- shutdown
- speed (for 1000/10000 interfaces)

Port Channel Commands

A Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is a group of links that appear to a MAC client as if they were a single link according to IEEE 802.3ad. In Dell Networking OS, a LAG is referred to as a Port Channel.

- For the Aggregator, the maximum port channel ID is 128 and the maximum members per port channel is 16.

Because each port can be assigned to only one Port Channel, and each Port Channel must have at least one port, some of those nominally available Port Channels might have no function because they could have no members if there are not enough ports installed. In the Aggregator, stack members can provide those ports.

The commands in this section are specific to Port Channel interfaces:

- auto vlan
- monitor interface
- show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)
- show interfaces port-channel
NOTE: The Dell Networking OS implementation of LAG or Port Channel requires that you configure a LAG on both switches manually. For information about Dell Networking OS link aggregation control protocol (LACP) for dynamic LAGs, refer to the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) chapter. For more information about configuring and using Port Channels, refer to the Dell PowerEdge M I/O Aggregator Configuration Guide

Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) Commands

TDR is useful for troubleshooting an interface that is not establishing a link; either it is flapping or not coming up at all. TDR detects open or short conditions of copper cables on 100/1000/10G Base-T modules.

- tdr-cable-test
- show tdr

Important Points to Remember

- The interface and port must be enabled (configured—see the interface command) before running TDR. An error message is generated if you have not enabled the interface.
- The interface on the far-end device must be shut down before running TDR.
- Because TDR is an intrusive test on an interface that is not establishing a link, do not run TDR on an interface that is passing traffic.
- When testing between two devices, do not run the test on both ends of the cable.

Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands

The following commands configure and monitor virtual local area networks (VLANs). VLANs are a virtual interface and use many of the same commands as physical interfaces.

You can configure an IP address only on the default VLAN. FTP, TFTP, ACLs, and SNMP are not supported on a VLAN.

Occasionally, while sending broadcast traffic over multiple VLANs, state of a VLAN interface may continually switch between Master and Backup.

- auto vlan
- default vlan-id
- name
- show config (from INTERFACE VLAN mode)
- show vlan
- vlan tagged
- vlan untagged

auto vlan

Change the port to auto or admin vlan mode (enable or disable all auto VLANs).

Syntax auto vlan

To remove membership from 4K VLAN, use the no auto vlan command.

Defaults none

Parameters description Enter a text string description to identify the VLAN (80 characters maximum).

Command Modes INTERFACE
channel-member

Add an interface to the Port Channel, while in INTERFACE PORTCHANNEL mode.

Syntax

```
channel-member interface
```

To delete an interface from a Port Channel, use the `no channel-member interface` command.

Parameters

- **interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

```
INTERFACE PORTCHANNEL
```

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use the `interface port-channel` command to access this command.

You cannot add an interface to a Port Channel if the interface contains an IP address in its configuration.

Link MTU and IP MTU considerations for Port Channels are:

- All members must have the same link MTU value and the same IP MTU value.
- The Port Channel link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members. For example, if the members have a link MTU of 2100 and an IP MTU 2000, the Port Channel's MTU values cannot be higher than 2100 for link MTU or 2000 bytes for IP MTU.

When an interface is removed from a Port Channel with the `no channel-member` command, the interface reverts to its configuration prior to joining the Port Channel.

An interface can belong to only one Port Channel.

You can add up to 16 interfaces to a Port Channel on the MXL switch. The interfaces can be located on different line cards but must be the same physical type and speed (for example, all 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces). However, you can combine 100/1000 interfaces and GE interfaces in the same Port Channel.
If the Port Channel contains a mix of interfaces with 100 Mb/s speed and 1000 Mb/s speed, the software disables those interfaces whose speed does not match the speed of the first interface configured and enabled in the Port Channel. If that first interface goes down, the Port Channel does not change its designated speed; disable and re-enable the Port Channel or change the order of the channel members configuration to change the designated speed. If the Port Channel contains a mix of interfaces with 100 Mb/s speed and 1000 Mb/s speed, the software disables those interfaces whose speed does not match the speed of the first interface configured and enabled in the Port Channel. If that first interface goes down, the Port Channel does not change its designated speed; disable and re-enable the Port Channel or change the order of the channel members configuration to change the designated speed. For more information about Port Channels, refer to the Dell Networking OS Configuration Guide.

Related Commands  
interface port-channel — creates a Port Channel interface.

clear counters

Clear the counters used in the show interfaces commands for VLANs, and physical interfaces, or selected ones.

Syntax  
clear counters interface

Defaults  
Without a specific interface specified, the command clears all interface counters.

Parameters  
interface 
(OPTIONAL) Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number to clear counters from a specified interface:

- For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keyword managementethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
- For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword port-channel followed by a number. Range: 1-128

NOTE: This command also enables you to clear the port configurations corresponding to a range of ports.

- You can specify multiple ports as slot/port-range. For example, if you want to clear the port configurations corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4.

Command Modes  
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes  
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to clear the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the MI/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  
Dell#clear counters  
Clear counters on all interfaces [confirm]
clear mac-address-table dynamic

Clear the MAC address table of all MAC addresses learned dynamically.

Syntax

```
clear mac-address-table dynamic {interface tengigabitethernet slot/port-id}
```

Parameters

- **interface**

  Enter the keyword **interface range** and one of the interfaces — slot/port, port-channel or VLAN number. Select the range of interfaces for bulk configuration. You can enter up to six comma separated ranges-spaces are not required between the commas. Comma-separated ranges can include VLANs, port-channels and physical interfaces. Slot/Port information must contain a space before and after the dash. For example, interface range tengigabitethernet 0/1 - 5 is valid; interface range tengigabitethernet 0/1-5 is not valid.

  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

default vlan-id

Set the default VLAN ID.

Syntax

```
default vlan-id <vlan-id>
```

To reset the default VLAN ID, use the **no default vlan-id** command.

Defaults

```
none
```

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Related commands

```
show vlan — Displays VLAN configuration.
```

description

Assign a descriptive text string to the interface.

Syntax

```
description desc_text
```
To delete a description, enter no description command.

Parameters
desc_text Enter a text string up to 240 characters long.

Defaults No description is defined.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Supported Modes All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

- Spaces between characters are not preserved after entering this command unless you enclose the entire description in quotation marks ("desc_text").
- Entering a text string after the default vlan-id command overwrites any previous text string configured as the description.
- The show tdr and default vlan-id commands are the only commands that you can configure on an interface that is a member of a port-channel.
- Use the show interfaces description command to display descriptions configured for each interface.

Related commands show interfaces description — Displays the description field of interfaces.

feature fc

Enables the Fibre channel communication via the NPG functionality.

Syntax feature fc

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Enabled

Supported Modes Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN 2210S Aggregator and M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

flowcontrol

Controls how the system responds to and generates 802.3x pause frames on 10G and 40Gig stack units.

Syntax flowcontrol rx {off | on} tx {off | on} threshold

Parameters

- **rx on** Enter the keywords rx on to process the received flow control frames on this port. This is the default value for the receive side.
- **rx off** Enter the keywords rx off to ignore the received flow control frames on this port.
**tx on**

Enter the keywords `tx on` to send control frames from this port to the connected device when a higher rate of traffic is received. This is the default value on the send side.

**tx off**

Enter the keywords `tx off` so that flow control frames are not sent from this port to the connected device when a higher rate of traffic is received.

### Defaults

- `rx off`
- `tx off`

### Command Modes

**INTERFACE**

### Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

### Command History

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### Usage Information

The globally assigned 48-bit Multicast address 01-80-C2-00-00-01 is used to send and receive pause frames. To allow full-duplex flow control, stations implementing the pause operation instruct the MAC to enable the reception of frames with a destination address equal to this multicast address.

The pause:

- Starts when either the packet pointer or the buffer threshold is met (whichever is met first). When the discard threshold is met, packets are dropped.
- Ends when both the packet pointer and the buffer threshold fall below 50% of the threshold settings.

The **discard threshold** defines when the interface starts dropping the packet on the interface. This may be necessary when a connected device does not honor the flow control frame sent by the switch. The discard threshold should be larger than the **buffer threshold** so that the buffer holds at least three packets.

### Important Points to Remember

- Do not enable `tx pause` when buffer carving is enabled. For information and assistance, consult Dell Networking TAC.
- Asymmetric flow control (`rx on tx off`, or `rx off tx on`) setting for the interface port less than 100 Mb/s speed is not permitted. The following error is returned:
  
  `Can’t configure Asymmetric flowcontrol when speed <1G, config ignored`

- The only configuration applicable to half duplex ports is `rx off tx on`. The following error is returned:
  
  `Cannot configure Asymmetric flowcontrol when speed <1G, config ignored` |

- You cannot configure half duplex when the flow control configuration is on (default is `rx on tx on`). The following error is returned:
  
  `Cannot configure half duplex when flowcontrol is on, config ignored` |

**NOTE:** The flow control must be off (`rx off tx off`) before configuring the half duplex.

### Example (partial)

```
Dell(conf-if-tengig-0/1)#show config
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/1
no ip address
switchport
no negotiation auto
flowcontrol rx off tx on
```
Example (Values)

This Example shows how the Dell Networking OS negotiates the flow control values between two Dell Networking chassis connected back-to-back using 1G copper ports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configured</th>
<th>LocRxConf</th>
<th>LocTxConf</th>
<th>RemoteRxConf</th>
<th>RemoteTxConf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LocNegRx</th>
<th>LocNegTx</th>
<th>RemNegRx</th>
<th>RemNegTx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

- `show running-config` — displays the flow configuration parameters (non-default values only).
- `show interfaces` — displays the negotiated flow control parameters.

interface

Configure a physical interface on the switch.

Syntax

`interface interface`

Parameters

- `interface` Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
**interface ManagementEthernet**

Configure the Management port on the system.

**Syntax**

```
interface ManagementEthernet slot/port
```

**Parameters**

- `slot/port` Enter the keyword `ManagementEthernet`, then the slot number (0) and port number zero (0).

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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**Usage Information**

You cannot delete a Management port.

By default, physical interfaces are disabled (shutdown) and are in Layer 3 mode. To place an interface in mode, ensure that the interface’s configuration does not contain an IP address and enter the `Port Channel Commands` command. By default, in PMUX mode, the interface is shut down when the `portmode hybrid` and `switchport` are enabled.

The tunnel interface operates as an ECMP (equal cost multipath) only when the next hop to the tunnel destination is over a physical interface. If you select any other interface as the next hop to the tunnel destination, the tunnel interface does not operate as an ECMP.
The Management port is enabled by default (no shutdown). To assign an IP address to the Management port, use the ip address command.

Example

Dell(conf)#interface managementethernet 0/0
Dell(conf-if-ma-0/0)#

interface port-channel

Create a Port Channel interface, which is a link aggregation group (LAG) containing physical interfaces on the Aggregator.

Syntax

```
interface port-channel channel-number
```

To delete a Port Channel, use the no interface port-channel channel-number command.

Parameters

channel-number

For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords port-channel then a number. The range is from 1 to 128.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

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Usage Information

Port Channel interfaces are logical interfaces and can be either in Layer 2 mode (by using the switchport command) or Layer 3 mode (by configuring an IP address). You can add a Port Channel in Layer 2 mode to a VLAN.

A Port Channel can contain both 100/1000 interfaces and GE interfaces. Based on the first interface configured in the Port Channel and enabled, the Dell Networking OS determines if the Port Channel uses 100 Mb/s or 1000 Mb/s as the common speed. For more information, refer to channel-member.

If the line card is in a Jumbo mode chassis, you can also configure the mtu and ip mtu commands. The Link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members must be greater than the Link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the Port Channel interface.

NOTE: In a Jumbo-enabled system, you must configure all members of a Port Channel with the same link MTU values and the same IP MTU values.

Example

Dell(conf)#int port-channel 2
Dell(conf-if-po-2)#

Related Commands

channel-member — adds a physical interface to the LAG.

interface — configures a physical interface.

interface vlan — configures a VLAN.
interface range

This command permits configuration of a range of interfaces to which subsequent commands are applied (bulk configuration). Using the interface range command, you can enter identical commands for a range of interface.

Syntax

interface range interface, interface,...
To delete a description, enter no description command.

Parameters

interface, interface,...

Enter the keyword interface range and one of the interfaces — slot/port, port-channel or VLAN number. Select the range of interfaces for bulk configuration. You can enter up to six comma separated ranges—spaces are not required between the commas. Comma-separated ranges can include VLANs, port-channels and physical interfaces.

Slot/Port information must contain a space before and after the dash. For example, interface range tengigabitethernet 0/1 - 5 is valid; interface range tengigabitethernet 0/1-5 is not valid.

- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
- For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version | Description
--- | ---
8.3.17.0 | Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

When creating an interface range, interfaces appear in the order they are entered; they are not sorted. The command verifies that interfaces are present (physical) or configured (logical). Important things to remember:

- Bulk configuration is created if at least one interface is valid.
- Non-existing interfaces are excluded from the bulk configuration with a warning message.
- The interface range prompt includes interface types with slot/port information for valid interfaces. The prompt allows for a maximum of 32 characters. If the bulk configuration exceeds 32 characters, it is represented by an ellipsis ( ... ).
- When the interface range prompt has multiple port ranges, the smaller port range is excluded from the prompt.
- If overlapping port ranges are specified, the port range is extended to the smallest start port and the biggest end port.

Example-Bulk Configuration

Dell(conf)#interface range tengig 2/0 - 1, tengig 10/0 , tengig 3/0 , fa 0/0
% Warning: Non-existing ports (not configured) are ignored by interface-range

Example-Interface Range prompt with Multiple Ports

Dell(conf)#interface range tengig 2/0 - 23 , tengig 2/1 - 10
Dell(conf-if-range-tengig-2/0-23#)

Dell(conf)#interface range tengig 2/1 - 11 , tengig 2/1 - 23
Dell(conf-if-range-tengig-2/1-23#)
Overlapping Port Ranges

Only VLAN and port-channel interfaces created using the `interface vlan` and `vlan tagged` commands can be used in the `interface range` command.

Use the `show running-config` command to display the VLAN and port-channel interfaces. VLAN or port-channel interfaces that are not displayed in the `show running-config` command cannot be used with the bulk configuration feature of the `interface range` command. You cannot create virtual interfaces (VLAN, Port-channel) using the `interface range` command.

**NOTE:** If a range has VLAN, physical, and port-channel interfaces, only commands related to physical interfaces can be bulk configured. To configure commands specific to VLAN or port-channel, only those respective interfaces should be configured in a particular range.

Example-Single Range Bulk Configuration

Dell(conf)# interface range tengigabitethernet 5/1 - 23
Dell(conf-if-range)# no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-range)#

Example-Multiple Range Bulk Configuration

Dell(conf-if)# interface range tengigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
Dell(conf-if-range)# no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-range)#

Example-Multiple Range Bulk Configuration with VLAN and port channel

Dell(conf-if)# interface range tengigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 - 2, Vlan 2 - 100 , Port 1 - 25
Dell(conf-if-range)# no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-range)#

Related commands

- `show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)` — Shows the bulk configuration interfaces.
- `show interfaces status` — Displays a summary of interface information.

### interface vlan

Configure a VLAN. Configure the default VLAN to enable Static or DCHP IP configuration. You can configure up to 4094 VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
interface vlan vlan-id
```

To delete a VLAN, use the `no interface vlan vlan-id` command.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan-id</td>
<td>Enter 1 for the default VLAN. Enter a number as the VLAN identifier. The range is from 1 to 4096.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

Not configured, except for the default VLAN, which is configured as VLAN 1.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

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Usage Information

For more information about VLANs and the commands to configure them, refer to Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands.

FTP, TFTP, and SNMP operations are not supported on a VLAN. MAC/IP ACLs are not supported.

Examples

Dell(conf)#int vlan 1
Dell(conf-if-vl-1)#
Dell(conf)#int vlan 3
Dell(conf-if-vl-3)#

Related commands

show vlan — Displays the current VLAN configuration on the switch.

vlan tagged — Adds a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as a tagged interface.

vlan untagged — Adds a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as an untagged interface.

### intf-type cr4 autoneg

Set the interface type as CR4 with auto-negotiation enabled.

**Syntax**

```
intf-type cr4 autoneg
```

If you configure `intf-type cr4 autoneg`, use the `no intf-type cr4 autoneg` command to set the interface type as cr4 with autonegotiation disabled.

**Defaults**

Not configured

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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**Usage Information**

If you configure interface type as CR4 with auto-negotiation enabled, also configure CR4 with autonegotiation. Many DAC cable link issues are resolved by setting the interface type as CR4.

**Related Commands**

interface — configures a physical interface.

interface port-channel — configures a port channel group.

### keepalive

Send keepalive packets periodically to keep an interface alive when it is not transmitting data.

**Syntax**

```
keepalive [seconds]
```
To stop sending keepalive packets, use the `no keepalive` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds** *(OPTIONAL)* For interfaces with PPP encapsulation enabled, enter the number of seconds between keepalive packets. The range is from 0 to 23767. The default is **10 seconds**.

**Defaults**

Enabled.

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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**Usage Information**

When you configure `keepalive`, the system sends a self-addressed packet out of the configured interface to verify that the far end of a WAN link is up. When you configure `no keepalive`, the system does not send keepalive packets and so the local end of a WAN link remains up even if the remote end is down.

---

**minimum-links**

Configure the minimum number of links in a LAG (Port Channel) that must be in “oper up” status for the LAG to be also in “oper up” status.

**Syntax**

```
minimum-links number
```

**Parameters**

- **number**  
Enter the number of links in a LAG that must be in “oper up” status. The range is from 1 to 16. The default is **1**.

**Defaults**

1

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

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**Usage Information**

If you use this command to configure the minimum number of links in a LAG that must be in “oper up” status, the LAG must have at least that number of “oper up” links before it can be declared as up. For example, if the required minimum is four, and only three are up, the LAG is considered down.
**monitor interface**

Monitor counters on a single interface or all interfaces on a stack unit. The screen is refreshed every five seconds and the CLI prompt disappears.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
monitor interface [interface]
```

To disable monitoring and return to the CLI prompt, press the `q` key.

**Parameters**

`interface` (OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For the management port, enter the keyword `managementethernet` followed by the slot (0 or 1) and the port (0).
- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.
- For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword `port-channel` followed by a number. The range is from 1 to 4094.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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**Usage Information**

The delta column displays changes since the last screen refresh.

The following are the `monitor command` menu options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>systest-3</td>
<td>Displays the host name assigned to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor time</td>
<td>Displays the amount of time since the <code>monitor interface</code> command was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Displays the amount of time the chassis is up (since last reboot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Change the view from a single interface to all interfaces on the stack unit or visa-versa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Refresh the view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Change the counters displayed from Packets on the interface to Bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>Change the [delta] column from change in the number of packets/bytes in the last interval to rate per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Change the view to the next interface on the stack unit, or if in the stack unit mode, the next stack unit in the chassis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Change the view to the previous interface on the stack unit, or if in line stack unit mode, the previous stack unit in the chassis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Increase the screen refresh rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Decrease the screen refresh rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>Return to the CLI prompt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example (Single Interface)

systest-3 Monitor time: 00:00:06 Refresh Intvl.: 2s Time: 03:26:26

Interface: tengig 0/3, Enabled, Link is Up, Linespeed is 1000 Mbit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic statistics</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input bytes</td>
<td>9069828</td>
<td>43 Bps</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output bytes</td>
<td>606915800</td>
<td>43 Bps</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input packets</td>
<td>54001</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output packets</td>
<td>9401589</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64B packets</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 64B packets</td>
<td>49166</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 127B packets</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 255B packets</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 511B packets</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1023B packets</td>
<td>2781</td>
<td>0 pps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Error statistics:

- Input underruns: 0 0 pps 0
- Input giants: 0 0 pps 0
- Input throttles: 0 0 pps 0
- Input CRC: 0 0 pps 0
- Input IP checksum: 0 0 pps 0
- Input overrun: 0 0 pps 0
- Output underruns: 0 0 pps 0
- Output throttles: 0 0 pps 0

### Example (All Interfaces)

systest-3 Monitor time: 00:01:31 Refresh Intvl.: 2s Time: 03:54:14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>In Packets</th>
<th>[delta]</th>
<th>Out Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/0</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/2</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>61512</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>66160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/3</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>63086</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9405888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/4</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>14697471418</td>
<td>2661481</td>
<td>13392999657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/5</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>3759</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>161959604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/6</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>4070</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8680346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/7</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>61934</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>138734357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/8</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>61427</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/9</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>62039</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>104239232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/10</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>17740044091</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>7373849244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/11</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>18182889225</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7184747584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/12</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>18182682056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/13</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>18182681434</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6592378911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/14</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>61349</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>86281941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/15</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>59808</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/16</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>59889</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/17</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14950126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/18</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/19</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/20</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>62734</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>62766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/21</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>60198</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>200899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/22</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>17304741100</td>
<td>3157554</td>
<td>1010250851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi 0/23</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>17304769659</td>
<td>3139507</td>
<td>7133354895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

m - Change mode  c - Clear screen
b - Display bytes r - Display pkts/bytes per sec
l - Page up a - Page down
Set the link maximum transmission unit (MTU) (frame size) for an Ethernet interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
mtu value
```

To return to the default MTU value, use the `no mtu` command.

**Parameters**

- `value`: Enter a maximum frame size in bytes. The range is from 594 to 9252. The default is 1554.

**Defaults**

1554

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

If the packet includes a Layer 2 header, the difference between the link MTU and IP MTU (ip mtu command) must be enough bytes to include the Layer 2 header.

- The IP MTU is adjusted automatically when you configure the Layer 2 MTU with the `mtu` command.

When you enter the `no mtu` command, The Dell Networking OS reduces the IP MTU value to 1536 bytes.

Link MTU and IP MTU considerations for port channels and VLANs are as follows.

**port channels:**

- All members must have the same link MTU value and the same IP MTU value.
- The port channel link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members. For example, if the members have a link MTU of 2100 and an IP MTU 2000, the port channel's MTU values cannot be higher than 2100 for link MTU or 2000 bytes for IP MTU.

**VLANs:**

- All members of a VLAN must have same IP MTU value.
- Members can have different Link MTU values. Tagged members must have a link MTU 4 bytes higher than untagged members to account for the packet tag.
- The VLAN link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the VLAN members. For example, the VLAN contains tagged members with Link MTU of 1522 and IP MTU of 1500 and untagged members with Link MTU of 1518 and IP MTU of 1500. The VLAN's Link MTU cannot be higher than 1518 bytes and its IP MTU cannot be higher than 1500 bytes.

The following shows the difference between Link MTU and IP MTU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer 2 Overhead</th>
<th>Link MTU and IP MTU Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet (untagged)</td>
<td>18 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 Overhead</td>
<td>Link MTU and IP MTU Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Tag</td>
<td>22 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header</td>
<td>22 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header</td>
<td>26 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**name**

Assign a name to the Default VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
name vlan-name
```

To remove the name from the VLAN, use the `no name` command.

**Parameters**

- `vlan-name` Enter up to 32 characters as the name of the VLAN.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE VLAN

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This CLI applies only to the Default VLAN.

To display information about a named VLAN, enter the `show vlan` command with the name parameter or the `show interfaces description` command.

**Related commands**

- `default vlan-id` — Assigns a descriptive text string to the interface.
- `interface vlan` — Configures a VLAN.
- `show vlan` — Displays the current VLAN configurations on the switch.

**negotiation auto**

Enable auto-negotiation on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
negotiation auto
```

To disable auto-negotiation, enter `no negotiation auto` command.

** Defaults**

Enabled.

** Command Modes**

- INTERFACE
Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The `no negotiation auto` command is only available if you first manually set the speed of a port to 10Mbits or 100Mbits.

The `negotiation auto` command provides a mode option for configuring an individual port to forced-master/forced slave once auto-negotiation is enabled.

If the mode option is not used, the default setting is slave. If you do not configure forced-master or forced slave on a port, the port negotiates to either a master or a slave state. Port status is one of the following:

- Forced-master
- Force-slave
- Master
- Slave
- Auto-neg Error—typically indicates that both ends of the node are configured with forced-master or forced-slave

⚠️ **CAUTION**: Ensure that one end of your node is configured as forced-master and one is configured as forced-slave. If both are configured the same (that is forced-master or forced-slave), the show interfaces command will flap between an auto-neg-error and forced-master/slave states.

You can display master/slave settings with the `show interfaces` command.

Example (Master/Slave)

```
Dell(conf)# interface tengig 0/0
Dell(conf-if)#neg auto
Dell(conf-if-autoneg)# ?
end          Exit from configuration mode
exit         Exit from autoneg configuration mode
mode         Specify autoneg mode
no           Negate a command or set its defaults
show         Show autoneg configuration information
Dell(conf-if-autoneg)#mode ?
forced-master Force port to master mode
forced-slave  Force port to slave mode
Dell(conf-if-autoneg)#
```

Example (Configured)

```
Dell#show interfaces configured
TenGigabitEthernet 13/18 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Dell Eth, address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
  Current address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
Interface index is 474791997
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit, Mode full duplex, Master
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interfaces" counters 00:12:42
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
...
```

User Information

Both sides of the link must have auto-negotiation enabled or disabled for the link to come up.
The following details the possible speed and auto-negotiation combinations for a line between two 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces.

Port 0
- auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto
- auto-negotiation enabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation disabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation disabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto

Port 1
- auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto
- auto-negotiation enabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation disabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation enabled speed 100
- auto-negotiation disabled speed 100

Link Status Between Port 1 and Port 2
- Up at 1000 Mb/s
- Up at 100 Mb/s
- Up at 100 Mb/s
- Down
- Down

* You cannot disable auto-negotiation when the speed is set to 1000 or auto.

Related Commands
speed (for 1000/10000 interfaces) — sets the link speed to 1000, 10000, or auto-negotiate the speed.

remote-fault-signaling rx
Brings the interface up or down when a Remote Fault Indication (RFI) error is detected.

Syntax
remote-fault-signaling rx {on | off}

Parameters
- on: Brings the interface up when an RFI error is detected.
- off: Brings the interface down when an RFI error is detected.

Defaults
ON.

Command Modes
INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

Command History
Version 9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
By default, the M I/O Aggregator processes RFI errors transmitted by remote peers and brings down the interface when an RFI error is detected.

Example
Dell(conf-if-te-1/3)#remote-fault-signaling rx ?
on Enable
off Disable
### show config (INTERFACE mode)

Displays the interface configuration.

**Syntax**

```
show config
```

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf-if)#show conf
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/7
  no ip address
  switchport
  no shutdown
Dell(conf-if)#
```

### show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)

Display the bulk configured interfaces (group).

**Syntax**

```
show config
```

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION INTERFACE (conf-if-range)

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf)#interface range tengigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
Dell(conf-if-range-tengig-1/1-2)#show config
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/1
  no ip address
  switchport
  no shutdown
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
  no ip address
  switchport
  no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-range-tengig-1/1-2)#
```
show config (from INTERFACE VLAN mode)

Displays the current configuration of the Default VLAN.

Syntax
show config

Command Modes
INTERFACE VLAN

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell(conf-if-vl-1)#show config
!
interface Vlan 1
description a
no ip address
mtu 2500
shutdown
Dell(conf-if-vl-1)#

show config (from PROTOCOL LLDP mode)

Displays the LLDP configuration.

Syntax
show config

Command Modes
PROTOCOL LLDP

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell(conf-lldp)#show conf
!
protocol lldp
Dell(conf-lldp)#

show interfaces

Displays information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

Syntax
show interfaces interface

Parameters
interface

Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For the management interface on the stack-unit, enter the keywordmanagementethernet followed by slot/port information. The slot and port range is 0.
For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
- For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword port-channel followed by a number. The range is from 1 to 128.

NOTE: This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- You can specify multiple ports as slot/port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4.

Command Modes
- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Added support for Auto-LAG on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use this show interfaces command for details on a specific interface. Use the show interfaces stack-unit command for details on all interfaces on the designated stack unit.

On the M I/O Aggregator, the show interface output displays incorrect rate information details over time for link monitoring when the rate-interval is configured for 5 seconds. Dell Networking recommends using higher rate-intervals such as 15 to 299 seconds to minimize the errors seen.

NOTE: In the CLI output, the power value will be rounded to a 3-digit value. For receive/transmit power that is less than 0.000, an snmp query will return the corresponding dbm value even though the CLI displays as 0.000.

NOTE: After the counters are cleared, the line-rate continues to increase until it reaches the maximum line rate. When the maximum line rate is reached, there will be no change in the line-rate.

User Information

The following describes the show interfaces command shown in the 10G example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 2/0...</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s type, slot/port, and administrative and line protocol status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware is...</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s hardware information and its assigned MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface index...</td>
<td>Displays the interface index number used by SNMP to identify the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address...</td>
<td>States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If an IP address is assigned, that address is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU 1554...</td>
<td>Displays link and IP MTU information. If the chassis is in Jumbo mode, this number can range from 576 to 12000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineSpeed</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s line speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP type...</td>
<td>Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last clearing...</td>
<td>Displays the time when the <code>show interfaces</code> counters were cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queuing strategy...</td>
<td>States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Statistics:</td>
<td>Displays all the input statistics including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of packets and bytes into the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of packets with IP headers and VLAN tagged headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> The sum of the number of packets may not be as expected since a VLAN tagged IP packet counts as both a VLAN packet and an IP packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Packet size and the number of those packets inbound to the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of symbol errors, runts, giants, and throttles packets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• symbol errors = number packets containing bad data. That is, the port MAC detected a physical coding error in the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• runts = number of packets that are less than 64B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• giants = packets that are greater than the MTU size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of CRC, IP Checksum, overrun, and discarded packets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CRC = packets with CRC/FCS errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IP Checksum = packets with IP Checksum errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• overrun = number of packets discarded due to FIFO overrun conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• discarded = the sum of runts, giants, CRC, IP Checksum, and overrun packets discarded without any processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Statistics:</td>
<td>Displays output statistics sent out of the interface including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of packets, bytes, and underruns out of the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• packets = total number of packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• bytes = total number of bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• underruns = number of packets with FIFO underrun conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of Multicast, Broadcast, and Unicast packets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Multicasts = number of MAC multicast packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Broadcasts = number of MAC broadcast packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unicasts = number of MAC unicast packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of throttles and discards packets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• discarded = number of packets discarded without any processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate information...</td>
<td>Estimate of the input and output traffic rate over a designated interval (30 to 299 seconds). Traffic rate is displayed in bits, packets per second, and percent of line rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time since...</td>
<td>Elapsed time since the last interface status change (hh:mm:ss format).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Information</td>
<td>The interface counter “over 1023-byte pkts” does not increment for packets in the range 9216 &gt; x &lt;1023.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Management port is enabled by default (<code>no shutdown</code>). If necessary, use the <code>ip address</code> command to assign an IP address to the Management port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 10G Port**

```
Dell-INIA-Al(conf-if-te-0/1)#do show int te 0/1
TenGigabitEthernet 0/1 is up, line protocol is down(error-disabled[UFD])
```
Hardware is DellEth, address is f8:b1:56:07:1d:8e
  Current address is f8:b1:56:07:1d:8e
Server Port AdminState is Up
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 15274753
Internet address is not set
Mode of IPv4 Address Assignment : NONE
DHCP Client-ID : f8b156071d8e
MTU 12000 bytes, IP MTU 11982 bytes
LineSpeed auto
Auto-lag is disabled
Flowcontrol rx on tx off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:12:53
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
  0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions, 0 wreddrops
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
  Input 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
  Output 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 00:11:36

Example
(ManagementEthernet)

Dell#show interface managementethernet ?
0/0 Management Ethernet interface number
Dell#show interface managementethernet 0/0
ManagementEthernet 0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is DellForce10Eth, address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Current address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 235159752
Internet address is 10.11.209.87/16
Mode of IP Address Assignment : MANUAL
DHCP Client-ID: mgmt001ec9f10005
Virtual-IP is not set
Virtual-IP IPv6 address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 100 Mbit, Mode full duplex
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 5d4h57m
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input 3448753 packets, 950008323 bytes, 3442163 multicast
Received 0 errors, 0 discarded
Output 4627 packets, 814226 bytes, 0 multicast
Output 0 errors, 0 invalid protocol

Related Commands show interfaces configured—Displays any interface with a non-default configuration.
show interfaces port-channel—Displays information on all interfaces on a specific stack unit.
show interfaces switchport—Displays Layer 2 information about the interfaces.
show inventory—Displays the M I/O Aggregator type, components (including media), Dell Networking OS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.
show ip interface—Displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.
show memory — Displays the stack unit(s) status.

show interfaces status — Displays all interfaces configured using the interface range command.

show interfaces configured

Displays any interface with a non-default configuration.

Syntax

```
show interfaces configured
```

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Example

```
Dell# show interfaces configured
TenGigabitEthernet 1/1 is up, line protocol is down(error-disabled[UFD])
Hardware is DellForce10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:00:ab:01
Current address is 00:01:e8:00:ab:01
Server Port AdminState is Down
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 67703553
Internet address is not set
Mode of IP Address Assignment : NONE
DHCP Client-ID : tenG2580001e800ab01
MTU 12000 bytes, IP MTU 11982 bytes
LineSpeed auto
Flowcontrol rx off tx off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 05:15:07
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
  0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions, 0 wreddrops
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
  Input 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
  Output 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 05:14:12
TenGigabitEthernet 1/2 is up, line protocol is down(error-disabled[UFD])
Dell#
```
**show interfaces description**

Display the descriptions configured on the interface.

**Syntax**

```
show interfaces [interface] description
```

**Parameters**

`interface`

Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For the management interface on the stack unit enter the keyword `ManagementEthernet` followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-0 and the port range is 0.
- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.
- For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

**NOTE:** This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- You can specify multiple ports as `slot/port-range`. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4`.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The following describes the `show interfaces description` command shown in the Example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Displays the type of interface and associated slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK?</td>
<td>Indicates if the hardware is functioning properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>States whether the interface is enabled (up) or disabled (administratively down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>States whether IP is enabled (up) or disabled (down) on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Displays the description (if any) manually configured for the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show interface description
Interface       OK  Status      Protocol    Description
TenGigabitEthernet 0/1 NO admin down  down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/2 NO admin up    down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/3 NO admin up    down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/4 NO admin up    down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/5 NO admin up    down
TenGigabitEthernet 0/6 NO admin up    down
```
show interfaces port-channel

Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

Syntax

```plaintext
show interfaces port-channel [channel-number] [brief| description]
```

Parameters

- `channel-number`: For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword `port-channel` followed by a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
- `brief`: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `brief` to display only the port channel number, the state of the port channel, and the number of interfaces in the port channel.
- `description`: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `description` to display interface information with description.

**NOTE:** This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- For port-channel interfaces, you can specify multiple ports as `port-range`. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces port-channel 1 - 4`.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN IOM Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The following describes the `show interfaces port-channel` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port-Channel 1...</td>
<td>Displays the status of LAG. In the Example, the status of the LAG, LAG fate-sharing group (“Failover-group”) is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware is...</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s hardware information and its assigned MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-channel is part...</td>
<td>Indicates whether the LAG is part of a LAG fate-sharing group (“Failover-group”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address...</td>
<td>States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If an IP address is assigned, that address is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU 1554...</td>
<td>Displays link and IP MTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineSpeed</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s line speed. For a port channel interface, it is the line speed of the interfaces in the port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members in this...</td>
<td>Displays the interfaces belonging to this port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP type:...</td>
<td>Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Description

- **Last clearing**...
  Displays the time when the `show interfaces` counters were cleared.

- **Queueing strategy**.
  States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.

- **Input packets input**...
  Displays the number of packets and bytes into the interface.

- **Input 0 IP packets**...
  Displays the number of packets with IP headers, VLAN tagged headers, and MPLS headers. The number of packets may not add correctly because a VLAN tagged IP packet counts as both a VLAN packet and an IP packet.

- **0 64-byte**...
  Displays the size of packets and the number of those packets entering that interface. This information is displayed over two lines.

- **Received 0**...
  Displays the type and number of errors or other specific packets received. This information is displayed over three lines.

- **Output 0**...
  Displays the type and number of packets sent out the interface. This information is displayed over three lines.

- **Rate information**...
  Displays the traffic rate information into and out of the interface. Traffic rate is displayed in bits and packets per second.

- **Time since**...
  Displays the time since the last change in the configuration of this interface.

---

**Example**

Dell#show interfaces port-channel
Port-channel 1 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05, Current address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Interface index is 1107755009
Minimum number of links to bring Port-channel up is 1
Internet address is not set
Mode of IP Address Assignment : NONE
DHCP Client-ID :lag1001ec9f10005
MTU 12000 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed auto
Members in this channel:
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 03:28:00
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
0 packets, 0 bytes
0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions

---

**User Information**

The following describes the `show interfaces port-channel brief` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAG</strong></td>
<td>Lists the port channel number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
<td>Lists the mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L3 — for Layer 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 — for Layer 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>Displays the status of the port channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Description

- **down** — if the port channel is disabled (shutdown)
- **up** — if the port channel is enabled (no shutdown)

#### Uptime
Displays the age of the port channel in hours:minutes:seconds.

#### Ports
Lists the interfaces assigned to this port channel.

(untitled) Displays the status of the physical interfaces (up or down).

- In Layer 2 port channels, an * (asterisk) indicates which interface is the primary port of the port channel. The primary port sends out interface PDU.
- In Layer 3 port channels, the primary port is not indicated.

### Example

```
Dell#show int po bri
Codes: L - LACP Port-channel
       O - OpenFlow Controller Port-channel
       A - Auto Port-channel
       I - Internally Lagged

LAG     Mode     Status  Uptime  Ports
---     ------    -------  -------  -----
L       128      L3   down   00:00:00

Dell#
```

To indicate the LACP fallback, Internally lagged is added to the list. When the LAG auto-configures itself, the LAG status describes as 'I'.

### Related Commands

- `show lacp` — displays the LACP matrix.

### show interfaces stack-unit

Display information on all interfaces on a specific Aggregator stack member.

**Syntax**

```
show interfaces stack-unit unit-number
```

**Parameters**

- `unit-number` Enter the stack member number (0 to 5).

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show interfaces stack-unit 0
TenGigabitEthernet 0/1 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is DellForce10Eth, address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Current address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Server Port AdminState is Down
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 34148609
```

*Related Commands*  

- `show lacp` — displays the LACP matrix.
Internet address is not set
Mode of IP Address Assignment: NONE
DHCP Client-ID: tenG130001ec9f10005
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed auto
Flowcontrol rx off tx off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 5d5h24m
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
  0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
  Input 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
  Output 00.00 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 5d5h23m

Related Commands
  show diag — Displays data plane and management plane input/output statistics.

show interfaces status

Displays a summary of interface information or specify a stack unit and interface to display status information for that specific interface only.

Syntax
  show interfaces [interface | stack-unit unit-number] status

Parameters
  interface
    (OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
    • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.

  unit-number
    Enter the stack unit’s ID number. The range is from 0 to 5.

NOTE: This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.
  • You can specify multiple ports as slot/port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4.

Defaults
  none

Command Modes
  • EXEC
  • EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
  All Modes
show interfaces switchport

Show only virtual and physical interfaces in Layer 2 mode. This command displays the Layer 2 mode interfaces' IEEE 802.1Q tag status and VLAN membership.

Syntax

```
show interfaces switchport [interface | stack-unit unit-id ]
```

Parameters

- **interface**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
  
  - Enter the keyword backup to view the backup interface for this interface.

  **NOTE:** This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

  - For physical interfaces, you can specify multiple ports as slot/port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces interface-type 1/1 - 4`.
  - For port-channel interfaces, you can specify multiple ports as port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces port-channel 1 - 4`.

- **stack-unit unit-id**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords stack-unit followed by the stack member number.

  The range is from 0 to 5.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege
## Supported Modes

All Modes

## Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(17.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Usage Information

The following describes the `show interfaces switchport` command for the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s type, slot, and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1QTagged</td>
<td>Displays whether if the VLAN tagged (“True”), untagged (“False”), or hybrid (“Hybrid”), which supports both untagged and tagged VLANs by port 13/0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan membership</td>
<td>Lists the VLANs to which the interface is a member. Starting with Dell Networking OS version 7.6.1, this field can display native VLAN membership by port 13/0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

```
Dell#show interfaces switchport
Codes: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
       X - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
       G - GVRP tagged, M - Trunk, H - VSN tagged
       i - Internal untagged, I - Internal tagged, v - VLT untagged, V - VLT tagged
Name: TenGigabitEthernet 1/1
  802.1QTagged: Hybrid
  IO-AGG port mode: Auto VLANs enabled
  Vlan membership:
    Q Vlans
    U 1
    T 2-4094
    Native VlanId: 1.
Name: TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
  802.1QTagged: Hybrid
  IO-AGG port mode: Auto VLANs enabled
  Vlan membership:
    Q Vlans
    U 1
    T 2-4094
    Native VlanId: 1.
--More--
```

## Related Commands

- `show ip interface` — displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.

## show tdr

Displays the TDR test results.

### Syntax

```
show tdr interface
```

### Parameters

- `interface` Enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information for the 100/1000/10 GbaseT Ethernet interface.

### Defaults

- none

### Command Modes

- EXEC
**show vlan**

Displays the current VLAN configurations on the switch.

### Syntax

```
show vlan [brief | id vlan-id | name vlan-name]
```

### Parameters

- **brief** *(OPTIONAL)* Enter the keyword `brief` to display the following information:
  - VLAN ID
  - VLAN name (left blank if none is configured)
  - Spanning Tree Group ID
  - MAC address aging time
  - IP address

- **id vlan-id** *(OPTIONAL)* Enter the keyword `id` followed by a number from 1 to 4094. Only information on the VLAN specified is displayed.
name vlan-name  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword name followed by the name configured for the VLAN. Only information on the VLAN named is displayed.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes  All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information  The following describes the show vlan command information given in the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>Displays existing VLAN IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays the word Inactive for inactive VLANs and the word Active for active VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Displays G for GVRP tagged, M for member of a VLAN-Stack VLAN, T for tagged interface, U (for untagged interface), x (uncapitalized x) for Dot1x untagged, or X (capitalized X) for Dot1x tagged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>Displays the type, slot, and port information. For the type, Po = port channel, Fo= fortygigabit ethernet, and Te = ten gigabit ethernet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell# show vlan id 40
Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs, R - Remote Port Mirroring VLANs, P - Primary, C - Community, I - Isolated
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
G - GVRP tagged, M - VLAN-stack, H - VSN tagged
i - Internal untagged, I - Internal tagged, v - VLT untagged, V - VLT tagged
NUM Status Description Q Ports
1 Inactive a
```

Example (Brief)

```
Dell#show vlan brief
VLAN Name                              STG MAC Aging IP Address
---- -------------------------------- ---- --------- ------------------
1     ------------------------------ 0 0         unassigned
2     0 0 unassigned
20    0 0 unassigned
1002  0 0 unassigned
Dell#
```

Example (Using a VLAN Name)

```
Dell(conf)#interface vlan 222
Dell(conf-if-vl-222)#name test
Dell(conf-if-vl-222)#do show vlan name test
220
Interfaces
```
Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack
NUM Status Description Q Ports
222 Inactive U TenGig 1/22
Dell(conf-if-vl-222)#
Dell#

Related Commands

**shutdown**

Disable an interface.

**Syntax**

```
shutdown
```

To activate an interface, use the `no shutdown` command.

**Defaults**
The interface is disabled.

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The `shutdown` command marks a physical interface as unavailable for traffic. To discover if an interface is disabled, use the `show ip interface` command. Disabled interfaces are listed as down.

Disabling a VLAN or a port channel causes different behavior. When a VLAN is disabled, the Layer 3 functions within that VLAN are disabled. Layer 2 traffic continues to flow. Entering the `shutdown` command on a port channel disables all traffic on the port channel and the individual interfaces within the port channel. To enable a port channel, you must enter `no shutdown` on the port channel interface and at least one interface within that port channel.

The `shutdown` and `description` commands are the only commands that you can configure on an interface that is a member of a port channel.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan tagged` — Test the condition of copper cables on 100/1000/10G Base-T modules.
- `interface vlan` — Creates a VLAN.
- `show ip interface` — Displays the interface routing status. Add the keyword `brief` to display a table of interfaces and their status.
source (port monitoring for 40-Gigabit Ethernet)

Configure a port monitor source and destination. Starting with Dell Networking OS Release 9.3(0.0), you can also configure a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface as the destination interface or port to which the monitored traffic is sent.

Syntax

```
source interface destination interface direction {rx | tx | both}
```

To disable a monitor source, use the `no source interface destination interface direction {rx | tx | both}` command.

Parameters

- `interface` Enter the one of the following keywords and slot/port information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.

- `direction {rx | tx | both}` Enter the keyword `direction` then one of the packet directional indicators.
  - `rx`: to monitor receiving packets only.
  - `tx`: to monitor transmitting packets only.
  - `both`: to monitor both transmitting and receiving packets.

Defaults

`none`

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-session-ID)

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Added support for the <code>fortyGigE</code> keyword on M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)# source tengigabitethernet 0/1 destination tengigabitethernet 0/45 direction rx
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)# do show monitor session
SessID Source Destination Dir Mode Source IP Dest IP
------ ------ ----------- --- ---- -------- --------
 1  Te 0/1  Te 0/45  rx  Port  N/A  N/A
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#
```

speed (for 1000/10000 interfaces)

Set the speed for 1000/10000 interfaces. Both sides of a link must be set to the same speed (1000/10000) or to auto or the link may not come up.

Syntax

```
speed {1000 | 10000 | auto}
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no speed {1000 | 10000 | auto}` command.
**Parameters**

- **1000**
  - Enter the keyword 1000 to set the interface's speed to 1000 Mb/s.

- **10000**
  - Enter the keyword 10000 to set the interface's speed to 10000 Mb/s. Auto-negotiation is enabled.

- **auto**
  - Enter the keyword auto to set the interface to auto-negotiate its speed. Auto-negotiation is enabled. For more information, refer to name.

**Defaults**

auto

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10(0.0)</td>
<td>Added support for fanned-out 1 Gigabit SFP port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command is found on the 1000/10000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces.

When you enable auto, the system performs and automatic discovery to determine the optics installed and configure the appropriate speed.

When you configure a speed for the 1000/10000 interface, confirm the negotiation auto command setting. Both sides of the link must should have auto-negotiation either enabled or disabled. For speed settings of 1000 or auto, the software sets the link to auto-negotiation and you cannot change that setting.

If you use an active optical cable (AOC), you can convert the QSFP+ port to a 10 Gigabit SFP+ port or 1 Gigabit SFP port. You can use the speed command to enable the required speed.

**Related Commands**

- **negotiation auto** — enables or disables auto-negotiation on an interface.

---

**stack-unit portmode**

Split a single 40G port into 4-10G ports on the MXL switch.

**Syntax**

```
stack-unit stack-unit port number portmode quad
```

**Parameters**

- **stack-unit**
  - Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. The range is 0 to 5.

- **number**
  - Enter the port number of the 40G port to be split. Enter one of the following port numbers for the MXL switch: 48, 52, 56, or 60.

**Defaults**

Disabled.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(16)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch I/O Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Splitting a 40G port into 4x10G port is supported on standalone and stacked units.

- You cannot use split ports as stack-link to stack an MXL Switch.
- The split ports MXL switch unit cannot be a part of any stacked system.
- The unit number with the split ports must be the default (stack-unit 0).
- This set up can be verified using `show system brief` command. If the unit ID is different than 0, it must be renumbered to 0 before ports are split by using the `stackunit id renumber 0` command in EXEC mode.

The quad port must be in a default configuration before it can be split into 4x10G ports. The 40G port is lost in the config when the port is split, so be sure that the port is also removed from other L2/L3 feature configurations.

The system must be reloaded after issuing the CLI for the change to take effect.

### wavelength

Set the wavelength for tunable 10-Gigabit SFP+ optics.

**Syntax**

```
wavelength
```

To retain the existing wavelength, use the `no wavelength` command.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, see the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the S6000, S6000–ON, S5000, S4810, S4820T, S3048–ON, S4048–ON, M I/O Aggregator, FN I/O Module, MXL, C9010, S3100 series, and Z9100-ON.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The wavelength can be configured only on a tunable 10-Gigabit SFP+ optic. The wavelength range is from 1528.3 nm to 1568.77nm.

If you configure the wavelength on a non-tunable optic, there is no change to the existing wavelength. The configured wavelength is saved in the running configuration and is applicable, when a tunable optic is used.

If you do not configure the wavelength on an inserted tunable optic, the existing wavelength is used.

**Example**

The following example shows the wavelength set for a tunable 10-Gigabit SFP+ optic:

**Related Commands**

- `show config` — displays the interface configuration.
**tdr-cable-test**

Test the condition of copper cables on 100/1000/10GBase-T modules.

**Syntax**

```
tdr-cable-test interface
```

**Parameters**

```
interface
```

Enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information for the 100/1000/10GBase-T Ethernet interface.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The interface must be enabled to run the test or an error message is generated:

```
Dell#tdr-cable-test tengigabitethernet 5/2
%Error: Interface is disabled TenGIG 5/2
```

**Related Commands**

- `show tdr` — Displays the results of the TDR test.

---

**vlan tagged (CMC)**

Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as a tagged interface.

**Syntax**

```
vlan tagged [vlan-id]
```

To remove a tagged interface from a VLAN, use the `no vlan tagged vlan-id` command.

**Parameters**

```
vlan-id
```

Enter the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**

All interfaces in Layer 2 mode are untagged.

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

If the interface belongs to several VLANs, you must remove it from all VLANs to change it to an untagged interface.
Tagged interfaces can belong to multiple VLANs, while untagged interfaces can only belong to one VLAN at a time.

When two or more ports configured for VLANs form a LAG, the resulting LAG is a tagged member of all the configured VLANs and an untagged member of the VLAN to which the port with the lowest port ID belongs.

For example, if port 0/1-32 is an untagged member of VLAN 2 and port 0/41 is an untagged member of VLAN 3, the resulting LAG consisting of the two ports is an untagged member of VLAN 2 and a tagged member of VLAN 3.

**Example**

Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#vlan tagged ?
VLAN-RANGE Comma/Hyphen separated VLAN ID set
Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#vlan tagged 2,3-4
Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#show config
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/2
mtu 12000
vlan tagged 2-4
!
port-channel-protocol LACP
port-channel 1 mode active
!
protocol lldp
advertise management-tlv system-name
dcbx port-role auto-downstream
no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#

**Related Commands**

- **interface vlan** — Configures a VLAN.
- **vlan untagged** — Specifies which interfaces in a VLAN are untagged.

---

**vlan untagged (CMC)**

Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as an untagged interface.

**Syntax**

```
vlan untagged [vlan-id]
```

To remove an untagged interface from a VLAN, use the `no vlan untagged [vlan-id]` command.

**Parameters**

- **vlan-id**
  
  Enter the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**

All interfaces in Layer 2 mode are untagged.

**Command Modes**

- **INTERFACE**

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Untagged interfaces can only belong to one VLAN.

In the default VLAN, you cannot use the `no untagged interface` command. To remove an untagged interface from all VLANs, including the default VLAN, enter INTERFACE mode and use the `no vlan tagged` command.
Tagged interfaces can belong to multiple VLANs, while untagged interfaces can only belong to one VLAN at a time.

When two or more ports configured for VLANs form a LAG, the resulting LAG is a tagged member of all the configured VLANs and an untagged member of the VLAN to which the port with the lowest port ID belongs.

For example, if port 0/33 is an untagged member of VLAN 2 and port 0/41 is an untagged member of VLAN 3, the resulting LAG consisting of the two ports is an untagged member of VLAN 2 and a tagged member of VLANs 2 and 3.

Example

Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#vlan untagged 4094
Dell(conf-if-te-0/2)#show config

! interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/2
  mtu 12000
  vlan untagged 4094
  !

Related Commands

- **interface vlan** — Configures a VLAN.
- **vlan tagged** — Specifies which interfaces in a VLAN are tagged.
The aggregator supports both IPv4 and IPv6 routing and these are used only for the management purpose.

This chapter describes the IPv4 related commands. They are:

- `clear tcp statistics`
- `debug ip dhcp`
- `debug ip icmp`
- `ip route`
- `management route`
- `show arp`
- `show ip management-route`
- `show ip multicast-cam stack-unit`
- `show ip interface`
- `show ip route`
- `show tcp statistics`

## clear tcp statistics

Clear the TCP counters.

### Syntax

```
clear tcp statistics
```

### Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

### Supported Modes

- All Modes

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**debug ip dhcp**

Enable debug information for DHCP relay transactions and display the information on the console.

**Syntax**

depag ip dhcp

**Parameters**

depag ip dhcp

To disable debug, use the no debug ip dhcp command.

**Defaults**

Debug disabled

**Command Mode**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
FTOS#debug ip dhcp
00:12:21 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xbf05140f, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:21 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:26 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xbf05140f, secs = 5, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:26 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:40 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:40 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 14.4.4.1 BOOTP Reply, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 113.3.3.17
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOTREPLY: Forwarded BOOTREPLY for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 113.3.3.254
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 14.4.4.1 BOOTP Reply, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 113.3.3.17
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOTREPLY: Forwarded BOOTREPLY for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 113.3.3.254
```
**debug ip icmp**

View information on the internal control message protocol (ICMP).

**Syntax**

```
debug ip icmp [interface] [count value]
```

To disable debugging, use the `no debug ip icmp` command.

**Parameters**

- **interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For the management interface, enter the keyword `ManagementEthernet` then the slot/port information. The slot range is 0 and the port range is 0.
  - For a 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For VLAN, enter the keyword `vlan` then by a number from 1 to 4094.

- **count value** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords count then the count value. The ranges from 1 to 65534. The default is `Infinity`.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

- Version 9.9(0.0) 
  Introduced on the FN IOM.
- Version 9.4(0.0) 
  Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
- Version 8.3.17.0 
  Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Usage Information**

To stop packets from flooding the user terminal when debugging is turned on, use the count option.

**Example**

```
ICMP: echo request rcvd from src 40.40.40.40
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: echo request sent to dst 40.40.40.40
ICMP: echo request rcvd from src 40.40.40.40
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: echo request sent to dst 40.40.40.40:
```

---

**ip route**

Assign a static route to the switch.

**Syntax**

```
ip route destination mask {ip-address | interface [ip-address][distance][permanent][tag tag-value]
```

To delete a specific static route, use the `no ip route destination mask {address | interface [ip-address]}` command.

To delete all routes matching a certain route, use the `no ip route destination mask` command.
Parameters

- **destination**: Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the destination device.
- **mask**: Enter the mask in the slash prefix format (/x) of the destination device's IP address.
- **ip-address**: Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the forwarding router.
- **interface**: Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
- **distance**: (OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the distance metric assigned to the route. The range is from 1 to 255.
- **permanent**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `permanent` to specify the route is not removed, even if the interface assigned to that route goes down. The route must be up initially to install it in the routing table.
  - If you disable the interface with an IP address associated with the keyword `permanent`, the route disappears from the routing table.
- **tag tag-value**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `tag` followed by a number to assign to the route. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Using the following example of a static route: `ip route 33.33.33.0 /24 tengigabitethernet 0/0 172.31.5.43`

- The software installs a next hop that is not on the directly connected subnet but which recursively resolves to a next hop on the interface's configured subnet. In the example, if gig 0/0 has an ip address on subnet 2.2.2.0 and if 172.31.5.43 recursively resolves to 2.2.2.0, Dell Networking OS installs the static route.
- When the interface goes down, Dell Networking OS withdraws the route.
- When the interface comes up, Dell Networking OS re-installs the route.
- When recursive resolution is “broken,” Dell Networking OS withdraws the route.
- When recursive resolution is satisfied, Dell Networking OS re-installs the route.

Related Commands

- `show ip route` — views the switch routing table.

**management route**

Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
management route {ipv4-address}/mask {forwarding-router-address | managementethernet}
```

**Parameters**

- `(ipv4-address)/mask` Enter an IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) followed by the prefix-length for the IP address of the management interface.
**forwarding-router-address**
Enter an IPv4 address of a forwarding router.

**managementethernet**
Enter the keyword managementethernet for the Management interface.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
When a static route (or a protocol route) overlaps with Management static route, the static route (or a protocol route) is preferred over the Management Static route. Also, Management static routes and the Management Connected prefix are not reflected in the hardware routing tables. Separate routing tables are maintained for IPv4 management routes. This command manages both tables.

### show arp

Displays the ARP table.

**Syntax**
```
show arp [interface interface | ip ip-address [mask] | macaddress mac-address [mac-address mask]] [static | dynamic] [summary]
```

**Parameters**
- **interface interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For the Management interface, enter the keyword managementethernet followed by the slot/port information.
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

- **ip ip-address mask** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword ip followed by an IP address in the dotted decimal format. Enter the optional IP address mask in the slash prefix format (/x).


- **static** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword static to view entries entered manually.

- **retries** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword retries to view the number of ARP retries before a 20-second back off.

- **dynamic** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword dynamic to view dynamic entries.

- **summary** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword summary to view a summary of ARP entries.

- **inspection** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword inspection to view dynamic ARP Inspection details.

**Command Modes**
EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes
Command History

Version  Description
8.3.17.0  Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

The following describes the show arp command shown in the following example.

Row Heading  Description
Protocol  Displays the protocol type.
Address  Displays the IP address of the ARP entry.
Age(min)  Displays the age (in minutes) of the ARP entry.
Hardware Address  Displays the MAC address associated with the ARP entry.
Interface  Displays the first two letters of the interfaces type and the slot/port associated with the ARP entry.
VLAN  Displays the VLAN ID, if any, associated with the ARP entry.
CPU  Lists which CPU the entries are stored on.

Example

Dell#show arp
Protocol Address       Age(min)      Hardware Address    Interface     VLAN      CPU
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Internet 10.11.8.6      167           00:01:e9:45:00:03   Ma 0/0       -         CP
Internet 10.11.68.14    124           00:01:e9:45:00:03   Ma 0/0       -         CP
Internet 10.11.209.254   0            00:01:e9:45:00:03   Ma 0/0       -         CP

Usage Information

The following describes the show arp summary command shown in the following example.

Row Heading  Description
Total Entries  Lists the total number of ARP entries in the ARP table.
Static Entries  Lists the total number of configured or static ARP entries.
Dynamic Entries  Lists the total number of learned or dynamic ARP entries.
CPU  Lists which CPU the entries are stored on.

Example (Summary)

Dell#show arp summary
TotalEntries Static Entries Dynamic Entries CPU
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
3             0               3           CP
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Dell#
show ip interface

View IP-related information on all interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
show ip interface [interface | brief] [configuration]
```

**Parameters**

- **interface** (OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For the Management interface, enter the keyword ManagementEthernet followed by zero (0).
  - For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords port-channel followed by a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.
  - For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

- **brief** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword brief to view a brief summary of the interfaces and whether an IP address is assigned.

- **configuration** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword configuration to display the physical interfaces with non-default configurations only.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The following describes the `show ip interface` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet</td>
<td>Displays the interface's type, slot/port and physical and line protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/0...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address...</td>
<td>States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP MTU is...</td>
<td>Displays IP MTU value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound access...</td>
<td>Displays the name of the any configured incoming access list. If none is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configured, the phrase “not set” is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy ARP...</td>
<td>States whether proxy ARP is enabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split horizon...</td>
<td>States whether split horizon for RIP is enabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Reverse...</td>
<td>States whether poison for RIP is enabled on the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP redirects...</td>
<td>States if ICMP redirects are sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP unreachable...</td>
<td>States if ICMP unreachable messages are sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

Dell#show ip int te 0/0
TenGigabitEthernet 0/0 is down, line protocol is down
Internet address is not set
IP MTU is 1500 bytes
Inbound access list is not set
Proxy ARP is enabled
Split Horizon is enabled
Poison Reverse is disabled
ICMP redirects are not sent
ICMP unreachables are not sent
Dell#

Usage Information
The following describes the `show ip interface brief` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Displays type of interface and the associated slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP-Address</td>
<td>Displays the IP address for the interface, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok?</td>
<td>Indicates if the hardware is functioning properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Displays “Manual” if the configuration is read from the saved configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>States whether the interface is enabled (up) or disabled (administratively down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>States whether IP is enabled (up) or disabled (down) on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (Brief)

Dell#show ip int brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>Ok?</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/1</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/2</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/3</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/4</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/5</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/6</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/7</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/8</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGigabitEthernet 0/9</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show ip management-route

View the IP addresses assigned to the Management interface.

Syntax

```
show ip management-route [all | connected | summary | static]
```

Parameters

- **all**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `all` to view all IP addresses assigned to all Management interfaces on the switch.
- **connected**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `connected` to view only routes directly connected to the Management interface.
- **summary**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `summary` to view a table listing the number of active and non-active routes and their sources.
- **static**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `static` to view non-active routes also.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes
show ip multicast-cam stack-unit

Displays content-addressable memory (CAM) entries.

Syntax

show ip multicast-cam stack-unit 0-5 port-set pipe-number [ip-address mask [longer-prefixes] | detail | member-info | summary]

Parameters

0-5
Enter the stack-unit ID, from 0 to 5.

pipe-number
Enter the number of the Port-Pipe number. The range is from 0 to 0.

ip-address mask [longer-prefix] (OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address and mask of a route to CAM entries for that route only.

Enter the keyword longer-prefixes to view routes with a common prefix.

detail
Enter the keyword detail to display the group index ID used by the ecmp routes int he CAM.

member-info
Enter the keyword member-info to display the group index used by the ecmp, the number of egress ports (members) for the ecmp, and the port details of each member. The detail information under member-info will give the MAC address, VLAN ID and gateway of every member port of the ecmp.

summary (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword summary to view a table listing route prefixes and the total number routes which can be entered in to CAM.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

The following describes the show ip fib stack-unit command shown in the following example.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Displays the destination route of the index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Displays 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Displays a 1 if the entry is valid and a 0 otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Displays the CPU bit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 indicates that a packet hitting this entry is forwarded to the control processor, depending on Egress port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V Id</td>
<td>Displays the VLAN ID. If the entry is 0, the entry is not part of a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Addr</td>
<td>Displays the next-hop router’s MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Displays the egress interface. Use the second half of the entry to determine the interface. For example, in the entry 17cl CP, the CP is the pertinent portion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CP = control processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fo= 40 Gigabit Ethernet interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Te = 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

Dell#show ip multicast-cam stack-unit 0 port-set 0 10.10.10.10/32
longer-prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>CG</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>VId</th>
<th>Mac-Addr</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.10.10.10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td>3f01 CP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dell#

**show ip route**

View information, including how they were learned, about the IP routes on the switch.

**Syntax**

show ip route [hostname | ip-address [mask] [longer-prefixes] | list prefix-list [process-id] | connected | static | summary]

**Parameters**

- **ip-address** (OPTIONAL) Specify a name of a device or the IP address of the device to view more detailed information about the route.
- **mask** (OPTIONAL) Specify the network mask of the route. Use this parameter with the IP address parameter.
- **longer-prefixes** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords longer-prefixes to view all routes with a common prefix.
- **list prefix-list** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword list and the name of a configured prefix list.
- **process-id** (OPTIONAL) Specify that only OSPF routes with a certain process ID must be displayed.
- **connected** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword connected to view only the directly connected routes.
- **static** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword static to view only routes configured by the ip route command.
- **summary** (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword summary.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The following describes the `show ip route all` command in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(undefined)</td>
<td>Identifies the type of route:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• C = connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• S = static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• R = RIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• B = BGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IN = internal BGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EX = external BGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LO = Locally Originated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• O = OSPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IA = OSPF inter area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• N1 = OSPF NSSA external type 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• N2 = OSPF NSSA external type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• E1 = OSPF external type 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• E2 = OSPF external type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• i = IS-IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L1 = IS-IS level-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 = IS-IS level-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IA = IS-IS inter-area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• * = candidate default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &gt; = non-active route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• + = summary routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Destination**

Identifies the route’s destination IP address.

**Gateway**

Identifies whether the route is directly connected and on which interface the route is configured.

**Dist/Metric**

Identifies if the route has a specified distance or metric.

**Last Change**

Identifies when the route was last changed or configured.

**Example**

**Example (Summary)**

```
Dell#show ip route summary
Route Source   Active Routes Non-active Routes
connected      2             0
static         1             0
Total          3             0
Total 3 active route(s) using 612 bytes
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dell#show ip route static ?</th>
<th>Pipe through a command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;cr&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show tcp statistics

View information on TCP traffic through the switch.

**Syntax**
```
show tcp statistics
```

**Command Modes**
EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
The following describes the `show tcp statistics` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rcvd:</td>
<td>Displays the number and types of TCP packets received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Total = total packets received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• no port = number of packets received with no designated port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 checksum error...</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets received with the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• checksum errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• bad offset to data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• too short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 packets...</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets and bytes received in sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 dup...</td>
<td>Displays the number of duplicate packets and bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 partially...</td>
<td>Displays the number of partially duplicated packets and bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 out-of-order...</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets and bytes received out of order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 packets with data after window</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets and bytes received that exceed the switch’s window size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 packets after close</td>
<td>Displays the number of packet received after the TCP connection was closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 window probe packets...</td>
<td>Displays the number of window probe and update packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 dup ack...</td>
<td>Displays the number of duplicate acknowledgement packets and acknowledgement packets with data received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10184 ack...</td>
<td>Displays the number of acknowledgement packets and bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent:</td>
<td>Displays the total number of TCP packets sent and the number of urgent packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 control packets...</td>
<td>Displays the number of control packets sent and the number retransmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11603 data packets...</td>
<td>Displays the number of data packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 data packets retransmitted</td>
<td>Displays the number of data packets resent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355 ack...</td>
<td>Displays the number of acknowledgement packets sent and the number of packet delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 window probe...</td>
<td>Displays the number of window probe and update packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Connections initiated...</td>
<td>Displays the number of TCP connections initiated, accepted, and established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Connections closed...</td>
<td>Displays the number of TCP connections closed, dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Total rxmt...</td>
<td>Displays the number of times the switch tried to re-send data and the number of connections dropped during the TCP retransmit timeout period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Keepalive...</td>
<td>Lists the number of keepalive packets in timeout, the number keepalive probes and the number of TCP connections dropped during keepalive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show tcp statistics

Rcvd: 9849 Total, 0 no port
0 checksum error, 0 bad offset, 0 too short
5735 packets (7919 bytes) in sequence
20 dup packets (2 bytes)
0 partially dup packets (0 bytes)
1 out-of-order packets (0 bytes)
0 packets ( 0 bytes) with data after window
0 packets after close
0 window probe packets, 0 window update packets
0 dup ack packets, 0 ack packets with unsend data
6671 ack packets (152813 bytes)
Sent: 6778 Total, 0 urgent packets
7 control packets
6674 data packets (152822 bytes)
12 data packets (1222 bytes) retransmitted
85 ack only packets (5677 delayed)
0 window probe packets, 0 window update packets
0 Connections initiated, 7 connections accepted, 7 connections established
8 Connections closed (including 4 dropped, 0 embryonic dropped)
12 Total rxmt timeout, 1 connections dropped in rxmt timeout
26 Keepalive timeout, 25 keepalive probe, 1 Connections dropped in keepalive
Dell#
```
Internet small computer system interface (iSCSI) optimization enables quality-of-service (QoS) treatment for iSCSI storage traffic on an Aggregator.

NOTE: When iSCSI storage devices are detected on the server-ports, storm-control is disabled on those ports. When the iSCSI devices are off the ports, storm-control is enabled again.

Topics:
- advertise dcbx-app-tlv
- iscsi aging time
- iscsi cos
- iscsi enable
- iscsi priority-bits
- iscsi profile-compellent
- iscsi target port
- show iscsi
- show iscsi sessions
- show iscsi sessions detailed

advertise dcbx-app-tlv

Configure DCBX to send iSCSI TLV advertisements.

Syntax
advertise dcbx-app-tlv iscsi

To disable DCBX iSCSI TLV advertisements, use the no advertise dcbx-app-tlv iscsi command.

Defaults
Disabled.

Command Modes
PROTOCOL LLDP

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(16.1)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
You can configure iSCSI TLVs to send either globally or on a specified interface. The interface configuration takes priority over global configuration.
**iscsi aging time**

Set the aging time for iSCSI sessions.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
iscsi aging time time
```

To remove the iSCSI session aging time, use the `no iscsi aging time` command.

**Parameters**

- **time**
  
  Enter the aging time for the iSCSI session. The range is from 5 to 43,200 minutes.

**Defaults**

10 minutes

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**iscsi cos**

Set the QoS policy that is applied to the iSCSI flows.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
iscsi cos {enable | disable | dot1p vlan-priority-value [remark] | dscp dscp-value [remark]}
```

To disable the QoS policy, use the `no iscsi cos dscp` command.

**Parameters**

- **enable**
  
  Enter the keyword `enable` to allow the application of preferential QoS treatment to iSCSI traffic so that the iSCSI packets are scheduled in the switch with a dot1p priority 4 regardless of the VLAN priority tag in the packet. The default is: the iSCSI packets are handled with dot1p priority 4 without remark.

- **disable**
  
  Enter the keyword `disable` to disable the application of preferential QoS treatment to iSCSI frames.

- **dot1p vlan-priority-value**
  
  Enter the dot1p value of the VLAN priority tag assigned to the incoming packets in an iSCSI session. The range is from 0 to 7. The default is the dot1p value in ingress iSCSI frames is not changed and is the same priority is used in iSCSI TLV advertisements if you did not enter the `iscsi priority-bits` command.

- **dscp dscp-value**
  
  Enter the DSCP value assigned to the incoming packets in an iSCSI session. The valid range is from 0 to 63. The default is: the DSCP value in ingress packets is not changed.

- **remark**
  
  Marks the incoming iSCSI packets with the configured dot1p or DSCP value when they egress to the switch. The default is: the dot1and DSCP values in egress packets are not changed.
Defaults
The default dot1p VLAN priority value is 4 without the remark option.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iscsi enable
Globally enable iSCSI optimization.

Syntax
iscsi enable
To disable iSCSI optimization, use the no iscsi enable command.

Parameters
enable
Enter the keyword enable to enable the iSCSI optimization feature.

Defaults
Disabled.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
When you enable the iSCSI feature using the iscsi enable command, flow control settings are set to rx on tx off on all interfaces.

iscsi priority-bits
Configure the iSCSI priority advertised for the iSCSI protocol in application priority TLVs.

Syntax
iscsi priority-bits priority-bitmap
To remove the configured iSCSI priority, use the no iscsi priority-bits command.

Parameters
priority-bitmap
Enter the priority-bitmap range. The range is from 1 to FF.
Defaults

0x10

Command Modes

PROTOCOL LLDP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

This command is available at the global level only.

**iscsi profile-compellent**

Configure the auto-detection of Dell Compellent arrays on a port.

**Syntax**

iscsi profile-compellent

**Defaults**

Dell Compellent disk arrays are not detected.

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**iscsi target port**

Configure the iSCSI target ports and optionally, the IP addresses on which iSCSI communication is monitored.

**Syntax**

iscsi target port [tcp-port-2...tcp-port-16]ip-address [ip-address]

To remove the configured iSCSI target ports or IP addresses, use the no iscsi target port command.

**Parameters**

- **tcp-port-2...tcpport-16**
  Enter the tcp-port number of the iSCSI target ports. The tcp-port-n is the TCP port number or a list of TCP port numbers on which the iSCSI target listens to requests. Separate port numbers with a comma. The default is 860, 3260.

- **ip-address**
  (Optional) Enter the ip-address that the iSCSI monitors. The ip-address specifies the IP address of the iSCSI target.

**Defaults**

860, 3260
show iscsi

Display the currently configured iSCSI settings.

Syntax
show iscsi

Command Modes
- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
Dell#show iscsi
iSCSI is enabled
iSCSI session monitoring is enabled
iSCSI COS : dot1p is 4 no-remark
Session aging time: 10
Maximum number of connections is 256
------------------------------------------------
iSCSI Targets and TCP Ports:
------------------------------------------------
TCP Port    Target IP Address
3260
860
Dell#

Related Commands
- show iscsi sessions — displays information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch that have been established since the last reload.
- show iscsi sessions detailed — displays detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.
show iscsi sessions

Display information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch that have been established since the last reload.

**Syntax**

```
show iscsi sessions
```

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3(17.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell# show iscsi sessions
Session 0:
    Target: iqn.2001-05.com.equallogic:0-8a0906-0e70c2002-10a0018426a48c94-iom010
    Initiator: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:win-x9l8v27yajg
    ISID: 400001370000

Session 1:
    Target: iqn.2001-05.com.equallogic:0-8a0906-0f60c2002-0360018428d48c94-iom011
    Initiator: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:win-x9l8v27yajg
    ISID: 400001370000.
```

**Related Commands**

- `show iscsi` — displays the currently configured iSCSI settings.
- `show iscsi sessions detailed` — displays detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.

show iscsi sessions detailed

Displays detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.

**Syntax**

```
show iscsi sessions detailed [session isid]
```

**Parameters**

- `isid` Enter the session’s iSCSI ID to display detailed information on specified iSCSI session.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

```
Dell# show iscsi sessions detailed
Session 0 :  
-----------------------------------------------
Up Time:00:00:01:28(DD:HH:MM:SS)
Time for aging out:00:00:09:34(DD:HH:MM:SS)
ISID:806978696102
Initiator Initiator Target Target Connection
IP Address TCP Port IP Address TCPPort ID
10.10.0.44 33345 .10.0.101 3260 0
```

```
Session 1 :  
-----------------------------------------------
Up Time:00:00:01:22(DD:HH:MM:SS)
Time for aging out:00:00:09:31(DD:HH:MM:SS)
ISID:806978696102
Initiator Initiator Target Target Connection
IP Address TCP Port IP Address TCPPort ID
10.10.0.53 33432 10.10.0.101 3260 0
```

Related Commands

- `show iscsi` — displays the currently configured iSCSI settings.
- `show iscsi sessions` — displays information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch that have been established since the last reload.
Isolated Networks

This chapter describes the isolated networks commands in the Dell Networking OS.

io-aggregator isolated-network vlan

Enable the isolated-network functionality for a particular VLAN or a set of VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
[no] io-aggregator isolated-network vlan vlan-range
```

**Parameters**

- `isolated-network` Specify an isolated network to be configured
- `vlan vlan-range` Enter the keyword vlan followed by the member VLANs using VLAN IDs (separated by commas), a range of VLAN IDs (separated by a hyphen), a single VLAN ID, or a combination. For example: VLAN IDs (comma-separated): 3, 4, 6. Range (hyphen-separated): 5-10. Combination: 3, 4, 5-10, 8.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Usage Information**

To add more VLANs into an isolated network, you can enter this same command at any later point. The VLANs specified are appended to the existing set of VLANs. To remove a VLAN or a set of VLANs from an isolated network, use the no form of command.

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf)#io-aggregator isolated-network vlan 5-10
```

show io-aggregator isolated-networks

Display the VLANs that are configured to be part of an isolated network on an Aggregator.

**Syntax**

```
show io-aggregator isolated-networks
```

**Parameters**

- `isolated-networks` Specify an isolated network to be configured
- `vlan vlan-range` Enter the keyword vlan followed by the member VLANs using VLAN IDs (separated by commas), a range of VLAN IDs (separated by a hyphen), a single VLAN ID, or a combination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Modes</td>
<td>EXEC Privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Information</td>
<td>This command is used to show the isolated-network feature status and the VLANs configured for this feature. Show running-config will save this command under io-aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported Modes</td>
<td>All Modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Example | Dell#show io-aggregator isolated-networks
Isolated Network Enabled VLANs : 5-10 |
This chapter contains commands for Dell Networking’s implementation of the link aggregation control protocol (LACP) for the creation of dynamic link aggregation groups (LAGs — called port-channels in Dell Networking OS parlance).

Topics:

- auto-lag enable
- clear lacp counters
- debug lacp
- delay-restore abort-threshold
- io-aggregator auto-lag enable
- lacp link-fallback member
- lacp long-timeout
- lacp port-priority
- port-channel mode
- port-channel-protocol lacp
- show interfaces port-channel
- show io-aggregator auto-lag status
- show lacp
- show link-bundle-distribution port-channel
- show port-channel-flow

**auto-lag enable**

Enable auto-lag on a server facing port.

**Syntax**

```
auto-lag enable
```

To disable the auto-lag use the **no auto-lag enable** command.

When disabled, the server port associated in a LAG is removed and the LAG itself gets removed. Any LACPDU received on the server port are discarded.

**Defaults**

Enabled

**Command Modes**

INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

Standalone, Stacking, VLT

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the MI O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**clear lacp counters**

Clear Port Channel counters.

**Syntax**

clear lacp port-channel-number counters

**Parameters**

port-channel-number

Enter a port-channel number:

The range is from 1 to 128.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

show lacp — displays the LACP configuration.

**debug lacp**

Debug LACP (events).

**Syntax**

d debug lacp [events | pdu interface [in | out]]

To disable LACP debugging, use the no debug lacp [events | pdu interface [in | out]] command.

**Parameters**

events

(Optional) Enter the keyword events to debug the LACP event information.

pdu in | out

(Optional) Enter the keyword pdu to debug the LACP Protocol Data Unit information. Optionally, enter an in or out parameter to:

- Receive enter in
- Transmit enter out

interface in | out

Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For a Ten-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet followed by the slot/port information.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
delay-restore abort-threshold

Increase the Boot Up timer to some value (>60 seconds).

Syntax
delay-restore abort-threshold <interval>
To remove use the no delay-restore abort-threshold command.

Defaults
60 seconds

Command Modes
VLT DOMAIN

Parameter
Enter the value (in seconds) to specify the time interval for delay restore timer to abort. This timer is applicable only during reload/boot-up and not in other scenarios (example, ICL flap).

The range is from 1 to 1800 seconds.

Usage Information
To abort VLT delay restore timer as the maximum threshold, the maximum time interval is applied to hold down ICL peer-up in the start-up configurations during the reload.

io-aggregator auto-lag enable

Enable auto-lag globally on the server facing ports

Syntax
io-aggregator auto-lag enable
To disable the auto-lag, use the no io-aggregator auto-lag enable command.

When disabled, all the server ports associated in a LAG are removed and the LAG itself gets removed. Any LACPDUs received on the server ports are discarded.

Defaults
Enabled

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
Standalone, Stacking, VLT
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

- `show io-aggregator auto-lag status` — displays global information on the auto-lag status.

**lacp link-fallback member**

Enable the LACP link fallback member feature.

**Syntax**

```
lacp link-fallback member-independent port-channel 128
```

To disable the LACP link fallback member, use the `no lacp link-fallback member-independent port-channel 128` command.

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE

**Supported Modes**

- Standalone, Stacking

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**lacp long-timeout**

Configure a long timeout period (30 seconds) for an LACP session.

**Syntax**

```
lacp long-timeout
```

To reset the timeout period to a short timeout (1 second), use the `no lacp long-timeout` command.

**Defaults**

- 1 second

**Command Modes**

- INTERFACE (conf-if-po-number)

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lACP Port-Priority

To influence which ports will be put in Standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating, configure the port priority.

Syntax

```
lacp port-priority priority-value
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no lacp port-priority priority-value` command.

Parameters

- **priority-value**: Enter the port-priority value. The higher the value number, the lower the priority. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is **32768**.

Defaults

- **32768**

Command Modes

- INTERFACE

Supported Modes

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

- **Version**: 9.9(0.0)  Introduced on the FN IOM.
- **Version**: 9.4(0.0)  Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
- **Version**: 9.2(0.0)  Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
- **Version**: 8.3.16.1  Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

port-channel Mode

Configure the LACP port channel mode.

Syntax

```
port-channel number mode [active] [passive] [off]
```

Parameters

- **number**: Enter the keywords `number` then a number.
- **active**: Enter the keyword `active` to set the mode to the active state.
  
  **NOTE**: LACP modes are defined in Usage Information.

- **passive**: Enter the keyword `passive` to set the mode to the passive state.
  
  **NOTE**: LACP modes are defined in Usage Information.

- **off**: Enter the keyword `off` to set the mode to the off state.
NOTE: LACP modes are defined in Usage Information.

Defaults
off

Command Modes
INTERFACE

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
LACP Modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>An interface is in an active negotiating state in this mode. LACP runs on any link configured in the active state and also automatically initiates negotiation with other ports by initiating LACP packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>An interface is not in an active negotiating state in this mode. LACP runs on any link configured in the passive state. Ports in a passive state respond to negotiation requests from other ports that are in active states. Ports in a passive state respond to LACP packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>An interface cannot be part of a dynamic port channel in off mode. LACP does not run on a port configured in off mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

port-channel-protocol lacp

Enable LACP on any LAN port.

Syntax
port-channel-protocol lacp

To disable LACP on a LAN port, use the no port-channel-protocol lacp command.

Command Modes
INTERFACE

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell(conf)#interface TenGigabitethernet 3/15
Dell(conf-if-tengig-3/15)#no shutdown
Dell(conf-if-tengig-3/15)#port-channel-protocol lacp
Dell(conf-if-tengig-3/15-lacp)#port-channel 32 mode active
...
Dell(conf)#interface TenGigabitethernet 3/16
Dell(conf-if-tengig-3/16)#no shutdown
show interfaces port-channel

Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

Syntax

```
show interfaces port-channel [channel-number] [brief| description]
```

Parameters

- **channel-number**: For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword port-channel followed by a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
- **brief**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword brief to display only the port channel number, the state of the port channel, and the number of interfaces in the port channel.
- **description**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword description to display interface information with description.

**NOTE**: This command also enables you to view information corresponding to a range of ports.

- For port-channel interfaces, you can specify multiple ports as port-range. For example, if you want to display information corresponding to all ports between 1 and 4, specify the port range as `show interfaces port-channel 1 - 4`.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM and added support to display the interface configurations corresponding to a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The following describes the `show interfaces port-channel` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port-Channel 1...</td>
<td>Displays the status of LAG. In the Example, the status of the LAG, LAG fate-sharing group (&quot;Failover-group&quot;) is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware is...</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s hardware information and its assigned MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-channel is part...</td>
<td>Indicates whether the LAG is part of a LAG fate-sharing group (&quot;Failover-group&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address...</td>
<td>States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If an IP address is assigned, that address is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU 1554...</td>
<td>Displays link and IP MTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LineSpeed</td>
<td>Displays the interface’s line speed. For a port channel interface, it is the line speed of the interfaces in the port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members in this...</td>
<td>Displays the interfaces belonging to this port channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP type...</td>
<td>Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last clearing...</td>
<td>Displays the time when the <code>show interfaces</code> counters were cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queueing strategy.</td>
<td>States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packets input...</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets and bytes into the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input 0 IP packets...</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets with IP headers, VLAN tagged headers, and MPLS headers. The number of packets may not add correctly because a VLAN tagged IP packet counts as both a VLAN packet and an IP packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 64-byte...</td>
<td>Displays the size of packets and the number of those packets entering that interface. This information is displayed over two lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received 0...</td>
<td>Displays the type and number of errors or other specific packets received. This information is displayed over three lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 0...</td>
<td>Displays the type and number of packets sent out the interface. This information is displayed over three lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate information...</td>
<td>Displays the traffic rate information into and out of the interface. Traffic rate is displayed in bits and packets per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time since...</td>
<td>Displays the time since the last change in the configuration of this interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```plaintext
Dell#show interfaces port-channel
Port-channel 1 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05, Current address is 00:1e:c9:f1:00:05
Interface index is 1107755009
Minimum number of links to bring Port-channel up is 1
Internet address is not set
Mode of IP Address Assignment : NONE
DHCP Client-ID :lag1001ec9f10005
MTU 12000 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed auto
Members in this channel:
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 03:28:00
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
  0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
  0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
  0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
  0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions
```

**User Information**

The following describes the `show interfaces port-channel brief` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAG</td>
<td>Lists the port channel number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Lists the mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- L3 — for Layer 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- L2 — for Layer 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of the port channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field | Description
--- | ---
 • down — if the port channel is disabled (`shutdown`)  
 • up — if the port channel is enabled (`no shutdown`)

Uptime | Displays the age of the port channel in hours:minutes:seconds.
Ports | Lists the interfaces assigned to this port channel.
(untitled) | Displays the status of the physical interfaces (up or down).
 • In Layer 2 port channels, an * (asterisk) indicates which interface is the primary port of the port channel. The primary port sends out interface PDU.
 • In Layer 3 port channels, the primary port is not indicated.

Example: Dell#show int po bri
Codes: L - LACP Port-channel  
O - OpenFlow Controller Port-channel  
A - Auto Port-channel  
I - Internally Lagged  

LAG Mode Status Uptime Ports
L  128 L3 down 00:00:00  
Dell#

To indicate the LACP fallback, Internally lagged is added to the list. When the LAG auto-configures itself, the LAG status describes as 'I'.

Related Commands | show lacp — displays the LACP matrix.

**show io-aggregator auto-lag status**

Displays global information on the auto-lag status.

**Syntax**

```
show io-aggregator auto-lag status
```

**Command Modes** EXEC

**Supported Modes** Standalone, Stacking, VLT

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell-ct-mxl-l-bl(conf)#do show io-aggregator auto-lag status
Auto LAG creation on server port(s) is disabled
```

**show lacp**

Displays the LACP matrix.

**Syntax**

```
show lacp port-channel-number [sys-id | counters]
```
Parameters

- **port-channel-number**: Enter a port-channel number:
The range is from 1 to 128.

- **sys-id**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords `sys-id` and the value that identifies a system.

- **counters**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `counters` to display the LACP counters.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (Port-Channel-Number)

Dell#show lacp 128
Port-channel 1 admin up, oper up, mode lacp
Actor       System ID:Priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.a12b
Partner     System ID:Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.45a5
            Actor Admin Key 1, Oper Key 1, Partner Oper Key 1
            LACP LAG 1 is an aggregatable link
            A-Active LACP, B-Passive LACP, C-Short Timeout, D-Long Timeout
            E-Aggregatable Link, F-Individual Link, G-IN_SYNC, H-OUT_OF_SYNC
            I-Collection enabled, J-Collection disabled, K-Distribution enabled
            L-Distribution disabled,
            M-Partner Defaulted, N-Partner Non-defaulted, O-Receiver is in expired state,
            P-Receiver is not in expired state
            Port Te 0/1 is enabled, LACP is enabled and mode is lacp
            Actor Admin: State ACEHJLMP Key 1 Priority 128
            Oper: State ACEGIKNP Key 1 Priority 128
            Partner Admin: State BDFHJLMP Key 0 Priority 0
            Oper: State BCEGIKNP Key 1 Priority 128

Dell#

Example (Sys-id)

Dell#show lacp 1 sys-id
Actor       System ID: Priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.a12b
Partner     System ID: Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.45a5

Dell#

Example (Counter)

Dell#show lacp 1 counters
----------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>LACP PDU</th>
<th>Marker PDU</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Illegal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TenGig 0/1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dell#

Related Commands

- **clear lacp counters**: Clears the LACP counters.
- **show interfaces port-channel**: Displays the information on configured Port Channel groups.
show link-bundle-distribution port-channel

Display the traffic-handling and utilization of the member interfaces of the port channel.

**Syntax**

```
show link-bundle-distribution port-channel
```

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3.0.0</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The following table describes the output fields of this `show` command:

**Table 2. Output Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link-bundle trigger threshold</td>
<td>Threshold value that is the checkpoint, exceeding which the link bundle is marked as being overutilized and alarm is generated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAG bundle number</td>
<td>Number of the LAG bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization (In Percent)</td>
<td>Traffic usage in percentage of the packets processed by the port channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm State</td>
<td>Indicates whether an alarm is generated if overutilization of the port channel occurred. Possible values are Active and Inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Slot and port number, and the type of the member interface of the port channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Protocol</td>
<td>Indicates whether the interface is administratively up or down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization (In Percent)</td>
<td>Traffic usage in percentage of the packets processed by the particular member interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show link-bundle-distribution port-channel
Link-bundle trigger threshold - 60

LAG bundle - 1  Utilization[In Percent] - 0  Alarm State - Inactive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Line Protocol</th>
<th>Utilization[In Percent]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te 0/5</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te 0/13</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**show port-channel-flow**

Display an egress port in a given port-channel flow.

**Syntax**

```
show port-channel-flow port-channel number incoming-interface interface { src-mac address dest-mac address { vlan vlan-id | ether-type }} [ src-ip address dest-ip address ] [ src-port number dest-port number ]
```

**Parameters**

- **port-channel number**
Enter the keywords `port-channel` then the number of the port channel to display flow information. The range is from 1 to 128.

- **incoming-interface interface**
Enter the keywords `incoming-interface` then the interface type and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.

- **src-mac address**
Enter the keywords `src-mac` then the MAC source address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.

- **dest-mac address**
Enter the keywords `dest-mac` then the MAC destination address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.

- **vlan vlan-id**
Enter the keyword `vlan` then the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

- **ether-type**
Enter the keywords `ether-type` then the ether-value in the XX:XX format.

- **src-ip address**
Enter the keywords `src-ip` then the IP source address in IP address format.

- **dest-ip address**
Enter the keywords `dest-ip` then the IP destination address in IP address format.

- **src-port number**
Enter the keywords `src-port` then the source port number. The range is from 1 to 65536. The default is `None`.

- **dest-port number**
Enter the keywords `dest-port` then the destination port number. The range is from 1 to 65536. The default is `None`.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Because this command calculates based on a Layer 2 hash algorithm, use this command to display flows for switched Layer 2 packets, not for routed packets (use the `show ip flow` command to display routed packets).

The `show port-channel-flow` command returns the egress port identification in a given port-channel if a valid flow is entered. A mismatched flow error occurs if MAC-based hashing is configured for a Layer 2 interface and you are trying to display a Layer 3 flow.

The output displays three entries:

- Egress port for unfragmented packets.
• In the event of fragmented packets, the egress port of the first fragment.
• In the event of fragmented packets, the egress port of the subsequent fragments.

**NOTE:** In the `show port-channel-flow` command output, the egress port for an unknown unicast, multicast, or broadcast traffic is not displayed.
This chapter describes commands to configure Layer 2 features.
This chapter contains the following sections:

- MAC Addressing Commands
- Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands

Topics:

- MAC Addressing Commands
- Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands
- clear mac-address-table dynamic
- description
- mac-address-table aging-time
- mac-address-table static
- mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp
- show cam mac stack-unit
- show mac-address-table

MAC Addressing Commands

The following commands are related to configuring, managing, and viewing MAC addresses:

- clear mac-address-table dynamic
- mac-address-table aging-time
- mac-address-table static
- mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp
- show cam mac stack-unit
- show mac-address-table

Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands

The following commands configure and monitor virtual local area networks (VLANs). VLANs are a virtual interface and use many of the same commands as physical interfaces.

You can configure an IP address and Layer 3 protocols on a VLAN called Inter-VLAN routing. FTP, TFTP, ACLs and SNMP are not supported on a VLAN.
clear mac-address-table dynamic

Clear the MAC address table of all MAC addresses learned dynamically.

Syntax

```
clear mac-address-table dynamic {address mac-address | all | interface interface | vlan vlan-id}
```

Parameters

- **address mac-address**: Enter the keyword `address` followed by a MAC address in `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` format.
- **all**: Enter the keyword `all` to delete all MAC address entries in the MAC address table.
- **interface interface**: Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.
- **vlan vlan-id**: Enter the keyword `vlan` followed by a VLAN ID number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

- **Version**
  - **9.9(0.0)**: Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - **9.4(0.0)**: Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - **8.3.17.0**: Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

description

Add a description about the selected VLAN.

Syntax

```
description description
```

To remove the description from the VLAN, use the `no description` command.

Parameters

- **description**: Enter a text string description to identify the VLAN (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

- none

Command Modes

- INTERFACE VLAN

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

- **Version**
  - **9.9(0.0)**: Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - **9.4(0.0)**: Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - **8.3.17.0**: Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Related Commands

- `show vlan` — displays the VLAN configuration.
**mac-address-table aging-time**

Specify an aging time for MAC addresses to remove from the MAC address table.

**Syntax**

```
mac-address-table aging-time seconds
```

To delete the configured aging time, use the `no mac-address-table aging-time seconds` command.

**Parameters**

- `seconds` Enter either zero (0) or a number as the number of seconds before MAC addresses are relearned. To disable aging of the MAC address table, enter 0. The range is from 10 to 1000000. The default is **1800 seconds**.

**Defaults**

- **1800 seconds**

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**mac-address-table static**

Associate specific MAC or hardware addresses to an interface and virtual local area networks (VLANs).

**Syntax**

```
mac-address-table static mac-address output interface vlan vlan-id
```

To remove a MAC address, use the `no mac-address-table static mac-address output interface vlan vlan-id` command.

**Parameters**

- `mac-address` Enter the 48-bit hexadecimal address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
- `output interface` Enter the keyword `output` then one of the following interfaces for which traffic is forwarded:
  - For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.
- `vlan vlan-id` Enter the keyword `vlan` then a VLAN ID number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**

- Not configured.

**Command Modes**

- **CONFIGURATION**

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp

Ensure that address resolution protocol (ARP) refreshes the egress interface when a station move occurs due to a topology change.

Syntax

[no] mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Modified the default option from none to Enabled. Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
8.3.16.1 Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

Usage Information

For details about using this command, refer to the “NIC Teaming” section of the Layer 2 chapter in the Dell Networking OS Configuration Guide.

show cam mac stack-unit

Display the content addressable memory (CAM) size and the portions allocated for MAC addresses and for MAC ACLs.

Syntax

show cam mac stack-unit unit_number port-set port-pipe count [vlan vlan-id] [interface interface]

Parameters

stack-unit (REQUIRED) Enter the keyword stack-unit followed by a stack member number to select the stack unit for which to gather information. The range is 0 to 5.
unit_number

port-set port-pipe (REQUIRED) Enter the keywords port-set followed by a Port-Pipe number to select the Port-Pipe for which to gather information. The range is 0.

address mac-addr (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword address followed by a MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to display information on that MAC address.

dynamic (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword dynamic to display only those MAC addresses learned dynamically by the switch.

static (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword static to display only those MAC address specifically configured on the switch.

interface interface (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword interface followed by the interface type, slot and port information:
• For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.

```
vlan vlan-id
```

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `vlan` followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. The range is from 1 to 4094.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**show mac-address-table**

Display the MAC address table.

```
show mac-address-table [dynamic | static] [address mac-address | interface interface | vlan vlan-id] [count [vlan vlan-id] [interface interface-type [slot [/port]]]]
```

**Parameters**

- `dynamic` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `dynamic` to display only those MAC addresses the switch dynamically learns. Optionally, you can also add one of these combinations: `address/mac-address, interface/interface, or vlan vlan-id`.

- `static` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `static` to display only those MAC addresses specifically configured on the switch. Optionally, you can also add one of these combinations: `address/mac-address, interface/interface, or vlan vlan-id`.

- `address mac-address` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `address` then a MAC address in the `nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn` format to display information on that MAC address.

- `interface interface` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `interface` then the interface type, slot and port information:
  - For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.

- `interface interface-type` (OPTIONAL) Instead of entering the keyword `interface` then the interface type, slot and port information, as above, you can enter the interface type, then just a slot number.

- `vlan vlan-id` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `vlan` then the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. The range is from 1 to 4094.

- `count` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `count`, then optionally, by an interface or VLAN ID, to display total or interface-specific static addresses, dynamic addresses, and MAC addresses in use.
Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
The following describes the show mac-address-table command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VlanId</td>
<td>Displays the VLAN ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Lists whether the MAC address was manually configured (Static), learned (Dynamic), or associated with a specific port (Sticky). An (N) indicates that the specified MAC address has been learnt by a neighbor and is synced to the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Displays the interface type and slot/port information. The following abbreviations describe the interface types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• gi — Gigabit Ethernet then a slot/port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• po — Port Channel then a number. The range is from 1 to 255 for TeraScale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• so — SONET then a slot/port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• te — 10 Gigabit Ethernet then a slot/port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Lists if the MAC address is in use (Active) or not in use (Inactive).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell#show mac-address-table
VlanId Mac Address Type Interface State
20 00:00:c9:ad:f6:12 Dynamic Te 0/3 Active
Dell#

Usage Information
The following describes the show mac-address-table command shown in the following example.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• te — 10-Gigabit Ethernet then a slot/port.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Column Heading</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Lists if the MAC address is in use (Active) or not in use (Inactive).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following describes the `show mac-address-table count` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Beginning With</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC Entries...</td>
<td>Displays the number of MAC entries learned per VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Address...</td>
<td>Lists the number of dynamically learned MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Address...</td>
<td>Lists the number of user-defined MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total MAC...</td>
<td>Lists the total number of MAC addresses the switch uses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (Count)**

```
Dell#show mac-address-table count
MAC Entries for all vlans :  
Dynamic Address Count : 5
Static Address (User-defined) Count : 0
Total MAC Addresses in Use: 5
Dell#
```
Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)

The link layer discovery protocol (LLDP) advertises connectivity and management from the local station to the adjacent stations on an IEEE 802 LAN. LLDP facilitates multi-vendor interoperability by using standard management tools to discover and make available a physical topology for network management. The Dell Networking OS implementation of LLDP is based on IEEE standard 801.1ab. This chapter describes the LLDP commands.

The starting point for using LLDP is invoking LLDP with the `protocol lldp` command in either CONFIGURATION or INTERFACE mode.

The information LLDP distributes is stored by its recipients in a standard management information base (MIB). You can access the information by a network management system through a management protocol such as simple network management protocol (SNMP).

For details about implementing LLDP/LLDP-MED, refer to the Link Layer Discovery Protocol chapter of the Dell PowerEdge FN I/O Aggregator Configuration Guide.

Topics:
- `advertise dot3-tlv`
- `advertise management-tlv`
- `clear lldp counters`
- `clear lldp neighbors`
- `debug lldp interface`
- `disable`
- `hello`
- `multiplier`
- `protocol lldp (Configuration)`
- `protocol lldp (Interface)`
- `show lldp neighbors`
- `show lldp statistics`

**advertise dot3-tlv**

Advertise dot3 TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

**Syntax**

```
advertise dot3-tlv {max-frame-size}
```

To remove advertised dot3-tlv, use the `no advertise dot3-tlv {max-frame-size}` command.

**Parameters**

- `max-frame-size`
  
  Enter the keywords `max-frame-size` to advertise the dot3 maximum frame size.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
advertise management-tlv

Advertise management TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

Syntax
advertise management-tlv {system-capabilities | system-description | system-name}

To remove advertised management TLVs, use the no advertise management-tlv {system-capabilities | system-description | system-name} command.

Parameters
- **system-capabilities**: Enter the keywords system-capabilities to advertise the system capabilities TLVs to the LLDP peer.
- **system-description**: Enter the keywords system-description to advertise the system description TLVs to the LLDP peer.
- **system-name**: Enter the keywords system-name to advertise the system name TLVs to the LLDP peer.

Defaults
- none

Command Modes
- CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Supported Modes
- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
The command options system-capabilities, system-description, and system-name can be invoked individually or together, in any sequence.

clear lldp counters

Clear LLDP transmitting and receiving counters for all physical interfaces or a specific physical interface.

Syntax
clear lldp counters interface

Parameters
- **interface**: Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `tenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.

**clear lldp neighbors**

Clear LLDP neighbor information for all interfaces or a specific interface.

**Syntax**
```
clear lldp neighbors {interface | all}
```

**Parameters**
- `interface` Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `tenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.

**debug lldp interface**

Enable LLDP debugging to display timer events, neighbor additions or deletions, and other information about incoming and outgoing packets.

**Syntax**
```
debug lldp interface {interface | all}{events | packet {brief | detail} {tx | rx | both}}
```

To disable debugging, use the `no debug lldp interface {interface | all}{events} {packet {brief | detail} {tx | rx | both}}` command.

**Parameters**
- `interface` Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `tenGigabitEthernet` followed by the slot/port information.

- `all` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `all` to display information on all interfaces.
events
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `events` to display major events such as timer events.

packet
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `packet` to display information regarding packets coming in or going out.

brief
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `brief` to display brief packet information.

detail
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `detail` to display detailed packet information.

rx
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `rx` to display receive-only packet information.

tx
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `tx` to display transmit-only packet information.

both
(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `both` to display both receive and transmit packet information.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

disable

Enable or disable LLDP.

Syntax
disable

To enable LLDP, use the `no disable` command.

Defaults
Enabled, that is no disable.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

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</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands
debug lldp interface — debugs LLDP.

hello

Configure the rate at which the LLDP control packets are sent to its peer.

Syntax

```plaintext
hello seconds
```

Enable or disable LLDP.

Syntax
disable

To enable LLDP, use the `no disable` command.

Defaults
Enabled, that is no disable.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

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</tbody>
</table>
To revert to the default, use the `no hello seconds` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds**
  
Enter the rate, in seconds, at which the control packets are sent to its peer. The rate is from 5 to 180 seconds. The default is **30 seconds**.

**Defaults**

- **30 seconds**

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

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</tbody>
</table>

---

**multiplier**

Set the number of consecutive misses before LLDP declares the interface dead.

**Syntax**

```
multiplier integer
```

To return to the default, use the `no multiplier integer` command.

**Parameters**

- **integer**
  
Enter the number of consecutive misses before the LLDP declares the interface dead. The range is from 2 to 10.

**Defaults**

- **4 x hello**

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

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---

**protocol lldp (Configuration)**

Enable LLDP globally on the switch.

**Syntax**

```
protocol lldp
```

---

274 | Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
To disable LLDP globally on the chassis, use the `no protocol lldp` command.

**Defaults**
Enabled.

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

### protocol lldp (Interface)

Enter the LLDP protocol in the INTERFACE mode.

**Syntax**

```text
[no] protocol lldp
```

To return to the global LLDP configuration mode, use the `no protocol lldp` command from Interface mode.

**Defaults**
Enabled

**Command Modes**
INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-lldp)

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command is available only in PMUX mode.

By default, protocol lldp is enabled. To disable, use the `no protocol lldp` command.

When you enter the LLDP protocol in the Interface context, it overrides global configurations. When you execute the `no protocol lldp` from INTERFACE mode, interfaces begin to inherit the configuration from global LLDP CONFIGURATION mode.

### show lldp neighbors

Display LLDP neighbor information for all interfaces or a specified interface.

**Syntax**

```
show lldp neighbors [interface] [detail]
```

**Parameters**

- `interface` *(OPTIONAL)* Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `tenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
**show lldp neighbors**

Displays the LLDP statistical information.

**Syntax**

```
show lldp neighbors
```

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf-if-te-1/31)#do show lldp neighbors
Loc PortID    Rem Host Name  Rem Port Id             Rem Chassis Id
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Te 1/37       FTOS         TenGigabitEthernet 0/37  00:01:e8:05:40:46
Te 1/38       FTOS         TenGigabitEthernet 0/38  00:01:e8:05:40:46
Te 1/39       FTOS         TenGigabitEthernet 0/39  00:01:e8:05:40:46
Te 1/40       FTOS         TenGigabitEthernet 0/40  00:01:e8:05:40:46
```

**show lldp statistics**

Displays the LLDP statistical information.

**Syntax**

```
show lldp statistics
```

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show lldp statistics
--------- LLDP GLOBAL STATISTICS ON CHASSIS ---------
Total number of neighbors: 4
Last table change time: 00:01:17, In ticks: 3859
Total number of Table Inserts: 7
Total number of Table Deletes: 3
Total number of Table Drops: 0
Total number of Table Age Outs: 0
Dell#
```
Object Tracking supports IPv4 and IPv6, and is available on the Dell Networking platforms.
Object tracking allows you to define objects of interest, monitor their state, and report to a client when a change in an object’s state occurs. The following tracked objects are supported:

- Link status of Layer 2 interfaces
- Routing status of Layer 3 interfaces (IPv4 and IPv6)
- Reachability of IPv4 and IPv6 routes
- Metric thresholds of IPv4 and IPv6 routes

You can configure client applications, such as virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP), to receive a notification when the state of a tracked object changes.

Topics:
- IPv4 Object Tracking Commands
- IPv6 Object Tracking Commands

### IPv4 Object Tracking Commands

The following section describes the IPv4 VRRP commands.

#### debug track

Enables debugging for tracked objects.

**Syntax**

```
debug track [all | notifications | object-id]
```

**Parameters**

- `all` Enables debugging on the state and notifications of all tracked objects.
- `notifications` Enables debugging on the notifications of all tracked objects.
- `object-id` Enables debugging on the state and notifications of the specified tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

**Defaults**

Enable debugging on the state and notifications of all tracked objects (`debug track all`).

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

Dell#debug track all

04:35:04: %RPM0-P:RP2 %OTM-5-STATE: track 6 - Interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/2 line-protocol DOWN

04:35:04: %RPM0-P:RP2 %OTM-5-NOTIF: VRRP notification: resource ID 6 DOWN

delay

Configure the time delay used before communicating a change in the status of a tracked object to clients.

Syntax

delay {
  [up seconds] [down seconds]}

To return to the default setting, use the no delay command.

Parameters

seconds

Enter the number of seconds the object tracker waits before sending a notification about the change in the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked object to clients. The range is 0 to 180. The default is 0 seconds.

Defaults

0 seconds

Command Modes

OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_object-id)

Command History

Version Description

9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

You can configure an UP and/or DOWN timer for each tracked object to set the time delay before a change in the state of a tracked object is communicated to clients. The configured time delay starts when the state changes from UP to DOWN or vice-versa.

If the state of an object changes back to its former UP/DOWN state before the timer expires, the timer is cancelled and the client is not notified. For example, if the DOWN timer is running when an interface goes down and comes back up, the DOWN timer is cancelled and the client is not notified of the event.

If the timer expires and an object’s state has changed, a notification is sent to the client. If no delay is configured, a notification is sent immediately after a change in the state of a tracked object is detected. The time delay in communicating a state change is specified in seconds.

description

Enter a description of a tracked object.

Syntax

description {text}

To remove the description, use the no description {text} command.

Parameters

text

Enter a description to identify a tracked object (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

none

Command Modes

OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_object-id)
show running-config track

Display the current configuration of tracked objects.

Syntax
show running-config track [object-id]

Parameters
- **object-id** (OPTIONAL) Display information on the specified tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Command History
Version Description
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
Dell#show running-config track
track 1 ip route 23.0.0.0/8 reachability
track 2 ipv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
delay down 3
delay up 5
threshold metric up 200
track 3 ipv6 route 2050::/64 reachability
track 4 interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/2 ip routing
track 5 ip route 192.168.0.0/24 reachability vrf red
track resolution ip route isis 20
track resolution ip route ospf 10

Example (Object-id)
Dell#show running-config track 300
track 300 ip route 10.0.0.0/8 metric threshold
delay down 3
delay up 5
threshold metric up 100

Related Commands
- **track ip route metric threshold** – configures object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
- **track ip route reachability** – configures object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.
show track

Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current tracked state (UP or DOWN), and the clients which are tracking an object.

Syntax

```
```

Parameters

- **object-id** (OPTIONAL) Display information on the specified tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.
- **interface** (OPTIONAL) Display information on all tracked interfaces (Layer 2 and IPv4 Layer 3).
- **ip route** (OPTIONAL) Display information on all tracked IPv4 routes.
- **resolution** (OPTIONAL) Display information on the configured resolution values used to scale protocol-specific route metrics. The range is 0 to 255.
- **brief** (OPTIONAL) Display a single line summary of the tracking information for a specified object, object type, or all tracked objects.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

- **Version 9.7(0.0)**
  - Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

The following describes the show track command shown in the Example below.

- **Output**
  - **Track object-id**
    - Displays the number of the tracked object.
  - **Interface type slot/port, IP route ip-address, IPv6 route ipv6-address**
    - Displays the interface type and slot/port number or address of the IPv4/IPv6 route that is being tracked.
  - **object is Up/Down**
    - Up/Down state of tracked object; for example, IPv4 interface, reachability or metric threshold of an IP route.
  - **number changes, last change time**
    - Number of times that the state of the tracked object has changed and the time since the last change in hours:minutes:seconds.
  - **First hop interface**
    - Displays the type and slot/port number of the first-hop interface of the tracked route.
  - **Tracked by**
    - Client that is tracking an object’s state; for example, VRRP.

Example

```
Dell#show track

Track 1
 IP route 23.0.0.0/8 reachability
 Reachability is Down (route not in route table)
  2 changes, last change 00:16:08
 Tracked by:

Track 2
 IPv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
 Metric threshold is Up (STATIC/0/0)
  5 changes, last change 00:02:16
 Metric threshold down 255 up 254
 First-hop interface is TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
 Tracked by:
```
VRRP TenGigabitEthernet 2/3 IPv6 VRID 1

Track 3
IPv6 route 2050::/64 reachability
Reachability is Up (STATIC)
  5 changes, last change 00:02:16
First-hop interface is TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
Tracked by:
  VRRP TenGigabitEthernet 2/3 IPv6 VRID 1

Usage Information
The following describes the show track brief command shown in the Example below.

Output Description
ResId  Number of the tracked object.
Resource  Type of tracked object.
Parameter  Detailed description of the tracked object.
State  Up or Down state of the tracked object.
Last Change  Time since the last change in the state of the tracked object.

Example (Brief)
Dell>show track brief
ResId Resource               Parameter   State LastChange
 1     IP route reachability   10.16.0.0/16 Up   00:01:08
 2     Interface line-protocol Ethernet0/2 Down 00:05:00
 3     Interface ip routing    VLAN100      Up   01:10:05

threshold metric

Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked IPv4 or IPv6 route.

Syntax
threshold metric { up number | down number }

To return to the default setting, use the no threshold metric { up number | down number } command.

Parameters
up number  Enter a number for the UP threshold to be applied to the scaled metric of an IPv4 or IPv6 route. The default UP threshold is 254. The routing state is UP if the scaled route metric is less than or equal to the UP threshold.
down number  Enter a number for the DOWN threshold to be applied to the scaled metric of an IPv4 or IPv6 route. The default DOWN threshold is 255. The routing state is DOWN if the scaled route metric is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_object-id)

Command History
Version  Description
9.7(0.0)  Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
Use this command to configure the UP and/or DOWN threshold for the scaled metric of a tracked IPv4 or IPv6 route.
Determine the UP/DOWN state of a tracked route by the threshold for the current value of the route metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value.

The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

Configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked route with the `threshold metric` command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

The tracking process uses a protocol-specific resolution value to convert the actual metric in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255. You can configure the resolution value used to scale route metrics for supported protocols with the `track resolution ip route` and `track resolution ipv6 route` commands.

**track interface ip routing**

Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

**Syntax**

```
track object-id interface interface ip routing
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no track object-id` command.

**Parameters**

- **object-id**
  - Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

- **interface**
  - Enter one of the following values:
    - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
    - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.
    - For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword `loopback` then a number from 0 to 16383.
    - For a port channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number.
    - For a tunnel interface, enter the keyword `tunnel`.
    - For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword `vlan` then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator. Added support for <code>tunnel</code> interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Use this command to create an object that tracks the routing state of an IPv4 Layer 2 interface:

- The status of the IPv4 interface is UP only if the Layer 2 status of the interface is UP and the interface has a valid IP address.
- The Layer 3 status of an IPv4 interface goes DOWN when its Layer 2 status goes down (for a Layer 3 VLAN, all VLAN ports must be down) or the IP address is removed from the routing table.

**track interface line-protocol**

Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.

**Syntax**
```
track object-id interface interface line-protocol
```
To return to the default setting, use the `no track object-id` command.

**Parameters**
- `object-id` Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.
- `interface` Enter one of the following values:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.
  - For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword `loopback` then a number from 0 to 16383.
  - For a port channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number.
  - For a tunnel interface, enter the keyword `tunnel`.
  - For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword `vlan` then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**
none

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Command History**
- **Version 9.7(0.0)**
  Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Usage Information**
Use this command to create an object that tracks the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface by monitoring its operational status (UP or DOWN).

When the link-level status goes down, the tracked object status is considered to be DOWN; if the link-level status is up, the tracked object status is considered to be UP.

**Related Commands**
- `show track` — displays information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
- `track interface ip routing` — configures object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

**track ip route metric threshold**

Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

**Syntax**
```
track object-id ip route ip-address/prefix-len metric threshold
```
To return to the default setting, use the `no track object-id` command.
Parameters

**object-id**
Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

**ip-address/prefix-len**
Enter an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format. The valid IPv4 prefix lengths are from /0 to /32.

Defaults
none

Command Modes

**CONFIGURATION**

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the UP and/or DOWN threshold of an IPv4 route metric. In order for a route’s metric to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv4 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv4 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 10.0.0.0/24 does not match the routing table entry 10.0.0.0/8. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv4 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure the threshold of an IPv4 route metric as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the current metric for the route in the routing table.

To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value. The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

You configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked route by using the `threshold metric` command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

Related Commands

- `show track` — displays information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
- `threshold metric` — configures the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
- `track resolution ip route` — configures the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv4 route metric.

**track ip route reachability**

Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

**Syntax**

```
track object-id ip route ip-address/prefix-len reachability [vrf vrf-name]
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no track object-id` command.

**Parameters**

**object-id**
Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.
ip-address/ prefix-len
Enter an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format. The valid IPv4 prefix lengths are from /0 to /32.

vrf vrf-name
(Optional) E-Series only: You can configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to specify the virtual routing table to which the tracked route belongs.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Command History
Version Description
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
Use this command to create an object that tracks the reachability of an IPv4 route. In order for a route’s reachability to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv4 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv4 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 10.0.0.0/24 does not match the routing table entry 10.0.0.0/8. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv4 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure IPv4 route reachability as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the entry of the next-hop address in the ARP cache. A tracked route is considered to be reachable if there is an ARP cache entry for the route's next-hop address.

If the next-hop address in the ARP cache ages out for a route tracked for its reachability, an attempt is made to regenerate the ARP cache entry to if the next-hop address appears before considering the route DOWN.

Related Commands
• show track – displays information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
• track ip route metric threshold – configures object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

track resolution ip route
Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv4 route metric.

Syntax
track resolution ip route {isis resolution-value | ospf resolution-value}

To return to the default setting, use the no track object-id command.

Parameters
object-id
Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

isis resolution-value
Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for ISIS routes to a scaled metric.

ospf resolution-value
Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for OSPF routes to a scaled metric.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION
Use this command to configure the protocol-specific resolution value that converts the actual metric of an IPv4 route in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255.

The UP/DOWN state of a tracked IPv4 route is determined by a user-configurable threshold (the `threshold metric` command) for the route's metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible.

The protocol-specific resolution value calculates the scaled metric by dividing a route's cost by the resolution value set for the route protocol:

- For ISIS, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1000, where the default is 10.
- For OSPF, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1592, where the default is 1.
- The resolution value used to map static routes is not configurable. By default, Dell Networking OS assigns a metric of 0 to static routes.
- The resolution value used to map RIP routes is not configurable. The RIP hop-count is automatically multiplied by 16 to scale it. For example, a RIP metric of 16 (unreachable) scales to 256, which considers the route to be DOWN.

**Related Commands**

- `threshold metric` — configures the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
- `track ip route metric threshold` — configures object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

## IPv6 Object Tracking Commands

The following object tracking commands apply to IPv4 and IPv6:

- `debug track`
- `delay`
- `description`
- `show running-config track`
- `threshold metric`
- `track interface line-protocol`

### show track ipv6 route

Display information about all tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current tracked state (UP or DOWN), and the clients which are tracking an object.

**Syntax**

```
show track ipv6 route [brief]
```

**Parameters**

- `brief` (OPTIONAL) Display a single line summary of information for tracked IPv6 routes.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.7(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The following describes the `show track ipv6 route` command shown in the Example below.

### Output

**Description**

- **Track object-id**: Displays the number of the tracked object.
- **Interface type slot/port, IP route ip-address, IPv6 route ipv6-address**: Displays the interface type and slot/port number or address of the IPv4/IPv6 route that is being tracked.
- **object is Up/Down**: Up/Down state of tracked object; for example, IPv4 interface, reachability or metric threshold of an IP route.
- **number changes, last change time**: Number of times that the state of the tracked object has changed and the time since the last change in hours:minutes:seconds.
- **First hop interface**: Displays the type and slot/port number of the first-hop interface of the tracked route.
- **Tracked by**: Client that is tracking an object’s state; for example, VRRP.

#### Example

```plaintext
Dell#show track ipv6 route

Track 2
IPv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
Metric threshold is Up (STATIC/0/0)
5 changes, last change 00:02:30
Metric threshold down 255 up 254
First-hop interface is TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
Tracked by:
  VRRP TenGigabitEthernet 2/4 IPv6 VRID 1

Track 3
IPv6 route 2050::/64 reachability
Reachability is Up (STATIC)
5 changes, last change 00:02:30
First-hop interface is TenGigabitEthernet 1/2
Tracked by:
  VRRP TenGigabitEthernet 2/4 IPv6 VRID 1
```

Usage Command

The following describes the `show track ipv6 route brief` command shown in the Example below.

#### Output

**Description**

- **ResID**: Number of the tracked object.
- **Resource**: Type of tracked object.
- **Parameter**: Detailed description of the tracked object.
- **State**: Up or Down state of the tracked object.
- **Last Change**: Time since the last change in the state of the tracked object.

#### Example (Brief)

```plaintext
Dell#show track ipv6 route brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ResID</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Last Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IPv6 route metric threshold 2040::/64</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>00:02:36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IPv6 route reachability 2050::/64</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>00:02:36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
track interface ipv6 routing

Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv6 Layer 3 interface.

Syntax

track object-id interface interface ipv6 routing
To return to the default setting, use the no track object-id command.

Parameters

object-id
Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.

interface
Enter one of the following values:

- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword fortyGigE then the slot/port information.
- For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword loopback then a number from 0 to 16383.
- For a port channel interface, enter the keywords port-channel then a number.
- For a tunnel interface, enter the keyword tunnel.
- For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version Description

9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the routing state of an IPv6 Layer 3 interface:

- The status of the IPv6 interface is UP only if the Layer 2 status of the interface is UP and the interface has a valid IP address.
- The Layer 3 status of an IPv6 interface goes DOWN when its Layer 2 status goes down (for a Layer 3 VLAN, all VLAN ports must be down) or the IP address is removed from the routing table.

Related Commands

- show track ipv6 route — displays information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.
- track interface ip routing — configures object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

track ipv6 route metric threshold

Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

Syntax

track object-id ipv6 route ipv6-address/prefix-len metric threshold
To return to the default setting, use the no track object-id command.

Parameters

object-id
Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.
Enter an IPv6 address in X:X::X format. The valid IPv6 prefix lengths are from /0 to /128.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Command History
Version Description
9.7(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
Use this command to create an object that tracks the UP and/or DOWN threshold of an IPv6 route metric. In order for a route’s metric to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv6 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv6 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 3333:100:200:300:400::/80 does not match routing table entry 3333:100:200:300::/64. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv6 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure the threshold of an IPv6 route metric as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the current metric for the route in the routing table.

To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value. The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

You configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked IPv6 route by using the threshold metric command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

Related Commands
- show track ipv6 route – displays information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.
- threshold metric – configures the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
- track resolution ipv6 route – configures the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv6 route metric.

track ipv6 route reachability

Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv6 route.

Syntax
track object-id ipv6 route ip-address/prefix-len reachability

To return to the default setting, use the no track object-id command.

Parameters
object-id Enter the ID number of the tracked object. The range is 1 to 500.
ipv6-address/ prefix-len Enter an IPv6 address in X:X::X format. The valid IPv6 prefix lengths are from /0 to /128.
Use this command to create an object that tracks the reachability of an IPv6 route. In order for a route’s reachability to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv6 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 3333:100:200:300:400::/80 does not match routing table entry 3333:100:200:300::/64. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv6 address and prefix length, the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure IPv6 route reachability as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the entry of the next-hop address in the ARP cache. A tracked route is considered to be reachable if there is an ARP cache entry for the route’s next-hop address.

If the next-hop address in the ARP cache ages out for a route tracked for its reachability, an attempt is made to regenerate the ARP cache entry to if the next-hop address appears before considering the route DOWN.

**Related Commands**

- `show track ipv6 route` — displays information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.

---

**track resolution ipv6 route**

Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv6 route metric.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
track resolution ipv6 route {isis resolution-value | ospf resolution-value}
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no track object-id` command.

**Parameters**

- `object-id` Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Use the range to 1 to 500.
- `isis resolution-value` Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for ISIS routes to a scaled metric.
- `ospf resolution-value` Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for OSPF routes to a scaled metric.

**Defaults**

- none

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Command History**

**Version**

- 9.7(0.0) — Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Usage Information**

Use this command to configure the protocol-specific resolution value that converts the actual metric of an IPv6 route in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255.
The UP/DOWN state of a tracked IPv6 route is determined by the user-configurable threshold (the `threshold metric` command) for a route's metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible.

The protocol-specific resolution value calculates the scaled metric by dividing a route's cost by the resolution value set for the route protocol:

- For ISIS, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1000, where the default is 10.
- For OSPF, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1592, where the default is 1.
- The resolution value used to map static routes is not configurable. By default, Dell Networking OS assigns a metric of 0 to static routes.
- The resolution value used to map RIP routes is not configurable. The RIP hop-count is automatically multiplied by 16 to scale it. For example, a RIP metric of 16 (unreachable) scales to 256, which considers the route to be DOWN.

**Related Commands**

- `threshold metric` – configures the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
- `track ipv6 route metric threshold` – configures object tracking on the threshold of an IPv6 route metric.
Port Monitoring

The port monitoring feature allows you to monitor network traffic by forwarding a copy of each incoming or outgoing packet from one port to another port.

Important Points to Remember

- Port monitoring is supported on physical ports only. Port-channel interfaces and virtual local area networks (VLANs), are not supported.
- The monitoring (destination, “MG”) and monitored (source, “MD”) ports must be on the same switch.
- The monitored (source) interface must be a server-facing interface in the format slot/port, where valid slot numbers are 0-1 and server-facing port numbers are from 1 to 32. The monitoring interface must be an uplink port in the chassis.
- Dell Networking OS permits a limited set of commands for monitoring ports. To display these commands, use the ? command.
- Only one MG and one MD may be in a single port-pipe.
- A monitoring port may not be a member of a VLAN.
- There may only be one destination port in a monitoring session.
- A source port (MD) can only be monitored by one destination port (MG). If you try to assign a monitored port to more than one monitoring port, the following error is displayed as shown in example.

Example

Dell(conf)#mon ses 1
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#source tengig 0/0 destination tengig 0/60 direction both
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#do show mon ses
SessionID Source Destination Direction Mode Type
--------- ------ ----------- --------- ---- ----
1 TenGig 0/0 TenGig 0/60 both interface
Port-based
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#mon ses 2
Dell(conf-mon-sess-2)#source tengig 0/0 destination tengig 0/61 direction both
% Error: MD port is already being monitored.

NOTE: There is no limit to the number of monitoring sessions per system, provided that there are only four destination ports per port-pipe. If each monitoring session has a unique destination port, the maximum number of session is four per port-pipe.

Topics:
- description
- monitor session
- show config
- show monitor session
- show running-config monitor session
- source (port monitoring)

description

Enter a description of this monitoring session.

Syntax

```
description {description}
```
To remove the description, use the `no description {description}` command.

### Parameters
- **description**
  - Enter a description regarding this session (80 characters maximum).

### Defaults
- none

### Command Modes
- MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-session-ID)

### Supported Modes
- All Modes

### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Commands
- **monitor session** — enables a monitoring session.

---

### monitor session

Create a session for monitoring traffic with port monitoring.

#### Syntax
```
monitor session session-ID
```

To delete a session, use the `no monitor session session-ID` command.

To delete all monitor sessions, use the `no monitor session all` command.

#### Parameters
- **session-ID**
  - Enter a session identification number. The range is from 0 to 65535.

#### Defaults
- none

#### Command Modes
- CONFIGURATION

#### Supported Modes
- All Modes

#### Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Usage Information

The `monitor` command is saved in the running configuration at Monitor Session mode level and can be restored after a chassis reload.

#### Example
```
Dell(conf)# monitor session 60
Dell(conf-mon-sess-60)
```

#### Related Command
- **show monitor session** — Displays the monitor session.
- **show running-config monitor session** — Displays the running configuration of a monitor session.
**show config**

Display the current monitor session configuration.

**Syntax**

```
show config
```

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-session-ID)

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf-mon-sess-1)#show config
!
monitor session 1
  source TenGigabitEthernet 0/1 destination Port-channel 1 direction rx
```

**show monitor session**

Display the monitor information of a particular session or all sessions.

**Syntax**

```
show monitor session {session-ID}
```

To display monitoring information for all sessions, use the `show monitor session` command.

**Parameters**

**session-ID**

(OPTIONAL) Enter a session identification number. The range is from 0 to 65535.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell#show monitor session
SessID  Source         Destination         Dir  Mode  Source IP      Dest IP
------  -----------         ----------         ---  ----  ---------      --------
 1   Vl 10             Te 0/8            rx   Flow     N/A            N/A
```

**Related Commands**

`monitor session`— creates a session for monitoring.
show running-config monitor session

Displays the running configuration of all monitor sessions or a specific session.

**Syntax**

```
show running-config monitor session {session-ID}
```

To display the running configuration for all monitor sessions, use the `show running-config monitor session` command.

**Parameters**

- **session-ID**

  (OPTIONAL) Enter a session identification number. The range is from 0 to 65535.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

**Version**

8.3.17.0

**Description**

Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

**Usage Information**

The `monitoring` command is saved in the running configuration at the Monitor Session mode level and can be restored after a chassis reload.

**Example**

```
Dell# show running-config monitor session

monitor session 1
source TenGigabitEthernet 0/1 destination TenGigabitEthernet 0/2 direction rx
```

**Related Commands**

- `monitor session` — creates a session for monitoring.
- `show monitor session` — displays a monitor session.

source (port monitoring)

Configure a port monitor source.

**Syntax**

```
source interface destination interface direction {rx | tx | both}
```

To disable a monitor source, use the `no source interface destination interface direction {rx | tx | both}` command.

**Parameters**

- **interface**

  Enter the following keywords and slot/port information:
  
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.

- **destination**

  Enter the keyword `destination` to indicate the interface destination.

- **direction (rx | tx | both)**

  Enter the keyword `direction` followed by one of the packet directional indicators.

  - `rx`: to monitor receiving packets only.
- `tx`: to monitor transmitting packets only.
- `both`: to monitor both transmitting and receiving packets.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-session-ID)

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

Dell(conf-mon-sess-11)#source tengig 10/0 destination tengig 10/47 direction rx
Dell(conf-mon-sess-11)#

**Usage Information**

The monitored (source) interface must be a server-facing interface in the format slot/port, where valid slot numbers are 0-1 and server-facing port numbers are from 1 to 32.
Quality of Service (QoS)

The Dell Networking operating software commands for quality of service (QoS) include traffic conditioning and congestion control. QoS commands are not universally supported on all Dell Networking Products.

Per-Port QoS Commands

Per-port QoS (port-based QoS) allows you to define the QoS configuration on a per-physical-port basis.

Policy-Based QoS Commands

Policy-based traffic classification is handled with class maps. These maps classify unicast traffic into one of four classes. The system allows you to match multiple class maps and specify multiple match criteria. Policy-based QoS is not supported on logical interfaces, such as port-channels, VLANs, or Loopbacks.

bandwidth-percentage

Assign a percentage of weight to the class/queue.

Syntax

```
bandwidth-percentage percentage
```

To remove the bandwidth percentage, use the `no bandwidth-percentage` command.

Parameters

- `percentage` Enter the percentage assignment of weight to the class/queue. The range is from 1 to 100% (granularity 1%).

Defaults

none

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

- Version 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
- Version 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
- Version 9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
- 8.3.16.1 Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

Usage Information

The unit of bandwidth percentage is 1%. A bandwidth percentage of 0 is allowed and disables the scheduling of that class. If the sum of the bandwidth percentages given to all eight classes exceeds 100%, the bandwidth percentage automatically scales down to 100%.

Related Commands

- `qos-policy-output` — creates a QoS output policy.
**description**

Add a description to the selected policy map or QoS policy.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
description {description}
```

To remove the description, use the `no description {description}` command.

**Parameters**

- `description` Enter a description to identify the policies (80 characters maximum).

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION (policy-map-input and policy-map-output; conf-qos-policy-in and conf-qos-policy-out; wred)

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

- **Version**
  - 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - 9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
  - 8.3.16.1 Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

**Related Commands**

- `policy-map-output` — creates an output policy map.
- `qos-policy-output` — creates an output QoS-policy on the router.

**dot1p-priority**

Assign a value to the IEEE 802.1p bits on the traffic this interface receives.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
dot1p-priority priority-value
```

To delete the IEEE 802.1p configuration on the interface, use the `no dot1p-priority` command.

**Parameters**

- `priority-value` Enter a value from 0 to 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>dot1p</code></th>
<th><code>Queue Number</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
policy-aggregate

Allow an aggregate method of configuring per-port QoS via policy maps. An aggregate QoS policy is part of the policy map (input/output) applied on an interface.

Syntax

```
policy-aggregate qos-policy-name
```

To remove a policy aggregate configuration, use the no policy-aggregate qos-policy-name command.

Parameters

- `qos-policy-name` Enter the name of the policy map in character format (32 characters maximum).

Defaults

- none

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION (policy-map-input and policy-map-output)

Supported Modes

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>8.3.16.1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Aggregated input/output QoS policy applies to all the port ingoing/outgoing traffic. Aggregate input/output QoS policy can coexist with per queue input/output QoS policies.

1. If only aggregate input QoS policy exists, input traffic conditioning configurations (rate-police) apply. Any marking configurations in aggregate input QoS policy are ignored.
2. If aggregate input QoS policy and per class input QoS policy coexist, aggregate input QoS policy preempts per class input QoS policy on input traffic conditioning (rate-police). In other words, if rate police configuration
exists in the aggregate QoS policy, the rate police configurations in per class QoS are ignored. Marking configurations in per class input QoS policy still apply to each queue.

Related Commands  
- `policy-map-output` — creates an output policy map.

**policy-map-output**

Create an output policy map.

**Syntax**

```
policy-map-output policy-map-name
```

To remove a policy map, use the `no policy-map-output policy-map-name` command.

**Parameters**

- `policy-map-name`  
Enter the name for the policy map in character format (32 characters maximum).

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

To assign traffic to different flows using QoS policy, use the Output Policy map. This command enables Policy-Map-Output Configuration mode (conf-policy-map-out).

**Related Commands**

- `service-queue` — assigns a class map and QoS policy to different queues.
- `policy-aggregate` — allows an aggregate method of configuring per-port QoS using policy maps.
- `service-policy output` — applies an output policy map to the selected interface.

**qos-policy-output**

Create a QoS output policy.

**Syntax**

```
qos-policy-output qos-policy-name
```

To remove an existing output QoS policy, use the `no qos-policy-output qos-policy-name` command.

**Parameters**

- `qos-policy-name`  
Enter your output QoS policy name in character format (32 characters maximum).

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
Command History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

To specify the name of the output QoS policy, use this command. After the output policy is specified, rate-limit, bandwidth-percentage, and WRED can be defined. This command enables Qos-Policy-Output Configuration mode — (conf-qos-policy-out).

Related Commands

- `bandwidth-percentage` — assigns weight to the class/queue percentage.

rate-shape

Shape the traffic output on the selected interface.

Syntax

```
rate shape [kbps] rate [burst-KB]
```

Parameters

- `kbps` Enter the keyword kbps to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). Make the following value a multiple of 64. The range is from 0 to 40000000. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps).
- `rate` Enter the outgoing rate in multiples of 10 Mbps. The range is from 10 to 10000.
- `burst-KB` (OPTIONAL) Enter the burst size in KB. The range is from 0 to 10000. The default is 50.

Defaults

Granularity for rate is Mbps unless you use the kbps option.

Command Modes

- QOS-POLICY-OUT

Supported Modes

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

When you apply rate-shape in QoS policy both on the Queue Level and in Aggregate mode, the queue-based shaping occurs first then aggregate rate shaping.

service-class bandwidth-percentage

Specify a minimum bandwidth for queues.

Syntax

```
 service-class bandwidth-percentage queue0 number queue1 number queue2 number queue3 number
```
Parameters

**number**
Enter the bandwidth-weight, as a percentage. The range is from 1 to 100.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Guarantee a minimum bandwidth to different queues globally using the `service-class bandwidth-percentage` command from CONFIGURATION mode. The command is applied in the same way as the `bandwidth-percentage` command in an output QoS policy. The `bandwidth-percentage` command in QOS-POLICY-OUT mode supersedes the `service-class bandwidth-percentage` command.

When you enable ETS, the egress QoS features in the output QoS policy-map (such as `service-class bandwidth-percentage` and `bandwidth-percentage`), the default bandwidth allocation ratio for egress queues are superseded by ETS configurations. This is to provide compatibility with DCBX. Therefore, Dell Networking OS recommends disabling ETS when you wish to apply these features exclusively. After you disable ETS on an interface, the configured parameters are applied.

**service-class dot1p-mapping**

Configure a service-class criterion based on a dot1p value.

**Syntax**

```
service-class dot1p-mapping {dot1p0 value | dot1p1 value | dot1p2 queue | dot1p3 value | dot1p4 value| dot1p5 value | dot1p6 value | dot1p7 value}
```

**Parameters**

**value**
Enter a dot1p list number and value. The list number range is from 0 to 7. The range is from 0 to 3.

**Defaults**

For each dot1p Priority, the default CoS queue value is:

- dot1p CoS Queue
  - 0 0-7
  - 1 0-7
  - 2 0-7
  - 3 0-7
  - 4 0-7
  - 5 0-7
  - 6 0-7
service-class dynamic dot1p

Honor all 802.1p markings on incoming switched traffic on an interface (from INTERFACE mode) or on all interfaces (from CONFIGURATION mode). A CONFIGURATION mode entry supersedes an INTERFACE mode entry.

Syntax

```
service-class dynamic dot1p
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no service-class dynamic dot1p` command.

Defaults

All dot1p traffic is mapped to Queue 0 unless you enable the `service-class dynamic dot1p` command. The default mapping is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dot1p</th>
<th>Queue ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command Modes

- INTERFACE
- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the FN IOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.16.1</td>
<td>Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

To apply dot1p-queue-mapping, use the `service-class dynamic dot1p` command.
Usage Information

To honor all incoming 802.1p markings on incoming switched traffic on the interface, enter this command. By default, this facility is not enabled (that is, the 802.1p markings on incoming traffic are not honored).

You can apply this command on both physical interfaces and port channels. When you set the service-class dynamic for a port channel, the physical interfaces assigned to the port channel are automatically configured; you cannot assign the service-class dynamic command to individual interfaces in a port channel.

- All dot1p traffic is mapped to Queue 0 unless you enable the service-class dynamic dot1p command on an interface or globally.
- Layer 2 or Layer 3 service policies supersede dot1p service classes.

service-policy output

Apply an output policy map to the selected interface.

Syntax

```
service-policy output policy-map-name
```

To remove the output policy map from the interface, use the `no service-policy output policy-map-name` command.

Parameters

- `policy-map-name` Enter the name for the policy map in character format (16 characters maximum). You can identify an existing policy map or name one that does not yet exist.

Defaults

- none

Command Modes

- INTERFACE

Supported Modes

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

```
Version  Description
---------  ---------------------------------------------
9.9(0.0)    Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0)    Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0)    Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
8.3.16.1    Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.
```

Usage Information

A single policy-map can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify the service-policy for those interfaces. A policy map attached to an interface can be modified.

Related Commands

- `policy-map-output` — creates an output policy map.

service-queue

Assign a class map and QoS policy to different queues.

Syntax

```
service-queue queue-id [class-map class-map-name] [qos-policy qos-policy-name]
```

To remove the queue assignment, use the `no service-queue queue-id [class-map class-map-name] [qos-policy qos-policy-name] command.`
Parameters

queue-id
Enter the value used to identify a queue. The range is from 0 to 3 (four queues per interface; four queues are reserved for control traffic).

class-map class-map-name
(Optional) Enter the keyword class-map then the class map name assigned to the queue in character format (32 character maximum).

NOTE: This option is available under policy-map-input only.

qos-policy qos-policy-name
(Optional) Enter the keywords qos-policy then the QoS policy name assigned to the queue in text format (32 characters maximum). This specifies the input QoS policy assigned to the queue under policy-map-input and output QoS policy under policy-map-output context.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION (conf-policy-map-in and conf-policy-map-out)

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.2(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
8.3.16.1 Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

Usage Information
This command assigns a class map or QoS policy to different queues.

Related Commands
service-policy output — applies an output policy map to the selected interface.

show qos dcb-map

Display the DCB parameters configured in a specified DCB map.

Syntax
show qos dcb-map map-name

Parameters
map-name
Displays the PFC and ETS parameters configured in the specified map.

Command Modes
• EXEC
• EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.6(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator and M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
Use the show qos dcb-map command to display the enhanced transmission selection (ETS) and priority-based flow control (PFC) parameters used to configure server-facing Ethernet ports.
The following table describes the `show qos dcb-map` output shown in the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Complete: All mandatory DCB parameters are correctly configured. In progress: The DCB map configuration is not complete. Some mandatory parameters are not configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC Mode</td>
<td>PFC configuration in DCB map: On (enabled) or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Priority group configured in the DCB map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSA</td>
<td>Transmission scheduling algorithm used by the priority group: Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Percentage of bandwidth allocated to the priority group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFC</td>
<td>PFC setting for the priority group: On (enabled) or Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priorities</td>
<td>802.1p priorities configured in the priority group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```bash
dell# show qos dcb-map dcblmap2
State  : Complete
PfcMode: ON
--------------------
PG: 0 TSA: ETS  BW: 50  PFC: OFF
Priorities: 0 1 2 4 5 6 7

PG: 1 TSA: ETS  BW: 50  PFC: ON
Priorities: 3
```

### show qos dot1p-queue-mapping

View dot1p to queue mapping.

**Syntax**

`show qos dot1p-queue-mapping`

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```bash
dell#show qos dot1p-queue-mapping
Dot1p Priority : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
            Queue : 0 0 0 1 2 3 3 3
```

306 | Quality of Service (QoS)
show qos qos-policy-output

View the output QoS policy details.

Syntax

show qos qos-policy-output [qos-policy-name]

Parameters

  qos-policy-name  Enter the QoS policy name.

Defaults

  none

Command Modes

  • EXEC
  • EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

  Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

  Version       Description
  9.9(0.0)       Introduced on the FN IOM.
  9.4(0.0)       Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  9.2(0.0)       Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
  8.3.16.1       Introduced on the MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module.

Example

Dell#show qos qos-policy-output

  Qos-policy-output qmap_out
  Bandwidth-percentage 10
  Qos-policy-output qmap_wg
  Rate-shape 100 50
  Wred yellow wy
  Wred green wg
  Dell#
This chapter describes various types of security commands in the Dell Networking OS, in the following sections:

The commands are listed in the following sections:

- AAA Accounting Commands
- Authentication and Password Commands
- RADIUS Commands
- TACACS+ Commands
- SSH Server and SCP Commands

**NOTE:** Starting with the Dell Networking OS version 7.2.1.0, LEAP with MSCHAP v2 supplicant is implemented.

### Topics:

- AAA Accounting Commands
- Authentication and Password Commands
- RADIUS Commands
- Suppressing AAA Accounting for Null Username Sessions
- TACACS+ Commands
- SSH Server and SCP Commands

## AAA Accounting Commands

AAA Accounting enables tracking of services that users are accessing and the amount of network resources being consumed by those services. When you enable AAA Accounting, the network server reports user activity to the TACACS+ security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record is comprised of accounting AV pairs and is stored on the access control server.

As with authentication and authorization, you must configure AAA Accounting by defining a named list of accounting methods, and then applying that list to various interfaces.

### aaa accounting

Enable AAA Accounting and create a record for monitoring the accounting function.

**Syntax**

```
aaa accounting {system | exec | commands level} {name | default}{start-stop | wait-start | stop-only} {tacacs+}
```

To disable AAA Accounting, use the **no aaa accounting {system | exec | command level} {name | default}{start-stop | wait-start | stop-only} {tacacs+}** command.

**Parameters**

- **system**
  - Enter the keyword **system** to send accounting information of any other AAA configuration.

- **exec**
  - Enter the keyword **exec** to send accounting information when a user has logged in to EXEC mode.
commands level  Enter the keyword `command` then a privilege level for accounting of commands executed at that privilege level.

name | default  Enter one of the following:
  - For `name`, enter a user-defined name of a list of accounting methods.
  - For `default`, the default accounting methods used.

start-stop  Enter the keywords `start-stop` to send a “start accounting” notice at the beginning of the requested event and a “stop accounting” notice at the end of the event.

wait-start  Enter the keywords `wait-start` to ensure that the TACACS+ security server acknowledges the start notice before granting the user’s process request.

stop-only  Enter the keywords `stop-only` to instruct the TACACS+ security server to send a “stop record accounting” notice at the end of the requested user process.

tacacs+  Enter the keyword `tacacs+` to use TACACS+ data for accounting. Dell Networking OS currently only supports TACACS+ accounting.

Defaults  none

Command Modes  CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes  All Modes

Command History  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Usage Information  
In the example above, TACACS+ accounting is used to track all usage of EXEC command and commands on privilege level 15.

Privilege level 15 is the default. If you want to track usage at privilege level 1 for example, use the `aaa accounting command` command.

Example  
```
Dell(conf)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+
Dell(conf)# aaa accounting command 15 default start-stop tacacs+
Dell(config)#
```

Related Commands  
`enable password` — changes the password for the `enable` command.

### aaa accounting suppress

Prevent the generation of accounting records of users with the user name value of NULL.

**Syntax**
```
aaa accounting suppress null-username
```

To permit accounting records to users with user name value of NULL, use the `no aaa accounting suppress null-username` command.

**Defaults**  Accounting records are recorded for all users.

**Command Modes**  CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**  All Modes
aaa authorization commands

Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC and CONFIGURATION level commands.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization commands {level | role role-name}{name|default} {local | tacacs+| none}
```

Undo a configuration with the `no aaa authorization commands {level | role role-name}{name|default} {local | tacacs+ | none}` command.

Parameters

- **commands level**: Enter the keyword `commands` then the command privilege level for command level authorization.
- **role role-name**: Enter the keyword `role` then the role name.
- **name**: Define a name for the list of authorization methods.
- **default**: Define the default list of authorization methods.
- **local**: Use the authorization parameters on the system to perform authorization.
- **tacacs+**: Use the TACACS+ protocol to perform authorization.
- **none**: Enter the keyword `none` to apply no authorization.

Defaults

- none

Command Modes

- **CONFIGURATION**

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aaa authorization config-commands

Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC level commands.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization config-commands
```

Usage Information

Dell Networking OS issues accounting records for all users on the system, including users whose username string, due to protocol translation, is NULL. For example, a user who comes on line with the `aaa authentication login method-list none` command is applied. To prevent the accounting records from being generated for sessions that do not have user names associated to them, use the `aaa accounting suppress` command.

aaa authorization config-commands

Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC level commands.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization config-commands
```
Disable authorization checking for CONFIGURATION level commands using the `no aaa authorization config-commands` command.

**Defaults**

Enabled when you configure `aaa authorization commands` command.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following table lists the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

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<tr>
<td>9.6.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator and M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

By default, the `aaa authorization commands` command configures the system to check both EXEC level and CONFIGURATION level commands. Use the command `no aaa authorization config-commands` to enable only EXEC-level command checking.

### aaa authorization exec

Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user’s access to EXEC-level commands.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
aaa authorization exec {name | default} {local || tacacs+ || if-authenticated || none}
```

To disable authorization checking for EXEC level commands, use the `no aaa authorization exec` command.

**Parameters**

- **name**: Define a name for the list of authorization methods.
- **default**: Define the default list of authorization methods.
- **local**: Use the authorization parameters on the system to perform authorization.
- **tacacs+**: Use the TACACS+ protocol to perform authorization.
- **none**: Enter the keyword `none` to apply no authorization.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following table lists the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
accounting

Apply an accounting method list to terminal lines.

Syntax

accounting {exec | commands {level | role role-name} method-list}

Parameters

exec
Enter the keyword exec to apply an EXEC level accounting method list.

commands (level | role role-name)
Enter the keywords commands level to apply an EXEC and CONFIGURATION level accounting method list or enter the keywords commands role and then the role name for accounting of commands run by a user with that role.

method-list
Enter a method list that you defined using the aaa accounting exec or aaa accounting commands.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

LINE

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator and M I/O Aggregator.

Related Commands

aaa accounting — enables AAA Accounting and creates a record for monitoring the accounting function.

Example

The following example configures accounting for the role secadmin using default method:

```
Dell(conf-vty-0)# accounting commands role secadmin default
```
Example

Dell#show accounting
Active accounted actions on tty2, User admin Priv 1 Role <none>
  Task ID 2, EXEC Accounting record, 00:02:03 Elapsed, service=shell
Active accounted actions on tty3, User ad Priv 15 Role <none>
  Task ID 7, EXEC Accounting record, 00:01:22 Elapsed, service=shell
Active accounted actions on tty4, User ad1 Priv1 Role sysadmin
  Task ID 11, EXEC Accounting record, 00:00:35 Elapsed, service=shell
Active accounted actions on tty5, User ad1 Priv1 Role sysadmin
  Task ID 16, EXEC Accounting record, 00:00:04 Elapsed, service=shell
Dell#

Related Commands

aaa accounting — enables AAA Accounting and creates a record for monitoring the accounting function.

Authentication and Password Commands

This section contains the commands that control the management access to the system.

aaa authentication enable

Configure AAA Authentication method lists for user access to EXEC privilege mode (the “Enable” access).

Syntax

aaa authentication enable {default | method-list-name} method [... method2]

To return to the default setting, use the no aaa authentication enable {default | method-list-name} method [... method2] command.

Parameters

- **default**: Enter the keyword default then the authentication methods to use as the default sequence of methods for the Enable login. The default is default enable.
- **method-list-name**: Enter a text string (up to 16 characters long) to name the list of enabled authentication methods activated at login.
- **method**: Enter one of the following methods:
  - `enable`: use the password the `enable password` command defines in CONFIGURATION mode.
  - `line`: use the password the `password` command defines in LINE mode.
  - `none`: no authentication.
  - `radius`: use the RADIUS servers configured with the `radius-server host` command.
  - `tacacs+`: use the TACACS+ server(s) configured with the `tacacs-server host` command.

  ... method2

  (OPTIONAL) In the event of a “no response” from the first method, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) applies the next configured method.

Defaults

Use the `enable password`.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>
Version | Description
--- | ---
9.4(0.0) | Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
9.3(0.0) | Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

By default, the Enable password is used. If you configure `aaa authentication enable default`, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) uses the methods defined for Enable access instead.

Methods configured with the `aaa authentication enable` command are evaluated in the order they are configured. If authentication fails using the primary method, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) employs the second method (or third method, if necessary) automatically. For example, if the TACACS+ server is reachable, but the server key is invalid, Dell Networking OS proceeds to the next authentication method. The TACACS+ is incorrect, but the user is still authenticated by the secondary method.

Related Commands

- `enable password` — changes the password for the enable command.
- `login authentication` — enables AAA login authentication on the terminal lines.
- `radius-server host` — specifies a RADIUS server host.
- `tacacs-server host` — specifies a TACACS+ server host.

### aaa authentication login

Configure AAA Authentication method lists for user access to EXEC mode (Enable log-in).

**Syntax**

```
aaa authentication login {method-list-name | default} method [ ... method4]
```

To return to the default setting, use the `no aaa authentication login {method-list-name | default} command`.

**Parameters**

- `method-list-name` Enter a text string (up to 16 characters long) as the name of a user-configured method list that can be applied to different lines.
- `default` Enter the keyword default to specify that the method list specified is the default method for all terminal lines.
- `method` Enter one of the following methods:
  - `enable`: use the password the `enable password` command defines in CONFIGURATION mode.
  - `line`: use the password the `password` command defines in LINE mode.
  - `none`: no authentication.
  - `radius`: use the RADIUS servers configured with the `radius-server host` command.
  - `tacacs+`: use the TACACS+ servers configured with the `tacacs-server host` command.

- `... method4` (OPTIONAL) Enter up to four additional methods. In the event of a "no response" from the first method, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) applies the next configured method (up to four configured methods).

**Defaults**

Not configured (that is, no authentication is performed).
Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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Usage Information

By default, the locally configured username password is used. If you configure aaa authentication login default, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) uses the methods this command defines for login instead.

Methods configured with the aaa authentication login command are evaluated in the order they are configured. If users encounter an error with the first method listed, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) applies the next method configured. If users fail the first method listed, no other methods are applied. The only exception is the local method. If the user’s name is not listed in the local database, the next method is applied. If the correct user name/password combination is not entered, the user is not allowed access to the switch.

NOTE: If authentication fails using the primary method, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) employs the second method (or third method, if necessary) automatically. For example, if the TACACS+ server is reachable, but the server key is invalid, Dell Networking Operating System (OS) proceeds to the next authentication method. The TACACS+ is incorrect, but the user is still authenticated by the secondary method.

After configuring the aaa authentication login command, configure the login authentication command to enable the authentication scheme on terminal lines.

Connections to the SSH server work with the following login mechanisms: local, radius, and tacacs.

Related Commands

- login authentication — enables AAA login authentication on the terminal lines.
- radius-server host — specifies a RADIUS server host.
- tacacs-server host — specifies a TACACS+ server host.

banner exec

Configure a message that is displayed when your enter EXEC mode.

Syntax

```
banner exec c line c
```

To delete a banner, use the `no banner exec` command.

Parameters

- `c` Enter the keywords `banner exec`, then enter a character delineator, represented here by the letter c. Press ENTER.
- `line` Enter a text string for your banner message ending the message with your delineator. In the following example, the delineator is a percent character (%): the banner message is “testing, testing”.

Defaults

No banner is displayed.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION
**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</tr>
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**Usage Information**

After entering the banner login command, type one or more spaces and a delineator character. Enter the banner text then the second delineator character. When the user is connected to the router, if a message of the day banner is configured, it displays first. If no message of the day banner is configured, the login banner and prompt appear. After the user has logged in, the EXEC banner (if configured) displays.

**Example**

```bash
Dell(conf)#banner exec ?
LINE c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
Dell(conf)#banner exec %
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '%'.
This is the banner
Dell(conf)#end
Dell#exit
4d21h5m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGOUT: Exec session is terminated for user on line console
This is the banner
Dell con0 now available
Press RETURN to get started.
4d21h6m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGIN_SUCCESS: Login successful for user on line console
This is the banner
Dell>
```

**Related Commands**

- `banner login` — sets a banner for login connections to the system.
- `exec-banner` — enables the display of a text string when you enter EXEC mode.
- `line` — enables and configures the console and virtual terminal lines to the system.

---

**banner login**

Set a banner to display when logging on to the system.

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters**

- `keyboard-interactive` Enter the keyword `keyboard-interactive` to require a carriage return (CR) to get the message banner prompt.
- `c` Enter a delineator character to specify the limits of the text banner. The delineator is a percent character (%).
- `line` Enter a text string for your text banner message ending the message with your delineator. The delineator is a percent character (%). Range: maximum of 50 lines, up to 255 characters per line.

**Defaults**

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

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION
**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
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**Usage Information**

After entering the banner login command, type one or more spaces and a delineator character. Enter the banner text then the second delineator character. When the user is connected to the router, if a message of the day banner is configured, it displays first. If no message of the day banner is configured, the login banner and prompt appear. After the user has logged in, the EXEC banner (if configured) displays.

**Example**

Dell(conf)#banner login ?
keyboard-interactive Press enter key to get prompt
LINE c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
Dell(conf)#no banner login ?
keyboard-interactive Prompt will be displayed by default
<cr>
Dell(conf)#banner login keyboard-interactive
Enter TEXT message. End with the character '%'.
This is the banner%
Dell(conf)#end
Dell#exit

13d21h9m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGOUT: Exec session is terminated for user on line console
This is the banner
Dell con0 now available
Press RETURN to get started.
13d21h10m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGIN_SUCCESS: Login successful for user on line console
This is the banner
Dell>

**Related Commands**

- **exec-banner** — enables the display of a text string when you enter EXEC mode.

### banner motd

Set a message of the day (MOTD) banner.

**Syntax**

`banner motd c line c`

**Parameters**

- **c**
  - Enter a delineator character to specify the limits of the text banner. The delineator is a percent character (%).

- **line**
  - Enter a text string for your MOTD banner the message with your delineator. The delineator is a percent character (%).

**Defaults**

No banner is configured.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Usage Information**

After entering the banner login command, type one or more spaces and a delineator character. Enter the banner text then the second delineator character. When the user is connected to the router, if a message of the day banner is configured, it displays first. If no message of the day banner is configured, the login banner and prompt appear. After the user has logged in, the EXEC banner (if configured) displays.

**Related Commands**

- `banner exec` — enables the display of a text string when you enter EXEC mode.
- `banner login` — sets a banner to display after successful login to the system.

### debug radius

View RADIUS transactions to assist with troubleshooting.

**Syntax**

```
debug radius
```

To disable debugging of RADIUS, use the `no debug radius` command.

**Defaults**

Disabled.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Version</th>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### debug tacacs+

To assist with troubleshooting, view TACACS+ transactions.

**Syntax**

```
debug tacacs+
```

To disable debugging of TACACS+, use the `no debug tacacs+` command.

**Defaults**

Disabled.

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**exec-banner**

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

**Syntax**

```
exec-banner
```

To disable the banner on terminal lines, use the `no exec-banner` command.

**Defaults**

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

**Command Modes**

LINE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Usage Information**

Optionally, use the `banner exec` command to create a text string that is displayed when you access EXEC mode. This command toggles that display.

**Related Commands**

- `banner exec` — configures a banner to display when entering EXEC mode.
- `line` — enables and configures console and virtual terminal lines to the system.

**ip radius source-interface**

Specify an interface’s IP address as the source IP address for RADIUS connections.

**Syntax**

```
ip radius source-interface interface
```

To delete a source interface, use the `no ip radius source-interface` command.

**Parameters**

- `interface` : Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `GigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `GigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword `loopback` then a number from zero (0) to 16838.
  - For the Null interface, enter the keywords `null 0`.
  - For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords `port-channel` then a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
  - For a ten-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword fortyGigE then the slot/port information.
- For VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ip tacacs source-interface

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

**Syntax**
```
ip tacacs source-interface interface
```

To delete a source interface, use the `no ip tacacs source-interface` command.

**Parameters**

```
interface
```

Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

- For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword GigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword GigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword loopback then a number from zero (0) to 16838.
- For the Null interface, enter the keywords null 0.
- For a Port Channel interface, enter the keywords port-channel then a number. The range is from 1 to 128.
- For a ten-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword fortyGigE then the slot/port information.
- For VLAN interface, enter the keyword vlan then a number from 1 to 4094.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
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</table>
**login authentication**

To designate the terminal lines, apply an authentication method list.

**Syntax**

```
login authentication {method-list-name | default}
```

To use the local user/password database for login authentication, use the no login authentication command.

**Parameters**

- **method-list-name**
  - Enter the keywords method-list-name to specify that method list, created in the `aaa authentication login` command, to be applied to the designated terminal line.
- **default**
  - Enter the keyword default to specify that the default method list, created in the `aaa authentication login` command, is applied to the terminal line.

**Defaults**

No authentication is performed on the console lines. Local authentication is performed on the virtual terminal and auxiliary lines.

**Command Modes**

LINE

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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<tr>
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**Usage Information**

If you configure the `aaa authentication login default` command, the `login authentication default` command automatically is applied to all terminal lines.

**Related Commands**

- `aaa authentication login` — selects the login authentication methods.

---

**RADIUS Commands**

The following RADIUS commands are supported by Dell Networking Operating System (OS).

**radius-server deadtime**

Configure a time interval during which non-responsive RADIUS servers to authentication requests are skipped.

**Syntax**

```
radius-server deadtime seconds
```

To disable this function or return to the default value, use the `no radius-server deadtime` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds**
  - Enter a number of seconds during which non-responsive RADIUS servers are skipped.
  - The range is from 0 to 2147483647 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.

**Defaults**

0 seconds

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION
radius-server host

Configure a RADIUS server host.

Syntax:

radius-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address} [auth-port port-number] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [key [encryption-type] key]

Parameters:

- hostname: Enter the name of the RADIUS server host.
- ipv4-address | ipv6-address: Enter the IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X::X) of the RADIUS server host.
- auth-port port-number: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords auth-port then a number as the port number. The range is from zero (0) to 65535. The default port-number is 1812.
- retransmit retries: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword retransmit then a number as the number of attempts. This parameter overwrites the radius-server retransmit command. The range is from zero (0) to 100. The default is 3 attempts.
- timeout seconds: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword timeout then the seconds the time interval the switch waits for a reply from the RADIUS server. This parameter overwrites the radius-server timeout command. The range is from 0 to 1000. The default is 5 seconds.
- key [encryption-type] key: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword key then an optional encryption-type and a string up to 42 characters long as the authentication key. The RADIUS host server uses this authentication key and the RADIUS daemon operating on this switch.

For the encryption-type, enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the key entered. The options are:

- 0 is the default and means the password is not encrypted and stored as clear text.
- 7 means that the password is encrypted and hidden.

Configure this parameter last because leading spaces are ignored.

Defaults: Not configured.

Command Modes: CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes: All Modes

Command History:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To configure any number of RADIUS server hosts for each server host that is configured, use this command. Dell Networking Operating System (OS) searches for the RADIUS hosts in the order they are configured in the software.

The global default values for the timeout, retransmit, and key optional parameters are applied, unless those values are specified in the radius-server host or other commands. To return to the global default values, if you configure the timeout, retransmit, or key values, include those keywords when using the no radius-server host command syntax.

**Related Commands**
- `login authentication` — sets the database to be checked when a user logs in.
- `radius-server retransmit` — sets the number of times the RADIUS server attempts to send information.
- `radius-server timeout` — sets the time interval before the RADIUS server times out.

## radius-server key

Configure a key for all RADIUS communications between the switch and the RADIUS host server.

**Syntax**
```
radius-server key [encryption-type] key
```

To delete a password, use the `no radius-server key` command.

**Parameters**
- `encryption-type` (OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the key entered. The options are:
  - 0 is the default and means the key is not encrypted and stored as clear text.
  - 7 means that the key is encrypted and hidden.
- `key` Enter a string that is the key to be exchanged between the switch and RADIUS servers. It can be up to 42 characters long.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
The key configured on the switch must match the key configured on the RADIUS server daemon.

If you configure the key parameter in the radius-server host command, the key configured with the radius-server key command is the default key for all RADIUS communications.

**Related Commands**
- `radius-server host` — configures a RADIUS host.
**radius-server retransmit**

Configure the number of times the switch attempts to connect with the configured RADIUS host server before declaring the RADIUS host server unreachable.

```
Syntax
radius-server retransmit retries
```

To configure zero retransmit attempts, use the `no radius-server retransmit` command.

To return to the default setting, use the `radius-server retransmit 3` command.

**Parameters**

`retries` Enter a number of attempts that Dell Networking Operating System (OS) tries to locate a RADIUS server. The range is from zero (0) to 100. The default is 3 retries.

**Defaults**

3 retries

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
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<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

radius-server host — configures a RADIUS host.

---

**radius-server timeout**

To reply to a request, configure the amount of time the RADIUS client (the switch) waits for a RADIUS host server.

```
Syntax
radius-server timeout seconds
```

To return to the default value, use the `no radius-server timeout` command.

**Parameters**

`seconds` Enter the number of seconds between an unsuccessful attempt and the radius-server timeout times out. The range is from zero (0) to 1000 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

**Defaults**

5 seconds

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

radius-server host — configures a RADIUS host.
show privilege

View your access level.

Syntax

\texttt{show privilege}

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell\#show privilege
Current privilege level is 15
Dell\#

Suppressing AAA Accounting for Null Username Sessions

When you activate AAA accounting, the Dell Networking OS software issues accounting records for all users on the system, including users whose username string, because of protocol translation, is NULL. An example of this is a user who comes in on a line where the AAA authentication \texttt{login method-list none} command is applied. To prevent accounting records from being generated for sessions that do not have usernames associated with them, use the following command.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Prevent accounting records from being generated for users whose username string is NULL.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{CONFIGURATION mode}

\texttt{aaa accounting suppress null-username}

TACACS+ Commands

Dell Networking OS supports TACACS+ as an alternate method for login authentication.

TACACS+ Accounting

Enable AAA Accounting and create a record for monitoring the accounting function.

Syntax

\texttt{aaa accounting \{system | exec | commands level\} \{name | default\}\{start-stop | wait-start | stop-only\}\{tacacs+\}}

To disable AAA Accounting, use the \texttt{no aaa accounting \{system | exec | command level\} \{name | default\}\{start-stop | wait-start | stop-only\}\{tacacs+\} command}
Parameters

- **system**: Enter the keyword system to send accounting information of any other AAA configuration.
- **exec**: Enter the keyword exec to send accounting information when a user has logged in to EXEC mode.
- **commands level**: Enter the keyword command then a privilege level for accounting of commands executed at that privilege level.
- **name | default**: Enter one of the following:
  - For name, enter a user-defined name of a list of accounting methods.
  - For default, the default accounting methods used.
- **start-stop**: Enter the keywords start-stop to send a “start accounting” notice at the beginning of the requested event and a “stop accounting” notice at the end of the event.
- **wait-start**: Enter the keywords wait-start to ensure that the TACACS+ security server acknowledges the start notice before granting the user’s process request.
- **stop-only**: Enter the keywords stop-only to instruct the TACACS+ security server to send a “stop record accounting” notice at the end of the requested user process.
- **tacacs+**: Enter the keyword tacacs+ to use TACACS+ data for accounting.

Dell Networking OS currently only supports TACACS+ accounting.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION

Usage Information

In the example above, TACACS+ accounting is used to track all usage of EXEC command and commands on privilege level 15. Privilege level 15 is the default. If you want to track usage at privilege level 1 for example, use the `aaa accounting command 1` command.

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

- **Version**: 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
- **Version**: 9.5(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator and M I/O Aggregator.

Example

```
Dell(config)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+
Dell(config)# aaa accounting command 15 default start-stop tacacs+
Dell(config)#
```

Related Commands

- **enable password**: changes the password for the enable command.
- **login authentication**: enables AAA login authentication on the terminal lines.
- **password**: creates a password.
- **tacacs-server host**: specifies a TACACS+ server host.
tacacs-server host

Specify a TACACS+ host.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address} [port number] [timeout seconds] [key key]
```

Parameters

- `hostname` Enter the name of the TACACS+ server host.
- `ipv4-address | ipv6-address` Enter the IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X::X) of the TACACS+ server host.
- `port number` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `port` then a number as the port to be used by the TACACS+ server. The range is from zero (0) to 65535. The default is 49.
- `timeout seconds` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `timeout` then the number of seconds the switch waits for a reply from the TACACS+ server. The range is from 0 to 1000. The default is 10 seconds.
- `key key` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `key` then a string up to 42 characters long as the authentication key. This authentication key must match the key specified in the `tacacs-server key` for the TACACS+ daemon.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

- All Modes

Command History

- **Version**
  - 9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
  - 9.3(0.0) Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

To list multiple TACACS+ servers to be used by the `aaa authentication login` command, configure this command multiple times.

If you are not configuring the switch as a TACACS+ server, you do not need to configure the `port`, `timeout` and `key` optional parameters. If you do not configure a key, the key assigned in the `tacacs-server key` command is used.

Related Commands

- `aaa authentication login` — specifies the login authentication method.
- `tacacs-server key` — configures a TACACS+ key for the TACACS server.

---

tacacs-server key

Configure a key for communication between a TACACS+ server and a client.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server key [encryption-type] key
```

Security | 327
To delete a key, use the `no tacacs-server key key` command.

**Parameters**

- **encryption-type** (OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the key entered. The options are:
  - 0 is the default and means the key is not encrypted and stored as clear text.
  - 7 means that the key is encrypted and hidden.

- **key** Enter a text string, up to 42 characters long, as the clear text password. Leading spaces are ignored.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The key configured with this command must match the key configured on the TACACS+ daemon.

---

### timeout login response

Specify how long the software waits for the login input (for example, the user name and password) before timing out.

**Syntax**

```
timeout login response seconds
```

To return to the default values, use the `no timeout login response` command.

**Parameters**

- **seconds** Enter a number of seconds the software waits before logging you out. The range is:
  - VTY: the range is from 1 to 30 seconds, the default is **30 seconds**.
  - Console: the range is from 1 to 300 seconds, the default is **0 seconds** (no timeout).
  - AUX: the range is from 1 to 300 seconds, the default is **0 seconds** (no timeout).

**Defaults**

See the defaults settings shown in Parameters.

**Command Modes**

- LINE

**Supported Modes**

- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The software measures the period of inactivity defined in this command as the period between consecutive keystrokes. For example, if your password is “password” you can enter “p” and wait 29 seconds to enter the next letter.

SSH Server and SCP Commands

The Dell Networking OS supports secure shell (SSH) protocol versions 1.5 and 2.0. SSH is a protocol for secure remote login over an insecure network. SSH sessions are encrypted and use authentication.

enable password

Change the password for the enable command.

Syntax

```
enable password [level level] [encryption-type] password
```

To delete a password, use the no enable password [encryption-type] password [level level] command.

Parameters

- `level level` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword level followed by a number as the level of access. The range is from 1 to 15.
- `encryption-type` (OPTIONAL) Enter the number 7 or 0 as the encryption type.

- Enter a 7 followed by a text string as the hidden password. The text string must be a password that was already encrypted by a Dell Networking router.

  Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the show running-config file of another Dell Networking router.

- `password` Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Defaults

No password is configured. level = 15.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

Use this command to define a password for a level.

Passwords must meet the following criteria:

- Start with a letter, not a number.
- Passwords can have a regular expression as the password. To create a password with a regular expression in it, use CNTL + v prior to entering regular expression. For example, to create the password abcd\]e, you type "abcd CNTL \v \]e\". When the password is created, you do not use the CNTL + v key combination and enter "abcd\]e\".
**NOTE:** The question mark (?) and the tilde (~) are not supported characters.

**Related Commands**
- `show running-config` — views the current configuration.

## enable restricted

Allows Dell Networking technical support to access restricted commands.

**Syntax**
```
enable restricted [encryption-type] password
```

To disallow access to restricted commands, use the `no enable restricted` command.

**Parameters**
- `encryption-type` (OPTIONAL) Enter the number 7 as the encryption type.

  Enter 7 followed a text string as the hidden password. The text string must be a password that was already encrypted by a Dell Networking router.

  Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the `show running-config` file of another Dell Networking router.

- `password` Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

**Command Modes**
- Not configured.

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Only Dell Networking Technical Support staff use this command.

## enable sha256-password

Configure SHA-256 based password for the `enable` command.

**Syntax**
```
enable sha256-password [level level] [encryption-type] password
```

To delete a password, use the `no enable sha256-password [encryption-type] password [level level]` command.

**Parameters**
- `sha256-password` Enter the keyword `sha256-password` then the encryption-type or the password.

- `level level` (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `level` then a number as the level of access. The range is from 1 to 15.

- `encryption-type` (OPTIONAL) Enter the number 8 or 0 as the encryption type.

  Enter 8 to enter the sha256-based hashed password.
password

Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Defaults
No password is configured. level = 15.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Command History
This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, see the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.10(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M XL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands
- show running-config — views the current configuration.

service password-encryption

Encrypt all passwords configured in Dell Networking OS.

Syntax

service password-encryption

To store new passwords as clear text, use the no service password-encryption command.

Defaults
Enabled.

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

⚠️ CAUTION: Encrypting passwords with this command does not provide a high level of security. When the passwords are encrypted, you cannot return them to plain text unless you re-configure them. To remove an encrypted password, use the no password password command.

To keep unauthorized people from viewing passwords in the switch configuration file, use the service password-encryption command. This command encrypts the clear-text passwords created for user name passwords, authentication key passwords, the privileged command password, and console and virtual terminal line access passwords.

To view passwords, use the show running-config command.

show ip ssh

Display information about established SSH sessions.

Syntax

show ip ssh
show ip ssh

Displays the client public keys used in host-based authentication.

Syntax

show ip ssh client-pub-keys

Defaults

none

Command Modes

EXEC

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

This command displays the contents of the flash://ADMIN_DIRssh/knownhosts file.

Example

Dell#show ip ssh client-pub-keys
poclab4,123.12.1.123 ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAox/
show ip ssh rsa-authentication

Displays the authorized-keys for the RSA authentication.

Syntax

    show ip ssh rsa-authentication {my-authorized-keys}

Parameters

    my-authorized-keys  Display the RSA authorized keys.

Defaults

    none

Command Modes

    EXEC

Supported Modes

    All Modes

Command History

    Version 9.9(0.0)  Introduced on the FN IOM.
    9.4(0.0)  Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
    8.3.17.0  Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

    This command displays the contents of the flash:/ADMIN_DIR/ssh/authorized-keys.username file.

Example

    Dell#show ip ssh rsa-authentication my-authorized-keys
    ssh-rsa
    AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAyB17l4gFp4r2DRHIvMc1V2d0Sg5GQxRV1y1X1J0MeO6NdOwUyzyrQMM4qJaOBwtheOxfLbCHF3V2hcMIqaZn+CR2vnzCM1nCf0+qVTdioGsea5r09kS0xTp0C0fHfXZ3NuGCq9Ov3m9+U9tMwhS8vy8AVxdH4x4km3c3t3Jv=freedom@poclab4
    Dell#

show users

Allows you to view information on all users logged in to the switch.

Syntax

    show users [all]

Parameters

    all  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword all to view all terminal lines in the switch.

Command Modes

    EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

    All Modes

Command History

    Version 8.3.17.0  Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information

    The following describes the show user command shown in the following example.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(untitled)</td>
<td>Indicates with an asterisk (*) which terminal line you are using.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Displays the terminal lines currently in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Displays the user name of all users logged in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host(s)</td>
<td>Displays the terminal line status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Displays the IP address of the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell# show users
Authorization Mode: role or privilege
Line        User           Role        Priv  Host(s)       Location
*   0  console 0                    unassigned       1  idle     10.16.127.35
  2  vty 0          admin         unassigned       1  idle     10.16.127.145
  3  vty 1          ad            unassigned       15 idle    10.16.127.141
  4  vty 2          adl           sysadmin         1 idle     10.16.127.145
  5  vty 3          adl           sysadmin         1 idle     10.16.127.141
  6  vty 4          admin         unassigned       1 idle     10.16.127.141
  7  vty 5          ad            unassigned       15 idle    10.16.127.145
Dell#
```

**Related Commands**

ssh — enables a user.

**ssh**

Open an SSH connection specifying the host name, username, port number and version of the SSH client.

Dell Networking OS supports both inbound and outbound SSH sessions using IPv4 addressing. Inbound SSH supports accessing the system through the management interface as well as through a physical Layer 3 interface.

**Syntax**

```
ssh {hostname | ipv4 address} [-l username | -p port-number|-v {1|2}]
```

**Parameters**

- **hostname**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address or the host name of the remote device.
- **ipv4 address**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format A.B.C.D.
- **-l username**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword -l followed by the user name used in this SSH session. The default is the user name of the user associated with the terminal.
- **-p port-number**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword -p followed by the port number. The range is from 1 to 65536. The default is 22.
- **-v {1|2}**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword -v then the SSH version 1 or 2. The default is the version from the protocol negotiation.

**Defaults**

As shown in the Parameters section.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

**Version**   **Description**

9.10(0.0)     Removed the support for hmac-sha2-256-96 algorithm.
username

Establish an authentication system based on user names.

**Syntax**

```
username name access-list-name [nopassword | {password | secret | sha256-password} [encryption-type] password] [privilege level]
```

If you do not want a specific user to enter a password, use the `nopassword` option.

To delete authentication for a user, use the `no username name` command.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  - Enter a text string for the name of the user up to 63 characters.

- **access-list-name**
  - Enter the name of a configured access control list (either an IP access control list or MAC access control list).

- **nopassword**
  - Enter the keyword `nopassword` to specify that the user should not enter a password.

- **password**
  - Enter the keyword `password` followed by the `encryption-type` or the password.

- **secret**
  - Enter the keyword `secret` followed by the `encryption-type` or the password.

- **encryption-type**
  - Enter an encryption type for the `password` that you enter.
    - 0 directs Dell Networking OS to store the password as clear text. It is the default encryption type when using the `password` option.
    - 8 to indicate that a password encrypted using a sha256 hashing algorithm follows. This encryption type is available with the `sha256-password` option only, and is the default encryption type for this option.
    - 7 to indicate that a password encrypted using a DES hashing algorithm follows. This encryption type is available with the `password` option only.
    - 5 to indicate that a password encrypted using an MD5 hashing algorithm follow. This encryption type is available with the `secret` option only, and is the default encryption type for this option.

- **password**
  - Enter a string up to 32 characters long.

- **privilege level**
  - Enter the keyword `privilege` then a number from zero (0) to 15.

- **secret**
  - Enter the keyword `secret` then the encryption type.

- **sha256-password**
  - Enter the keyword `sha256-password` then the `encryption-type` or the `password`.

**Defaults**

The default encryption type for the `password` option is 0. The default encryption type for the `secret` option is 5. The default encryption type for `sha256-password` option is 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Modes</th>
<th>CONFIGURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported Modes</td>
<td>All Modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.10(0.0)</td>
<td>Added support for the <code>sha256-password</code> option for S3100, S3048–ON, S4048–ON, S4810, S4820T, S5000, S6000, S6000–ON, Z9100–ON, MXL, and Z9500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

To view the defined user names, use the `show running-config user` command.

**Related Commands**

- `enable sha256-password` — configures SHA-256 based password.
- `service password-encryption` — specifies a password for users on terminal lines.
- `show running-config` — views the current configuration.
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Syslog

This chapter contains commands to configure and monitor the simple network management protocol (SNMP) v1/v2 and Syslog.

SNMP Commands

The following SNMP commands are available in the Dell Networking operating software.

The simple network management protocol (SNMP) is used to communicate management information between the network management stations and the agents in the network elements. Dell Networking OS supports SNMP versions 1, 2c, and 3, supporting both read-only and read-write modes. Dell Networking OS sends SNMP traps, which are messages informing an SNMP management system about the network. Dell Networking OS supports up to 16 SNMP trap receivers.

Important Points to Remember

- Typically, 5-second timeout and 3-second retry values on an SNMP server are sufficient for both LAN and WAN applications. If you experience a timeout with these values, the recommended best practice on Dell Networking switches (to accommodate their high port density) is to increase the timeout and retry values on your SNMP server to the following:
  - SNMP Timeout — greater than 3 seconds.
  - SNMP Retry count — greater than 2 seconds.
- If you want to query an E-Series switch using SNMP v1/v2/v3 with an IPv6 address, configure the IPv6 address on a non-management port on the switch.
- If you want to send SNMP v1/v2/v3 traps from an E-Series using an IPv6 address, use a non-management port.
- SNMP v3 informs are not currently supported with IPv6 addresses.
- If you are using access control lists (ACLs) in an SNMP v3 configuration, group ACL overrides user ACL if the user is part of that group.
- SNMP operations are not supported on a virtual local area network (VLAN).

show snmp

Display the status of SNMP network elements.

Syntax

show snmp

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.
show snmp engineID

Display the identification of the local SNMP engine and all remote engines that are configured on the router.

Syntax

show snmp engineID

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show snmp engineID
Local SNMP engineID: 0000178B02000001E80214A8
Remote Engine ID   IP-addr    Port
80001F88043132333435 172.31.1.3 5009
80001F88043938373635 172.31.1.3 5008
Dell#

Related Commands

- `snmp-server engineID` — configures local and remote SNMP engines on the router.
show snmp group

Display the group name, security model, status, and storage type of each group.

Syntax

show snmp group

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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</table>

Usage Information

The following Example displays a group named ngroup. The ngroup has a security model of version 3 (v3) with authentication (auth), the read and notify name is nview with no write view name specified, and finally the row status is active.

Example

Dell#show snmp group
groupname: v1v2creadg                        security model: v1
readview : v1v2cdefault                      writeview: no write view specified
notifyview: v1v2cdefault                     context: no context specified
row status: active

Dell#show snmp group
groupname: v1v2creadg                        security model: v2c
readview : v1v2cdefault                      writeview: no write view specified
notifyview: v1v2cdefault                     context: no context specified
row status: active

Dell#show snmp group
groupname: v1v2cwriteg                       security model: v1
readview : v1v2cdefault                      writeview: v1v2cdefault
notifyview: v1v2cdefault                     context: no context specified
row status: active

Dell#show snmp group
groupname: v1v2cwriteg                       security model: v2c
readview : v1v2cdefault                      writeview: v1v2cdefault
notifyview: v1v2cdefault                     context: no context specified
row status: active

Dell#

Related Commands

- snmp-server group — configures an SNMP server group.

show snmp user

Display the information configured on each SNMP user name.

Syntax

show snmp user

Command Modes

- EXEC
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Dell#show snmp user
User name: test
Engine ID: 0000178B020000102030407
storage-type: nonvolatile active
Authentication Protocol: None
Privacy Protocol: None

User name: viv2cwriteu
Engine ID: 0000178B020000102030407
storage-type: nonvolatile active
Authentication Protocol: None
Privacy Protocol: None

Dell#

**snmp-server community**

Configure a new community string access for SNMP v3.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server community community-name {ro | rw} [ipv6 ipv6-access-list-name [ipv6 ipv6-access-list-name | access-list-name | security-name name] | security-name name [ipv6 ipv6-access-list-name | access-list-name | security-name name] | access-list-name [ipv6 ipv6-access-list-name | access-list-name | security-name name]]
```

To remove access to a community, use the no snmp-server community community-string {ro | rw} [security-name name [access-list-name | ipv6 access-list-name | access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name]] command.

**Parameters**

- `community-name` Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) to act as a password for SNMP.
- `ro` Enter the keyword ro to specify read-only permission.
- `rw` Enter the keyword rw to specify read-write permission.
- `ipv6 access-list-name` (Optional) Enter the keyword ipv6 then an IPv6 ACL name (a string up to 16 characters long).
- `security-name name` (Optional) Enter the keywords security-name then the security name as defined by the community MIB.
- `access-list-name` (Optional) Enter a standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes** CONFIGURATION
Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

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<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
The following example configures a community named public that is mapped to the security named guestuser with Read Only (ro) permissions.

The security-name parameter maps the community string to an SNMPv3 user/security name as defined by the community MIB.

If a community string is configured without a security-name (for example, \texttt{snmp-server community public ro}), the community is mapped to a default security-name/group:

- \texttt{v1v2creadu} / \texttt{v1v2creadg} — maps to a community with \texttt{ro} (read-only) permissions.
- \texttt{v1v2cwriteu} / \texttt{v1v2cwriteg} — maps to a community with \texttt{rw} (read-write) permissions.

The community-name parameter indexes this command.

If you do not configure the \texttt{snmp-server community} command, you cannot query SNMP data. Only Standard IPv4 ACL and IPv6 ACL is supported in the optional \texttt{access-list-name}.

The command options ipv6, security-name, and access-list-name are recursive. In other words, each option can, in turn, accept any of the three options as a sub-option, and each of those sub-options can accept any of the three sub-options as a sub-option, and so forth. The second Example shows the creation of a standard IPv4 ACL called \texttt{snmp-ro-acl} and then assigning it to the SNMP community guest.

\textbf{NOTE:} For IPv6 ACLs, only IPv6 and UDP types are valid for SNMP; TCP and ICMP rules are not valid for SNMP. In IPv6 ACLs, port rules are not valid for SNMP.

Example
Dell#config
Dell(conf)# snmp-server community public ro
Dell(conf)# snmp-server community guest ro security-name guestuser
Dell(conf)#

Example
Dell(conf)# ip access-list standard snmp-ro-acl
Dell(config-standard-nacl)#seq 5 permit host 10.10.10.224
Dell(config-standard-nacl)#seq 10 deny any count
!
Dell(conf)#snmp-server community guest ro snmp-ro-acl
Dell(conf)#

Related Commands
\texttt{snmp-server engineID} - configures local and remote SNMP engines on the router.

\textbf{snmp-server context}

Configure a new context to an SNMP server.

Syntax
\texttt{snmp-server context \{line\}}
To remove a user from the SNMP group, use the `snmp-server context {line}` command.

**Parameters**

- **line**
  
Enter the context string (max 32 characters), on the host that connects to the agent.

**Defaults**

As above.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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</table>

**Example**

```bash
Dell(conf)#snmp-server context ?
LINE    Context String (max 32 chars)
Dell(conf)#snmp-server context test1234 ?
```

**Related Commands**

- `show snmp user` — displays the information configured on each SNMP user name.
- `snmp-server enable traps` — enables SNMP traps.

### snmp-server enable traps

Enable SNMP traps.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server enable traps [snmp] [stack]
```

To disable traps, use the `no snmp-server enable traps [snmp] [stack]` command.

**Parameters**

- **stack**
  
  Enable stacking role change traps.

- **snmp**
  
  For the `snmp` notification-type, enter one of the following optional parameters:
  
  - `linkdown`
  - `linkup`

**Defaults**

Not enabled.

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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</tbody>
</table>
Usage Information

M I/O Aggregator supports up to 16 SNMP trap receivers. If this command is not configured, no traps controlled by this command are sent. If you do not specify a notification-type and notification-option, all traps are enabled.

Related Commands

snmp-server community - configures a new community string access for SNMP v3.

**snmp-server engineID**

Configure the name for both the local and remote SNMP engines on the router.

Syntax

```
snmp-server engineID [local engineID] [remote ip-address]
```

To return to the default, use the no snmp-server engineID [local engineID] [remote ip-address] command.

Parameters

- **local engineID**
  
  Enter the keyword local followed by the engine ID number that identifies the copy of the SNMP on the local device.

  Format (as specified in RFC 3411): 12 octets.

  - The first four octets are set to the private enterprise number.
  - The remaining eight octets are the MAC address of the chassis.

- **remote ip-address**
  
  Enter the keyword remote followed by the IP address that identifies the copy of the SNMP on the remote device.

Defaults

As above.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

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</table>

Usage Information

Changing the value of the SNMP Engine ID has important side effects. A user's password (entered on the command line) is converted to a message digest algorithm (MD5) or secure hash algorithm (SHA) security digest. This digest is based on both the password and the local Engine ID. The command line password is then destroyed, as required by RFC 2274. Because of this deletion, if the local value of the Engine ID changes, the security digests of SNMPv3 users is invalid and the users will have to be reconfigured.

For the remote Engine ID, the host IP and UDP port are the indexes to the command that are matched to either overwrite or remove the configuration.

Related Commands

- show snmp engineID — displays the SNMP engine and all the remote engines that are configured on the router.
**snmp-server group**

Configure a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
snmp-server group [group_name {1 | 2c | 3 {auth | noauth | priv}}] [read name] [write name] [notify name] [access access-list-name | ipv6 access-list-name | access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name]
```

To remove a specified group, use the no snmp-server group [group_name {v1 | v2c | v3 {auth | noauth | priv}}] [read name] [write name] [notify name] [access access-list-name | ipv6 access-list-name | access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name] command.

**Parameters**

- **group_name**
  - Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the group. The following groups are created for mapping to read/write community/security-names (defaults):
    - `v1v2creadg` — maps to a community/security-name with `ro` permissions.
    - `lv2cwriteg` — maps to a community/security-name `rw` permissions.

- **1 | 2c | 3**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the security model version number (1, 2c, or 3):
    - 1 is the least secure version.
    - 3 is the most secure of the security modes.
    - 2c allows transmission of informs and counter 64, which allows for integers twice the width of what is normally allowed.

  The default is 1.

- **auth**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `auth` to specify authentication of a packet without encryption.

- **noauth**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `noauth` to specify no authentication of a packet.

- **priv**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `priv` to specify both authentication and then scrambling of the packet.

- **read name**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `read` then a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the read view name. The default is `GlobalView` and is assumed to be every object belonging to the internet (1.3.6.1) OID space.

- **write name**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `write` then a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the write view name.

- **notify name**
  - (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `notify` then a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the notify view name.

- **access access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter the standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

- **ipv6 access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter the keyword `ipv6` then the IPv6 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

- **access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter both an IPv4 and IPv6 access list name.

**Defaults**

As above.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION
Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

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</table>

Usage Information

The following Example specifies the group named harig as a version 3 user requiring both authentication and encryption and read access limited to the read named rview.

NOTE: The number of configurable groups is limited to 16 groups.

Example

Dell#conf
Dell(conf)# snmp-server group harig 3 priv read rview
Dell#

Related Commands

show snmp group — displays the group name, security model, view status, and storage type of each group.

snmp-server host

Configure the recipient of an SNMP trap operation.

Syntax

snmp-server host ip-address | ipv6-address [vrf vrf-name] traps | informs [version 1 | 2c | 3] [auth | no auth | priv] [community-string] [udp-port port-number] [notification-type]

To remove the SNMP host, use the no snmp-server host ip-address | ipv6-address [vrf vrf-name] traps | informs [version 1 | 2c | 3] [auth | noauth | priv] [community-string] [udp-port number] [notification-type] command.

Parameters

ip-address Enter the keyword host then the IP address of the host (configurable hosts is limited to 16).

ipv6-address Enter the keyword host then the IPv6 address of the host in the x:x:x:x format.

vrf vrf-name Enter the keyword vrf and then the name of the VRF that the SNMP server uses to connect to the host.

NOTE: You can use this attribute to inform the SNMP engine about the vrf instance to be used to reach the corresponding remote host to send Trap or Inform message. If no VRF is specified, then the default VRF is used.

traps (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword traps to send trap notifications to the specified host. The default is traps.

informs (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword informs to send inform notifications to the specified host. The default is traps.
version 1 | 2c | 3

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword version to specify the security model then the security model version number 1, 2c, or 3:

- Version 1 is the least secure version.
- Version 3 is the most secure of the security modes.
- Version 2c allows transmission of informs and counter 64, which allows for integers twice the width of what is normally allowed.

The default is version 1.

auth

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword auth to specify authentication of a packet without encryption.

noauth

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword noauth to specify no authentication of a packet.

priv

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword priv to specify both authentication and then scrambling of the packet.

community-string

Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the SNMP community.

NOTE: For version 1 and version 2c security models, this string represents the name of the SNMP community. The string can be set using this command; however, Dell Networking OS recommends setting the community string using the `snmp-server community` command before executing this command. For version 3 security model, this string is the USM user security name.

udp-port port-number

(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords udp-port followed by the port number of the remote host to use. The range is from 0 to 65535. The default is 162.

notification-type

(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords for the type of trap to be sent to the host:

- bgp — Enable BGP state change traps.
- ecfm — Enable ECFM state change traps.
- entity — Enable entity change traps.
- envmon — Enable SNMP environmental monitor traps.
- eoam — Enable EOAM state change traps
- ets — Enable ets traps
- fips — Enable FIP Snooping state change traps
- lacp — Enable LACP state change traps.
- isis — Enable ISIS adjacency change traps
- pfc — Enable pfc traps
- snmp — Enable SNMP trap
- stp — Enable 802.1d state change traps
- vlt — Enable VLT traps
- vrrp — Enable VRRP state change traps
- xstp — Enable 802.1s, 802.1w, and PVST+ state change traps

The default is all trap types are sent to host.
Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

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Usage Information

In order to configure the router to send SNMP notifications, enter at least one `snmp-server host` command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host. If you do not enter an `snmp-server host` command, no notifications are sent.

In order to enable multiple hosts, issue a separate `snmp-server host` command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

When multiple `snmp-server host` commands are given for the same host and type of notification (trap or inform), each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last `snmp-server host` command will be in effect. For example, if you enter an `snmp-server host inform` command for a host and then enter another `snmp-server host inform` command for the same host, the second command replaces the first command.

The `snmp-server host` command is used with the `snmp-server enable` command. Use the `snmp-server enable` command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one `snmp-server enable` command and the `snmp-server host` command for that host must be enabled.

**NOTE:** For v1 / v2c trap configuration, if the community-string is not defined using the `snmp-server community` command prior to using this command, the default form of the `snmp-server community` command automatically is configured with the community-name the same as specified in the `snmp-server host` command.

Configuring Informs

To send an inform, use the following steps:

1. Configure a remote engine ID.
2. Configure a remote user.
3. Configure a group for this user with access rights.
4. Enable traps.
5. Configure a host to receive informs.

Related Commands

- `snmp-server enable` — enables SNMP traps.
- `snmp-server community` — configure a new community.
- `snmp-server user` — configure a new user to an SNMP group.

**snmp-server user**

Configure a new user to an SNMP group.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server user name {group_name [access access-list-name | ipv6 access-list-name | access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name]}
```
To remove a user from the SNMP group, use the `no snmp-server user name {group_name [access access-list-name] | ipv6 access-list-name | access-list-name ipv6 access-list-name]` command.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  - Enter the name of the user (not to exceed 20 characters), on the host that connects to the agent.

- **group_name**
  - Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the group. The following groups are created for mapping to read/write community/security-names (defaults):
    - `v1v2creadu` — maps to a community with `ro` permissions.
    - `v1v2cwriteu` — maps to a community `rw` permissions.

- **access access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter the standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

- **ipv6 access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter the keyword `ipv6` then the IPv6 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

- **access-list-name**
  - (Optional) Enter both an IPv4 and IPv6 access list name.

**Defaults**

As above.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

- **NOTE:** For IPv6 ACLs, only IPv6 and UDP types are valid for SNMP. TCP and ICMP rules are not valid for SNMP. In IPv6 ACLs port rules are not valid for SNMP.

No default values exist for authentication or privacy algorithms and no default password exists. If you forget a password, you cannot recover it; the user must be reconfigured. You can specify either a plain-text password or an encrypted cypher-text password. In either case, the password is stored in the configuration in an encrypted form and displayed as encrypted in the `show running-config` command.

If you have an encrypted password, you can specify the encrypted string instead of the plain-text password. The following command is an example of how to specify the command with an encrypted string.

```
    Dell(conf)# snmp-server user privuser v3group v3 encrypted auth md5 9fc53d9d908118b2804fe80e3ba8763d priv des56 d0452401a8c3ce42804fe80e3ba8763d
```

- **NOTE:** The number of configurable users is limited to 16.

**Example**

```
Dell# snmp-server user privuser v3group v3 encrypted auth md5 9fc53d9d908118b2804fe80e3ba8763d priv des56 d0452401a8c3ce42804fe80e3ba8763d
```

**Usage Information**

The following command is an example of how to enter a plain-text password as the string `authpasswd` for user `authuser` of group `v3group`.

```
Dell(conf)# snmp-server user authuser v3group v3 auth md5 authpasswd
```
Example
Dell#conf
Dell(conf)# snmp-server user authuser v3group v3 auth md5 authpasswd

Usage Information
The following command configures a remote user named n3user with a v3 security model and a security level of authNOPriv.

Example
Dell#conf
Dell(conf)# snmp-server user n3user ngroup remote 172.31.1.3 udp-port 5009 3 auth md5 authpasswd

Related Commands
show snmp user — displays the information configured on each SNMP user name.

snmp-server view
Configure an SNMPv3 view.

Syntax
snmp-server view view-name oid-tree {included | excluded}
To remove an SNMPv3 view, use the no snmp-server view view-name oid-tree {included | excluded} command.

Parameters
view-name
Enter the name of the view (not to exceed 20 characters).

oid-tree
Enter the OID sub tree for the view (not to exceed 20 characters).

included
(Optional) Enter the keyword included to include the MIB family in the view.

excluded
(Optional) Enter the keyword excluded to exclude the MIB family in the view.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History
This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
The oid-tree variable is a full sub-tree starting from 1.3.6 and cannot specify the name of a sub-tree or a MIB.

Example
The following Example configures a view named rview that allows access to all objects under 1.3.6.1.

Dell# conf
Dell(conf)# snmp-server view rview 1.3.6.1 included

Related Commands
show running-config snmp — displays the SNMP running configuration.
Stacking Commands

Stacking is supported on an Aggregator only on the 40GbE ports on the base module. Stacking is limited to two Aggregators in the same chassis in a single stack. Up to three stacks are supported in an M1000e chassis.

Stacking provides a single point of management and NIC teaming for high availability and higher throughput. To configure an Aggregator stack, you must use the CLI.

The stacking commands are always available and operational, whether or not an Aggregator has a stacking module inserted. You can use the commands to pre-configure an Aggregator, so that the configuration settings are invoked when the Aggregator is attached to other Aggregator blades.

For more information about using the Aggregator stacking feature, refer to the Stacking Aggregators chapter in the Dell Networking OS Configuration Guide for the M I/O Aggregator.

You can use the following commands to manage a stack of Aggregator I/O modules:

- `power-cycle stack-unit`
- `reset stack-unit`
- `show system stack-ports`
- `show system stack-unit iom-mode`
- `show system stack-unit stack-group`
- `stack-unit iom-mode`

Topics:

- `power-cycle stack-unit`
- `reset stack-unit`
- `show system stack-ports`
- `show system stack-unit fanout`
- `show system stack-unit iom-mode`
- `show system stack-unit iom-uplink-speed`
- `show system stack-unit stack-group`
- `stack-unit iom-mode`
- `stack-unit iom-mode uplink-speed`
- `stack-unit priority`
- `stack-unit renumber`

### power-cycle stack-unit

To hard reset any stack unit including master unit.

**Syntax**

`power-cycle stack-unit unit-number`

**Parameter**

- **Unit number**
- The unit number ranges from 0 to 5.

**Defaults**

None
reset stack-unit

Reset any designated stack member except the management unit (master unit).

Syntax
reset stack-unit 0–5 hard

Parameters
0–5 Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset.

hard Reset the stack unit if the unit is in a problem state.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.6.(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
This command is supported on the M I/O, FN410S, and FN410T Aggregators.

You can run this command directly on the stack standby unit (Standby Master) to reset the standby. You cannot reset any other unit from the standby unit.

Example
Dell#show system brief
Stack MAC : 00:1e:c9:f1:00:9b
-- Stack Info --
Unit UnitType Status ReqTyp CurTyp Version Ports
--- --- --- --- --- ---- ---
0 Management online I/O-Aggregator I/O-Aggregator 8-3-17-46 56
1 Standby online I/O-Aggregator I/O-Aggregator 8-3-17-46 56
2 Member not present
3 Member not present
4 Member not present
5 Member not present
Dell# reset stack-unit 0 >>>Resetting master not allowed
% Error: Reset of master unit is not allowed.
Dell# reset stack-unit 1
Dell#01:02:00: %STKUNIT-M-CR %CHMGR-5-STACKUNIT_RESET: Stack unit 1 being reset
01:02:00: %STKUNIT-M-CP %IFMGR-1-DEL_PORT: Removed port: Te 1/1-32,41-56
01:02:00: %STKUNIT-M-CP %CHMGR-2-STACKUNIT_DOWN: Stack unit 1 down - reset
01:02:00: %STKUNIT-M-CP %IFMGR-1-DEL_PORT: Removed port: Te 1/1-32,41-56
01:02:05: %I/O-Aggregator:0 %IFAGT-5-STACK_PORT_LINK_DOWN: Changed stack port state to down: 0/10

Stacking Commands
show system stack-ports

Display information about the stacking ports on all switches in the M I/O Aggregator switch stack.

Syntax

```
show system stack-ports [status | topology]
```

Parameters

- **status**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `status` to display the command output without the `Connection` field.
- **topology**  
  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `topology` to limit the table to just the `Interface` and `Connection` fields.

Defaults

`none`

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

The following describes the `show interfaces` command shown in the following example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topology</td>
<td>Lists the topology of stack ports connected: Ring, Daisy chain, or Standalone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The unit/port ID of the connected stack port on this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Speed</td>
<td>Link Speed of the stack port (10 or 40) in Gb/s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Status</td>
<td>The only currently listed status is Up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>The stack port ID to which this unit’s stack port is connected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell# show system stack-ports
Topology: Ring

Interface  Connection  Link Speed  Admin  Link  Trunk
           (Gb/s)          Status Status Group
0/33        40            up    down
0/37        1/37         40            up     up
1/33        40            up    down
1/37        0/37         40            up     up
Dell#
```

Example (Status)

```
Dell# show system stack-ports status
Topology: Daisy chain

Interface  Link Speed  Admin  Link  Trunk
           (Gb/s)         Status Status Group
0/33        40            up    down
0/37        40            up     up
```

Related Commands

- `reload`— reboots the system.
Example (Topology)

```
Dell# show system stack-ports topology
Topology: Daisy chain

Interface Connection Trunk
Group

0/33
0/37  1/37
1/33
1/37  0/37
```

Related Commands

- `power-cycle stack-unit` — resets the designated stack member.
- `show diag` — displays the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.
- `show system` — displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

### show system stack-unit fanout

Displays the current 40GbE ports configured in fanout mode.

**Syntax**

```
show system stack-unit <unit-number> fanout[configured]
```

**Parameters**

- `<unit-number> <0–5>` Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
Dell# show system stack-unit 0 fanout ?
configured Configured fan out ports
Dell# show system stack-unit 0 fanout configured ?
| Pipe through a command
<cr>
Dell# show system stack-unit 0 fanout configured
Configured fan out ports in stack-unit 0
Configured Next Boot
33  33
37  37
41  41
45  45
Dell#
```
**show system stack-unit iom-mode**

Displays the current iom-mode (stack/standalone) and the mode configured after next reboot.

**Syntax**

```
show system stack-unit unit-number iom-mode
```

**Parameters**

- `unit number <0–5>`: Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command is supported on the M I/O, FN410S, and FN410T Aggregators

**Example**

```
Dell#show system stack-unit all iom-mode 
|                  Pipe through a command <cr>
Dell#show system stack-unit all iom-mode
Unit       Boot-Mode             Next-Boot
------------------------------------------------
0           stack                 stack
1           stack                 stack
2           stack                 stack
3           stack                 stack
4       Not Present
5       Not Present
Dell#
```

**show system stack-unit iom-uplink-speed**

Display the uplink speed of the LAG bundles configured on the Flex IO modules installed on the Aggregator.

**Syntax**

```
show system stack-unit unit-number iom-uplink-speed
```

**Parameters**

- `unit number <0–5>`: Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The value under the Boot-speed field in the output of the show command indicates the uplink speed that is currently effective on the LAG bundles, whereas the value under the Next-Boot field indicates the uplink speed that is applicable for the LAG bundle after the next reboot of the switch.

**Example**

```
Dell# show system stack-unit 0 iom-uplink-speed
Unit    Boot-speed                      Next-Boot
```
show system stack-unit stack-group

Displays the stack-groups present/configured for a M I/O Aggregator stack unit.

Syntax
show system stack-unit unit-number stack-group [configured]

Parameters
unit number <0–5>  Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History
Version   Description
8.3.17.0   Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example
Dell#show system stack-unit 0 stack-group ?
configured        Configured stack groups
|                 Pipe through a command
<cr>
Dell#show system stack-unit 0 stack-group configured
Configured stack groups in stack-unit 0
Dell#show system stack-unit 0 stack-group
Stack group Ports
-------------------------------------
0             0/33
1             0/37
2             0/41
3             0/45
Dell#

Related Commands
reload — reboots the system.
show system — displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

stack-unit iom-mode

Toggle the operating mode between programmable multiplex, standalone, stack, and VLT modes.

Syntax
stack-unit <unit-number> iom-mode [programmable-mux | stack | standalone | vlt | full-switch

Parameters
unit number <0-5>  Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.
programmable-mux  Enable programmable multiplex mode.
stack  Enable stack mode.
standalone  Enable stand-alone mode.
vlt  Enable virtual link trunking mode.

Defaults
standalone

Stacking Commands
Command Modes  
- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes  
All Modes

Command History  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information  
This command is supported on the M I/O, FN410S, and FN410T Aggregators.

Example  
```
Dell(conf)#stack-unit 0 iom-mode stack
% You are about to stack your IOA module, please reload the IOA and then plug in the stacking cable for the changes to take effect.
Dell(conf)#
```

Related Commands  
- `reload` — Reboots the operating system.
- `show system` — displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

---

### stack-unit iom-mode uplink-speed

Specify the uplink speed of the member interfaces in a LAG bundle for the Aggregator that operates in standalone, stacking, or VLT mode to be 40 GbE. By default, the uplink speed of the LAG bundle is set as 10 GbE.

Syntax  
```
stack-unit unit-number iom-mode {stack | standalone | vlt} uplink-speed 40G
```

To restore the default uplink speed of the LAG bundle, which is 10 GbE, use the `stack-unit unit-number iom-mode {stack | standalone | vlt}` command.

Parameters  
- `unit-number <0-5>`: Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5.
- `iom-mode`: Denotes the operating mode of the I/O Aggregator.
- `stack`: Specify that the uplink speed of the member interfaces in a LAG bundle applies for the Aggregator in stacking mode.
- `standalone`: Specify that the uplink speed of the member interfaces in a LAG bundle applies for the Aggregator in standalone mode.
- `vlt`: Specify that the uplink speed of the member interfaces in a LAG bundle applies for the Aggregator in VLT mode.
- `uplink-speed 40G`: Set the uplink speed of the member or child interfaces of the LAG bundle to function at 40 Gigabit Ethernet per second.

Command Modes  
- CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes  
All Modes

Command History  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This functionality to set the uplink speed is available from the CMC interface when the I/O Aggregator functions as a simple MUX or a VLT node with all of the uplink interfaces configured to be member links in the same LAG bundle. You cannot configure the uplink speed to be set as 40 GbE by default if the Aggregator functions in programmable MUX mode with multiple uplink LAG interfaces or in stacking mode because CMC is not involved with configuration of parameters when the Aggregator operates in either of these modes with uplink interfaces being part of different LAG bundles.

When you configure the native mode to be 40 GbE, the CMC sends a notification to the IOA to set the default internal working of all of the ports to be 40 GbE after the reload of the switch is performed. After you configure the native mode that denotes the uplink speed of the module ports to be 40 GbE, you must enter the `reboot` command (not pressing the Reset button, which causes the factory default settings to be applied when the device comes up online) from the CMC to cause the configuration of the uplink speed to be effective.

**stack-unit priority**

Configure the ability of a switch to become the management unit of a stack.

**Syntax**

```
stack-unit stack-number priority 1-14
```  

**Parameters**

- `stack-number`  
  - Enter the stack member unit identifier.
  - `1-14`  
  - This preference parameter allows you to specify the management priority of one backup switch over another, with 0 the lowest priority and 14 the highest. The switch with the highest priority value is chosen to become the management unit if the active management unit fails or on the next reload.

**Defaults**

0

**Command Modes**  
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**  
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**  
This command is supported on the M I/O, FN410S, and FN410T Aggregators.

**Related Commands**

- `reload` — reboots Dell Networking Operating System (OS).
- `show system` — displays the status of all stack members or a specific member.

**stack-unit renumber**

Change the stack member ID of any stack member or a stand-alone unit.

**Syntax**

```
stack-unit 0-5 renumber 0-5
```  

**Parameters**

- `0-5`  
  - The first instance of this value is the stack member unit identifier, from 0 to 5, of the switch that you want add to the stack. The range is from 0 to 5. The second instance of this value is the desired new unit identifier number.
Defaults none
Command Modes EXEC Privilege
Supported Modes All Modes
Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.6.(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the MI/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information
This command is supported on the FN410S and the FN410T Aggregators.

You can renumber any switch, including the management unit or a stand-alone unit.

You cannot renumber a unit to a number of an active member in the stack.

When executing this command on the master, the stack reloads. When the members are renumbered, only that specific unit is reset and comes up with the new unit number.

Example
Dell#stack-unit 5 renumber 4
Renumbering will reset the unit.
Warning: Interface configuration for current unit will be lost!
Proceed to renumber [confirm yes/no]:

Related Commands
- **reload** — reboots Dell Networking Operating System (OS).
- **reset stack-unit** — resets the designated stack member.
- **show system** — displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.
Storm Control

The Dell Networking operating software storm control feature allows you to limit or suppress traffic during a traffic storm.

Important Points to Remember

- Interface commands can only be applied on physical interfaces (virtual local area networks [VLANs] and link aggregation group [LAG] interfaces are not supported).
- An INTERFACE-level command only supports storm control configuration on ingress.
- An INTERFACE-level command overrides any CONFIGURATION-level ingress command for that physical interface, if both are configured.
- You can apply the CONFIGURATION-level storm control commands at ingress or egress and are supported on all physical interfaces.
- When storm control is applied on an interface, the percentage of storm control applied is calculated based on the advertised rate of the line card. It is not based on the speed setting for the line card.
- Do not apply per-VLAN quality of service (QoS) on an interface that has storm control enabled (either on an interface or globally).
- When you enable broadcast storm control on an interface or globally on ingress, and DSCP marking for a DSCP value 1 is configured for the data traffic, the traffic goes to queue 1 instead of queue 0.
- Similarly, if you enable unicast storm control on an interface or globally on ingress, and DSCP marking for a DSCP value 2 is configured for the data traffic, the traffic goes to queue 2 instead of queue 0.

**NOTE:** Bi-directional traffic (unknown unicast and broadcast) along with egress storm control causes the configured traffic rates split between the involved ports. The percentage of traffic that each port receives after the split is not predictable. These ports can be in the same/different port pipes or the same/different line cards.

**NOTE:** The policy discard drop counters are common across storm-control drops, ACL drops and QoS drops. Therefore, if your configuration includes ACL and QoS, those drops are also computed and displayed in the policy discard drops counter field along with storm-control drops. The packets dropped by the storm control feature can be monitored by viewing the value of the Policy Discard Drops field of the output of the `show hardware stack-unit 0 drops` command.

Topics:

- io-aggregator broadcast storm-control
- show io-aggregator broadcast storm-control status
- storm-control PFC/LLFC
- storm-control multicast (Interface)
- storm-control broadcast (Interface)
- show storm-control unknown-unicast
- storm-control unknown-unicast (Interface)

**io-aggregator broadcast storm-control**

Rate-limit the traffic storm to 1 Gbps.

**Syntax**

```
io-aggregator broadcast storm-control
```

To disable storm control, use the `no io-aggregator broadcast storm-control` command.
show io-aggregator broadcast storm-control status

Shows if storm control is enabled or disabled. If enabled, displays information on the rate limit value.

Syntax

```
show io-aggregator broadcast storm-control status
```

Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

- Standalone-Mux (SMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage Information

This command is not available in PMUX mode.

storm-control PFC/LLFC

Shut down the port if it receives the PFC/LLFC frames more than the configured rate.

Syntax

```
storm-control pfc-llfc [pps] in shutdown
```

Parameters

- `pfc-llfc in` Enter the keyword `pfc-llfc` to get the flow control traffic. The range is from 0 to 33554368 packets per second.
- `shutdown` Enter the keyword `shutdown` to shut down the port when the rate exceeds.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

- INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-slot/port)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, see the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.
version 9.9(0.0)

Supported on the FN IOM, FN I/O Aggregator, and M I/O Aggregator

Usage Information

NOTE: PFC/LLFC storm control enabled interfaces disable the interfaces if it receives continuous PFC/LLFC packets. It can be a result of a faulty NIC/Switch that sends spurious PFC/LLFC packets.

storm-control multicast (Interface)

Configure the percentage of multicast traffic allowed on the interface.

Syntax

    storm-control multicast packets_per_second in

To disable multicast storm control on the interface, use the `no storm-control multicast packets_per_second in` command.

Parameters

    packets_per_second

Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. The range is from 0 to 33554368.

Command Modes

    INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-slot/port)

Supported Modes

    Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

    Version    Description
    9.4(0.0)   Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
    9.2(0.0)   Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

storm-control broadcast (Interface)

Configure the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed on an interface.

Syntax

    storm-control broadcast [packets_per_second in]

To disable broadcast storm control on the interface, use the `no storm-control broadcast [packets_per_second in]` command.

Parameters

    packets_per_second

Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. The range is from 0 to 33554368.

Command Modes

    INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-slot/port)

Supported Modes

    Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

    Version    Description
    9.4(0.0)   Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
    9.2(0.0)   Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.
show storm-control unknown-unicast

Display the storm control unknown-unicast configuration.

Syntax

show storm-control unknown-unicast [interface]

Parameters

interface (OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific storm control configuration:

- For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword GigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword fortyGigE then the slot/port information.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

storm-control unknown-unicast (Interface)

Configure percentage of unknown-unicast traffic allowed on the interface.

Syntax

storm-control unknown-unicast [packets_per_second in]

To disable unknown-unicast storm control on the interface, use the no storm-control unknown-unicast [packets_per_second in] command.

Parameters

packets_per_second Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. The range is from 0 to 33554431.

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-interface-slot/port)

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
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<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The commands in this chapter configure time values on the system, either using the Dell Networking OS, the hardware, or using the network time protocol (NTP). With NTP, the switch can act only as a client to an NTP clock host.

For more information, refer to the Network Time Protocol section of the Management chapter in the Dell Networking OS Configuration Guide.

The NTP commands are:

- calendar set
- ntp server
- show calendar
- show clock
- clock read-calendar
- clock set
- clock summer-time date
- clock summer-time recurring
- clock timezone
- clock update-calendar

Topics:
- calendar set
- clock read-calendar
- clock set
- clock summer-time date
- clock summer-time recurring
- clock timezone
- clock update-calendar
- ntp server
- show calendar
- show clock

**calendar set**

Set the time and date for the switch hardware clock.

**Syntax**

```
calendar set time month day year
```

**Parameters**

- **time**
  - Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; for example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.

- **month**
  - Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to time day month year.
Enter the number of the day. The range is from 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to time day month year.

Enter a four-digit number as the year. The range is from 1993 to 2035.

**Command Modes**
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**
- All Modes

### Command History

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<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

You can change the order of the month and day parameters to enter the time and date as time day month year.

In the switch, the hardware clock is separate from the software and is called the calendar. This hardware clock runs continuously. After the hardware clock (the calendar) is set, the operating system automatically updates the software clock after system bootup. You cannot delete the hardware clock (calendar).

To manually update the software with the hardware clock, use the `clock read-calendar` command.

**Example**

```
Dell#calendar set 08:55:00 june 18 2006
Dell#
```

**Related Commands**

- `clock read-calendar` — sets the software clock based on the hardware clock.
- `clock set` — sets the software clock.
- `clock update-calendar` — sets the hardware clock based on the software clock.
- `show clock` — displays the clock settings.

---

## clock read-calendar

Set the software clock on the switch from the information set in hardware clock (calendar).

### Syntax

```
clock read-calendar
```

### Defaults

Not configured.

### Command Modes

- EXEC Privilege

### Supported Modes

- All Modes

### Command History

<table>
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</table>

### Usage Information

In the switch, the hardware clock is separate from the software and is called the calendar. This hardware clock runs continuously. After the hardware clock (the calendar) is set, the operating system automatically updates the software clock after system bootup.

You cannot delete this command (there is not a `no` version of this command).
**clock set**

Set the software clock in the switch.

**Syntax**

```
clock set time month day year
```

**Parameters**

- **time**
  - Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.

- **month**
  - Enter the name of one of the 12 months, in English. You can enter the number of a day and change the order of the display to `time day month year`.

- **day**
  - Enter the number of the day. The range is from 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to `time month day year`.

- **year**
  - Enter a four-digit number as the year. The range is from 1993 to 2035.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</table>

**Usage Information**

You can change the order of the `month` and `day` parameters to enter the time and date as `time day month year`.

You cannot delete the software clock.

The software clock runs only when the software is up. The clock restarts, based on the hardware clock, when the switch reboots.

Dell Networking recommends using an outside time source, such as NTP, to ensure accurate time on the switch.

**Example**

```
Dell#clock set 12:11:00 21 may 2012
Dell#
```

**clock summer-time date**

Set a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight saving time on a one-time basis.

**Syntax**

```
clock summer-time time-zone date start-month start-day start-year start-time end-month end-day end-year end-time [offset]
```

To delete a daylight saving time zone configuration, use the `no clock summer-time` command.

**Parameters**

- **time-zone**
  - Enter the three-letter name for the time zone. This name is displayed in the show clock output.

- **start-month**
  - Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to `time day month year`.
**start-day**
Enter the number of the day. The range is from 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to **time day month year**.

**start-year**
Enter a four-digit number as the year. The range is from 1993 to 2035.

**start-time**
Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.

**end-day**
Enter the number of the day. The range is from 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to **time day month year**.

**end-month**
Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to **time day month year**.

**end-time**
Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.

**end-year**
Enter a four-digit number as the year. The range is from 1993 to 2035.

**offset**
(Optional) Enter the number of minutes to add during the summer-time period. The range is from 1 to 1440. The default is **60 minutes**.

**Defaults**
Not configured.

**Command Modes**
CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**
All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**
clock summer-time recurring — sets a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight saving time each year.

show clock — displays the current clock settings.

---

### clock summer-time recurring

Set the software clock to convert to daylight saving time on a specific day each year.

**Syntax**

```
clock summer-time time-zone recurring [start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time [offset]]
```

To delete a daylight saving time zone configuration, use the no clock summer-time command.

**Parameters**

- **time-zone**
Enter the three-letter name for the time zone. This name is displayed in the show clock output. You can enter up to eight characters.

- **start-week**
(Optional) Enter one of the following as the week that daylight saving begins and then enter values for start-day through end-time:
  - `week-number`: Enter a number from 1 to 4 as the number of the week in the month to start daylight saving time.
  - `first`: Enter this keyword to start daylight saving time in the first week of the month.
  - `last`: Enter this keyword to start daylight saving time in the last week of the month.
**start-day**  Enter the name of the day that you want daylight saving time to begin. Use English three letter abbreviations; for example, Sun, Sat, Mon, and so on. The range is from Sun to Sat.

**start-month**  Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English.

**start-time**  Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.

**end-week**  Enter the one of the following as the week that daylight saving ends:

- **week-number**: enter a number from 1 to 4 as the number of the week to end daylight saving time.
- **first**: enter the keyword first to end daylight saving time in the first week of the month.
- **last**: enter the keyword last to end daylight saving time in the last week of the month.

**end-day**  Enter the weekday name that you want daylight saving time to end. Enter the weekdays using the three letter abbreviations; for example Sun, Sat, Mon, and so on. The range is from Sun to Sat.

**end-month**  Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English.

**end-time**  Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format; example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.

**offset**  (OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes to add during the summer-time period. The range is from 1 to 1440. The default is 60 minutes.

**Defaults**  Not configured.

**Command Modes**  CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**  All Modes

**Command History**

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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
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</table>

**Related Commands**

- **clock summer-time date** — sets a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight saving time on a one-time basis.

- **show clock** — displays the current clock settings.

---

**clock timezone**

Configure a timezone for the switch.

**Syntax**

```
clock timezone timezone-name offset
```

To delete a timezone configuration, use the `no clock timezone` command.

**Parameters**

- **timezone-name**  Enter the name of the timezone. You cannot use spaces.

- **offset**  Enter one of the following:
Coordinated universal time (UTC) is the time standard based on the International Atomic Time standard, commonly known as Greenwich Mean time. When determining system time, include the differentiator between UTC and your local timezone. For example, San Jose, CA is the Pacific Timezone with a UTC offset of -8.

clock update-calendar

Set the switch hardware clock based on the software clock.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
clock update-calendar
```

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

Use this command only if you are sure that the hardware clock is inaccurate and the software clock is correct. You cannot delete this command (there is not a no form of this command).

**Related Commands**

- **calendar set** — sets the hardware clock.

ntp server

Configure an NTP time-serving host.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ntp server {hostname | ipv4-address} [key keyid] [prefer] [version number]
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4-address**
  
Enter an IPv4 address (A.B.C.D).
- **hostname**
  
(Optional) Enter the hostname of the server.
- **key keyid**
  
(Optional) Enter the keyword key and a number as the NTP peer key. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
- **prefer**
  
(Optional) Enter the keyword prefer to indicate that this peer has priority over other servers.
- **version number**
  
(Optional) Enter the keyword version and a number to correspond to the NTP version used on the server. The range is from 1 to 3.
show calendar

Display the current date and time based on the switch hardware clock.

Syntax
  show calendar

Command Modes
  • EXEC
  • EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
  All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show calendar
12:29:34 pacific Tue May 22 2012
Dell#

Related Commands

show clock — displays the time and date from the switch software clock.

show clock

Displays the current clock settings.

Syntax
  show clock [detail]

Parameters
  detail  (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword detail to view the source information of the clock.

Command Modes
  • EXEC
  • EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
  All Modes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command History</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

Dell#show clock
12:30:04.402 pacific Tue May 22 2012
Dell#

**Example (Detail)**

Dell#show clock detail
12:30:26.892 pacific Tue May 22 2012
Time source is RTC hardware
Summer time starts 00:00:00 UTC Wed Mar 14 2012
Summer time ends 00:00:00 pacific Wed Nov 7 2012
Dell#

**Related Commands**

- `clock summer-time recurring` — sets the software clock to convert to daylight saving time on a specific day each year.
- `ntp server` — configures an NTP time-serving host.
Uplink Failure Detection (UFD)

Uplink failure detection (UFD) provides detection of the loss of upstream connectivity and, if you use this with network interface controller (NIC) teaming, automatic recovery from a failed link.

**NOTE:** In Standalone, VLT, and Stacking modes, the UFD group number is 1 by default and cannot be changed.

Topics:
- clear ufd-disable
- debug uplink-state-group
- defer-timer
- description
- downstream
- downstream auto-recover
- downstream disable links
- enable
- show running-config uplink-state-group
- show uplink-state-group
- upstream

**clear ufd-disable**

Re-enable one or more downstream interfaces on the switch/router that are in a UFD-Disabled Error state so that an interface can send and receive traffic.

**Syntax**

```
clear ufd-disable {interface interface | uplink-state-group group-id}
```

**Parameters**

* interface *interface* Specify one or more downstream interfaces. For *interface*, enter one of the following interface types:
  - 10 Gigabit Ethernet: `tengigabitethernet {slot/port | slot/ port-range}`
  - Port channel: `port-channel {1-512 | port-channel-range}`

Where *port-range* and *port-channel-range* specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example: `tengigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,9,11-12 port-channel 1-3,5`. A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

* uplink-state-group *group-id* Re-enables all UFD-disabled downstream interfaces in the group. The valid *group-id* values are from 1 to 16.

**Defaults**

A downstream interface in a UFD-disabled uplink-state group is also disabled and is in a UFD-Disabled Error state.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION
debug uplink-state-group

Enable debug messages for events related to a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

**Syntax**

d debug uplink-state-group [group-id]

To turn off debugging event messages, enter the no debug uplink-state-group [group-id] command.

**Parameters**

- **group-id**
  
  Enables debugging on the specified uplink-state group. The valid group-id values are from 1 to 16.

**Defaults**

- none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

- Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
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<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

- clear ufd-disable — re-enables downstream interfaces that are in a UFD-Disabled Error state.

defer-timer

Configure a timer that prevents unwanted flapping of downstream ports when the uplink port channel goes down and comes up.

**Syntax**

defer-timer seconds

**Defaults**

- 10 (Standalone mode)

**Parameters**

- **seconds**
  
  Specify the time (in seconds) to wait for the upstream port channel (LAG 128) to come back up before server ports are brought down. The range is from 1 to 120.

**Command Modes**

- UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

**Supported Modes**

- Standalone, Stacking, VLT

**Command History**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**description**

Enter a text description of an uplink-state group.

**Syntax**

```
description text
```

**Parameters**

- `text`  
  Text description of the uplink-state group. The maximum length is 80 alphanumeric characters.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

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</table>

**Example**

```
Dell(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# description test
Dell(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

**Related Commands**

- `uplink-state-group` — creates an uplink-state group and enables the tracking of upstream links.

**downstream**

Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.

**Syntax**

```
downstream interface
```

To delete an uplink-state group, enter the `no downstream interface` command.

**Parameters**

- `interface`  
  Enter one of the following interface types:
  
  - Fast Ethernet: `fastethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}`
  - 1 Gigabit Ethernet: `gigabitethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}`
  - 10 Gigabit Ethernet: `tengigabitethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}`
  - Port channel: `port-channel {1-512 | port-channel-range}`

Where `port-range` and `port-channel-range` specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example: `gigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,9,11-12 port-channel 1-3,5`. A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

**Defaults**

none
Command Modes

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
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</table>

Usage Information

You can assign physical port or port-channel interfaces to an uplink-state group.

You can assign an interface to only one uplink-state group. Configure each interface assigned to an uplink-state group as either an upstream or downstream interface, but not both.

You can assign individual member ports of a port channel to the group. An uplink-state group can contain either the member ports of a port channel or the port channel itself, but not both.

Related Commands

- `upstream` — assigns a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as an upstream interface.

```
downstream auto-recover
```

Enable auto-recovery so that UFD-disabled downstream ports in an uplink-state group automatically come up when a disabled upstream port in the group comes back up.

Syntax

```
downstream auto-recover
```

To disable auto-recovery on downstream links, use the `no downstream auto-recover` command.

Defaults

The auto-recovery of UFD-disabled downstream ports is enabled.

Command Modes

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

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Related Commands

- `downstream` — assigns a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
- `uplink-state-group` — creates an uplink-state group and enables the tracking of upstream links.

```
downstream disable links {number | all}
```

Configure the number of downstream links in the uplink-state group that are disabled if one upstream link in an uplink-state group goes down.

Syntax

```
downstream disable links {number | all}
```

Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) | 375
To revert to the default setting, use the `no downstream disable links` command.

**Parameters**

- **number**
  - Enter the number of downstream links to be brought down by UFD. The range is from 1 to 1024.
- **all**
  - Brings down all downstream links in the group.

**Defaults**

No downstream links are disabled when an upstream link in an uplink-state group goes down.

**Command Modes**

- UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

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<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

A user-configurable number of downstream interfaces in an uplink-state group are put into a link-down state with an UFD-Disabled error message when one upstream interface in an uplink-state group goes down.

If all upstream interfaces in an uplink-state group go down, all downstream interfaces in the same uplink-state group are put into a link-down state.

**Related Commands**

- `downstream` — assigns a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
- `uplink-state-group` — creates an uplink-state group and enables the tracking of upstream links.

---

**enable**

Re-enable upstream-link tracking for an uplink-state group after it has been disabled.

**Syntax**

```
enable
```

To disable upstream-link tracking without deleting the uplink-state group, use the `no enable` command.

**group-id**

Enables debugging on the specified uplink-state group. Valid group-id values are 1 to 16.

**Defaults**

Upstream-link tracking is automatically enabled in an uplink-state group.

**Command Modes**

- UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**show running-config uplink-state-group**

Display the current configuration of one or more uplink-state groups.

**Syntax**

```
show running-config uplink-state-group [group-id]
```
Parameters

`group-id` Displays the current configuration of all uplink-state groups or a specified group. The valid group-id values are from 1 to 16.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell#show running-config uplink-state-group
! no enable
uplink state track 1
downstream TengigabitEthernet 0/2,4,6,11
upstream TengigabitEthernet 0/8, 12
upstream PortChannel 1
! uplink state track 2
downstream TengigabitEthernet 0/1,3,5
upstream TengigabitEthernet 0/9,10

Related Commands

- `show uplink-state-group` — displays the status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.
- `uplink-state-group` — creates an uplink-state group and enables the tracking of upstream links.

**show uplink-state-group**

Display status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

**Syntax**

`show uplink-state-group [group-id] [detail]`

**Parameters**

`group-id` Displays status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups. The valid group-id values are from 1 to 16.

`detail` Displays additional status information on the upstream and downstream interfaces in each group

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.
Example

Dell# show uplink-state-group
Uplink State Group: 1 Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 3 Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 5 Status: Enabled, Down
Uplink State Group: 6 Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 7 Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 16 Status: Disabled, Up

Dell# show uplink-state-group 16
Uplink State Group: 16 Status: Disabled, Up

Dell#show uplink-state-group detail
(Up): Interface up (Dwn): Interface down (Dis): Interface disabled
Uplink State Group : 1 Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces :
Downstream Interfaces :
Uplink State Group : 3 Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces : Gi 0/46(Up) Gi 0/47(Up)
Downstream Interfaces : Te 13/0(Up) Te 13/1(Up) Te 13/3(Up) Te 13/5(Up) Te 13/6(Up)
Uplink State Group : 5 Status: Enabled, Down
Upstream Interfaces : Gi 0/0(Dwn) Gi 0/3(Dwn) Gi 0/5(Dwn)
Downstream Interfaces : Te 13/2(Dis) Te 13/4(Dis) Te 13/11(Dis) Te 13/12(Dis) Te 13/13(Dis) Te 13/14(Dis) Te 13/15(Dis)
Uplink State Group : 6 Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces :
Downstream Interfaces :
Uplink State Group : 7 Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces :
Downstream Interfaces :
Uplink State Group : 16 Status: Disabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces : Gi 0/41(Dwn) Po 8(Dwn)
Downstream Interfaces : Gi 0/40(Dwn)

uplink-state-group

Create an uplink-state group and enable the tracking of upstream links on a switch/ router.

Syntax

```
uplink-state-group group-id
```

To delete an uplink-state group, enter the `no uplink-state-group group-id` command.

Parameters

`group-id` Enter the ID number of an uplink-state group. The range is from 1 to 16.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Version Description
9.2(0.0) Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Usage Information
After you enter the command, to assign upstream and downstream interfaces to the group, enter Uplink-State-Group Configuration mode.

An uplink-state group is considered to be operationally up if at least one upstream interface in the group is in the Link-Up state.

An uplink-state group is considered to be operationally down if no upstream interfaces in the group are in the Link-Up state. No uplink-state tracking is performed when a group is disabled or in an operationally down state.

To disable upstream-link tracking without deleting the uplink-state group, use the no enable command in uplink-state-group configuration mode.

Example
Dell(conf)#uplink-state-group 16
Dell(conf)#
02:23:17: %RPM0-P:CP %IFMGR-5-ASTATE_UP: Changed uplink state group Admin state to up: Group 16

Related Commands
• show running-config uplink-state-group — displays the current configuration of one or more uplink-state groups.
• show uplink-state-group — displays the status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

upstream

Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as an upstream interface.

Syntax
upstream interface

To delete an uplink-state group, use the no upstream interface command.

Parameters
interface

Enter one of the following interface types:

- Fast Ethernet: fastethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}
- 1 Gigabit Ethernet: gigabitethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}
- 10 Gigabit Ethernet: tengigabitethernet {slot/port | slot/port-range}
- 40 Gigabit Ethernet: fortyGigE {slot/port | slot/port-range}
- Port channel: port-channel {1-512 | port-channel-range}

Where port-range and port-channel-range specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example:
gigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,11-12 port-channel 1-3,5. A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can assign physical port or port-channel interfaces to an uplink-state group.

You can assign an interface to only one uplink-state group. Configure each interface assigned to an uplink-state group as either an upstream or downstream interface, but not both.

You can assign individual member ports of a port channel to the group. An uplink-state group can contain either the member ports of a port channel or the port channel itself, but not both.

Example

```
Dell(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# upstream gigabitethernet 1/10-15
Dell(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

Related Commands

- `downstream` — assigns a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
Virtual Link Trunking (VLT)

VLT allows physical links between two chassis to appear as a single virtual link to the network core. VLT eliminates the requirement for Spanning Tree protocols by allowing link aggregation group (LAG) terminations on two separate distribution or core switches, and by supporting a loop-free topology. VLT provides Layer 2 multipathing, creating redundancy through increased bandwidth and enabling multiple parallel paths between nodes and load-balancing traffic where alternative paths exist.

**NOTE:** When you launch the VLT link, the VLT peer-ship is not established if any of the following is TRUE:

- The VLT System-MAC configured on both the VLT peers do not match.
- The VLT Unit-Id configured on both the VLT peers are identical.
- The VLT System-MAC or Unit-Id is configured only on one of the VLT peers.
- The VLT domain ID is not the same on both peers.

If the VLT peer-ship is already established, changing the System-MAC or Unit-Id does not cause VLT peer-ship to go down.

Also, if the VLT peer-ship is already established and the VLT Unit-Id or System-MAC are configured on both peers, then changing the CLI configurations on the VLT Unit-Id or System-MAC is rejected if any of the following become TRUE:

- After making the CLI configuration change, the VLT Unit-Id becomes identical on both peers.
- After making the CLI configuration change, the VLT System-MAC do not match on both peers.

When the VLT peer-ship is already established, you can remove the VLT Unit-Id or System-MAC configuration from either or both peers. However, removing configuration settings can cause the VLT ports to go down if you configure the Unit-Id or System-MAC on only one of the VLT peers.

Topics:

- back-up destination
- clear vlt statistics
- lacp ungroup member-independent
- peer-link port-channel
- show vlt backup-link
- show vlt brief
- show vlt detail
- show vlt mismatch
- show vlt role
- show vlt statistics
- stack-unit iom-mode
- system-mac
- unit-id
- vlt domain
- vlt-peer-lag port-channel
back-up destination

Configure the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the management interface on the remote VLT peer to be used as the endpoint of the VLT backup link for sending out-of-band hello messages.

**Syntax**

```
back-up destination {{ipv4-address} | {ipv6 ipv6-address} [interval seconds]}
```

**Parameters**

- `ipv4-address`: Enter the IPv4 address of the backup destination.
- `ipv6`: Enter the keyword `ipv6` then an IPv6 address in the X::X::X::X format.
- `interval seconds`: Enter the keyword `interval` to specify the time interval to send hello messages. The range is from 1 to 5 seconds. The default is 1 second.

**Defaults**

1 second

**Command Modes**

VLT DOMAIN

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

clear vlt statistics

Clear the statistics on VLT operations.

**Syntax**

```
clear vlt statistics [arp | domain | igmp-snoop | mac | multicast | ndp]
```

**Parameters**

- `domain`: Clear the VLT statistics for the domain.
- `multicast`: Clear the VLT statistics for multicast.
- `mac`: Clear the VLT statistics for the MAC address.
- `arp`: Clear the VLT statistics for ARP.
- `igmp-snoop`: Clear the VLT statistics for IGMP snooping.
- `ndp`: Clear the VLT statistics for NDP.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Full-Switch

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
VLT ARP Statistics
-----------------
ARP Tunnel Pkts sent:0
```
**lACP Ungroup Member-Independent**

Prevent possible loop during the bootup of a VLT peer switch or a device that accesses the VLT domain.

**Syntax**

`lacp ungroup member-independent {vlt | port-channel}`

**Parameters**

- `port-channel`
  - Force all LACP port-channel members to become switchports.
- `vlt`
  - Force all VLT LACP members to become switchports.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

LACP on the VLT ports (on a VLT switch or access device), which are members of the virtual link trunk, is not brought up until the VLT domain is recognized on the access device.

To ungroup the VLT and port-channel configurations, use the `no lacp ungroup member-independent` command on a VLT port channel, depending on whether the port channel is VLT or non-VLT.

**Example**

```
Dell(conf)#lacp ungroup member-independent ?
port-channel LACP port-channel members become switchports
vlt All VLT LACP members become switchports
```

**Peer-Link Port-Channel**

Configure the specified port channel as the chassis interconnect trunk between VLT peers in the domain.

**Syntax**

`peer-link port-channel port-channel-number {peer-down-vlan vlan id}`

**Parameters**

- `port-channel-number`
  - Enter the port-channel number that acts as the interconnect trunk.
- `peer-down-vlan vlan id`
  - Enter the keyword `peer-down-vlan` then a VLAN ID to configure the VLAN that the VLT peer link uses when the VLT peer is down.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

VLT DOMAIN

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)
show vlt backup-link

Displays information on the backup link operation.

Syntax: show vlt backup-link

Default: Not configured.

Command Modes: EXEC

Supported Modes: All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
Dell# show vlt backup-link
VLT Backup Link
-----------------
Destination:                  169.254.31.23
Peer HeartBeat status:       Up
HeartBeat Timer Interval:    1
HeartBeat Timeout:           3
UDP Port:                    34998
HeartBeat Messages Sent:     24
HeartBeat Messages Received: 25
```

show vlt brief

Display brief status information about VLT domains currently configured on the switch.

Syntax: show vlt brief

Default: Not configured.

Command Modes: EXEC

Supported Modes: All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (Brief)

```
Dell# show vlt br
VLT Domain Brief
-----------------
```
show vlt detail

Displays detailed status information about VLT domains currently configured on the switch.

Syntax
show vlt detail

Default
Not configured.

Command Modes
EXEC

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell# show vlt detail
Local LAG Id Peer LAG Id Local Status Peer Status Active VLANs
---------- ----------- ------------ -----------  -------------
128        128        UP            UP        1000

show vlt mismatch

Display mismatches in VLT parameters.

Syntax
show vlt mismatch

Command Modes
EXEC

Supported Modes
Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Dell# show vlt mismatch
Domain Parameters Local Peer
-------------- --------  ---

### show vlt role

Display the VLT peer status, role of the local VLT switch, VLT system MAC address and system priority, and the MAC address and priority of the locally-attached VLT device.

**Syntax**

```
show vlt role
```

**Default**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```bash
Dell#show vlt role
VLT Role
-------
VLT Role: Primary
System MAC address: 00:01:05:08:02:05
Primary Role Priority: 32768
Local System MAC address: 00:01:e8:00:ab:03
Local System Role Priority: 32768
Local Unit Id: 0
Dell#
```

### show vlt statistics

Displays statistics on VLT operations.

**Syntax**

```
show vlt statistics
```

**Default**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Supported Modes**

All Modes
**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```
P#show vlt statistics
VLT Domain Statistics
-------------------------------------
HeartBeat Messages Sent: 449
HeartBeat Messages Received: 448
ICL Hello's Sent: 154
ICL Hello's Received: 154
Domain Mismatch Errors: 0
Version Mismatch Errors: 0
Config Mismatch Errors: 0

VLT MAC Statistics
------------------
L2 Info Pkts sent: 16, L2 Mac-sync Pkts Sent: 25
L2 Info Pkts Rcvd: 15, L2 Mac-sync Pkts Rcvd: 24
L2 Reg Request sent: 2
L2 Reg Request rcvd: 1
L2 Reg Response sent: 1
L2 Reg Response rcvd: 1

VLT Igmp-Snooping Statistics
-----------------------------
IGMP Info Pkts sent: 9
IGMP Info Pkts Rcvd: 10
IGMP Reg Request sent: 2
IGMP Reg Request rcvd: 2
IGMP Reg Response sent: 2
IGMP Reg Response rcvd: 1
IGMP PDU Tunnel Pkt sent: 0
IGMP PDU Tunnel Pkt rcvd: 0
IGMP Tunnel PDUs sent: 0
IGMP Tunnel PDUs rcvd: 0

VLT ARP Statistics
------------------
ARP Tunnel Pkts sent: 0
ARP Tunnel Pkts Rcvd: 0
ARP Tunnel Pkts sent Non Vlt: 0
ARP Tunnel Pkts Rcvd Non Vlt: 0
ARP-sync Pkts Sent: 0
ARP-sync Pkts Rcvd: 0
ARP Reg Request sent: 2
ARP Reg Request rcvd: 1

VLT IOA Statistics
------------------
IOA Info Pkts sent: 5
IOA Info Pkts Rcvd: 7
IOA Reg Request sent: 2
IOA Reg Request rcvd: 2
IOA Reg Response sent: 2
IOA Reg Response rcvd: 1

VLT NDP Statistics
------------------
NDP NA VLT Tunnel Pkts sent: 0
NDP NA VLT Tunnel Pkts Rcvd: 0
NDP NA Non-VLT Tunnel Pkts sent: 0
NDP NA Non-VLT Tunnel Pkts Rcvd: 0
Ndp-sync Pkts Sent: 0
Ndp-sync Pkts Rcvd: 0
Ndp Reg Request sent: 2
Ndp Reg Request rcvd: 1

VLT multicast not enabled
```
**stack-unit iom-mode**

Set the switch operating mode to VLT mode.

**Syntax**

```
stack-unit <unit-number> iom-mode vlt
```

**Parameters**

- **unit number <0-5>**
  - Enter the number of the member stack unit. The range is from 0 to 5. The default is 0.
- **vlt**
  - Enable virtual link trunking mode.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command resets the operating mode to VLT. You must reboot the switch after using this command.

**system-mac**

Reconfigure the default MAC address for the domain.

**Syntax**

```
system-mac mac-address
```

**Parameters**

- **mac-address**
  - Enter the system MAC address for the VLT domain.

**Defaults**

Not configured.

**Command Modes**

VLT DOMAIN

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

When you create a VLT domain on a switch, Dell Networking OS automatically creates a VLT-system MAC address used for internal system operations.

To reconfigure the default MAC address for the domain by entering a new MAC address in the format nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn, use the `system-mac` command.

You must also reconfigure the same MAC address on the VLT peer switch.
**unit-id**

Explicitly configure the default unit ID of a VLT peer switch.

**Syntax**

```
unit-id [0 | 1]
```

**Parameters**

- **0 | 1** Configure the default unit ID of a VLT peer switch. Enter 0 for the first peer or enter 1 for the second peer.

**Defaults**

Automatically assigned based on the MAC address of each VLT peer. The peer with the lower MAC address is assigned unit 0; the peer with the higher MAC address is assigned unit 1.

**Command Modes**

VLT DOMAIN

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

When you create a VLT domain on a switch, Dell Networking OS automatically assigns a unique unit ID (0 or 1) to each peer switch. The unit IDs are used for internal system operations. Use the `unit-id` command to explicitly configure the unit ID of a VLT peer. Configure a different unit ID (0 or 1) on each peer switch.

To minimize the time required for the VLT system to determine the unit ID assigned to each peer switch when one peer reboots, use this command.

**vlt domain**

Enable VLT on a switch, configure a VLT domain, and enter VLT-domain configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
vlt domain domain-id
```

**Parameters**

- **domain-id** Enter the Domain ID number. Configure the same domain ID on the peer switch. The range of domain IDs is from 1 to 1000.

**Command Modes**

CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.4(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2(0.0)</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

The VLT domain ID must be the same between the two VLT devices. If the domain ID is not the same, a syslog message is generated and VLT does not launch.
vlt-peer-lag port-channel

Associate the port channel to the corresponding port channel in the VLT peer for the VLT connection to an attached device.

Syntax

vlt-peer-lag port-channel id-number

Parameters

id-number
Enter the respective vlt port-channel number of the peer device.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE PORT-CHANNEL

Supported Modes

Programmable-Mux (PMUX)

Command History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
This chapter contains the following sections:

- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- Hardware Commands

Topics:

- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- Hardware Commands
- clear hardware stack-unit
- diag stack-unit
- hardware watchdog
- offline stack-unit
- show diag
- show hardware stack-unit
- show hardware counters interface
- show hardware buffer interface
- show hardware system-flow
- show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot
- show hardware stack-unit buffer-stats-snapshot (Total Buffer Information)
- show hardware drops

Offline Diagnostic Commands

The offline diagnostics test suite is useful for isolating faults and debugging hardware. While tests are running, the Dell Networking OS results are saved as a text file (TestReport-SU-X.txt) in the flash directory. The `show file` command is available only on Master and Standby.

**Important Points to Remember**

- Offline diagnostics can only be run when the unit is offline.
- Offline diagnostics cannot be run in Stacking mode.
- You can only run offline diagnostics on a unit to which you are connected via the console. In other words, you cannot run diagnostics on a unit to which you are connected via a stacking link.
- Diagnostic results are stored in a file (TestReport-SU-X.txt) in the flash directory. To review the results, use the `show file` command, which prints the results to the screen.
- Diagnostics only test connectivity, not the entire data path.

The offline diagnostics commands are:

- `diag stack-unit`
- `offline stack-unit`
- `show diag`
Hardware Commands

These commands display information from a hardware sub-component or ASIC. The hardware commands are:

- clear hardware stack-unit
- show diag
- show hardware stack-unit
- show hardware system-flow

**clear hardware stack-unit**

Clear statistics from selected hardware components.

**Syntax**

clear hardware stack-unit 0–5 {counters | unit 0–1 counters | cpu data-plane statistics | cpu party-bus statistics | stack-port 0–52}

**Parameters**

- **stack-unit 0–5**
  - Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then 0 to 5 to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to clear a specific collection of data.

- **counters**
  - Enter the keyword `counters` to clear the counters on the selected stack member.

- **unit 0–0 counters**
  - Enter the keyword `unit` along with a port-pipe number, from 0 to 1, then the keyword `counters` to clear the counters on the selected port-pipe.

- **cpu data-plane statistics**
  - Enter the keywords `cpu data-plane statistics` to clear the data plane statistics.

- **cpu party-bus statistics**
  - Enter the keywords `cpu party-bus statistics` to clear the management statistics.

- **stack-port 33–56**
  - Enter the keywords `stack-port` then the port number of the stacking port to clear the statistics of the particular stacking port. The range is from 33 to 56.

**NOTE:** You can identify stack port numbers by physical inspection of the rear modules. The numbering is the same as for the 10G ports. You can also inspect the output of the `show system stack-ports` command.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Commands**

- `show diag`— displays the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.
diag stack-unit

Run offline diagnostics on a stack unit.

Syntax

diag stack-unit number {alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2 [verbose no-reboot] | terminate | interactive test <id>}

Parameters

number
Enter the stack-unit number. The range is from 0 to 5.

alllevels
Enter the keyword alllevels to run the complete set of offline diagnostic tests.

level0
Enter the keyword level0 to run Level 0 diagnostics. Level 0 diagnostics check for the presence of various components and perform essential path verifications. In addition, they verify the identification registers of the components on the board.

level1
Enter the keyword level1 to run Level 1 diagnostics. Level 1 diagnostics is a smaller set of diagnostic tests with support for automatic partitioning. They perform status/self test for all the components on the board and test their registers for appropriate values. In addition, they perform extensive tests on memory devices (for example, SDRAM, flash, NVRAM, EEPROM, and CPLD) wherever possible. There are no tests on 10G links. At this level, stack ports are shut down automatically.

level2
Enter the keyword level2 to run Level 2 diagnostics. Level 2 diagnostics are a full set of diagnostic tests with no support for automatic partitioning. Level 2 diagnostics are used primarily for on-board loopback tests and more extensive component diagnostics. Various components on the board are put into Loopback mode and test packets are transmitted through those components. These diagnostics also perform snake tests using VLAN configurations. To test 10G links, physically remove the unit from the stack.

verbose
Enter the keyword verbose to run the diagnostic in Verbose mode. Verbose mode gives more information in the output than Standard mode.

no-reboot
Enter the keyword no-reboot to avoid automatic rebooting of the chassis after completion of diagnostic execution. Generally, this option is never used because if you run the diagnostic once again without rebooting the chassis, it may cause an issue with the diagnostic results.

terminate
Enter the keyword terminate to stop the execution of the level diag that is already started using the diag stack-unit command. Once this CLI is issued, sylogs indicating the termination of the diag test is displayed. The diag results for the executed tests are stored in the flash directory (TestReport-SU-X.txt).

interactive
Enter the keyword interactive to run some individual diag tests such as POWERLEDTEST, STATUSLEDTEST and so on. The help option under the interactive command displays the list of tests that can be run.

Defaults
none

Command Modes
EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes
All Modes

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.4(0.0) Supported on the FN I/O Aggregator.
8.3.17.0 Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.
**hardware watchdog**

Set the watchdog timer to trigger a reboot and restart the system.

**Syntax**

`hardware watchdog`

**Defaults**

Enabled

**Command Modes**

- CONFIGURATION

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

This command enables a hardware watchdog mechanism that automatically reboots an Dell Networking OS switch/router with a single unresponsive unit. This is a last resort mechanism intended to prevent a manual power cycle.

**offline stack-unit**

Place a stack unit in the offline state.

**Syntax**

`offline stack-unit number`

**Parameters**

`number`  
Enter the stack-unit number. The range is from 0 to 5.

**Defaults**

none

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**

While executing the offline stack unit CLI, the following warning message is displayed:

Dell#offline stack-unit 0
Warning - offline of unit will bring down all the protocols and the unit will be operationally down, except for running Diagnostics. Please make sure that stacking/fanout not configured for Diagnostics execution. Also reboot/online command is necessary for normal operation after the offline command is issued.
Proceed with Offline [confirm yes/no]: no
Dell#
Make sure that stacking is not configured for Diagnostics execution. Also, reboot/online command is necessary for normal operation after the offline command is issued.

**show diag**

View diagnostics information.

**Syntax**

```
show diag {information | stack-unit number [detail | periodic | summary] | testcase}
```

**Parameters**

- **information**: Enter the keyword `information` to view current diagnostics information in the system.
- **stack-unit unit-id**: Enter the keyword `stack-unit` followed by the `unit-id` to display information on a specific stack member. The range is from 0 to 5.
- **detail**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `detail` to view detailed diagnostics information.
- **summary**: (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `summary` to view a summary of the diagnostics information. By default, the summary is displayed.
- **testcase**: Enter the keyword `testcase` to view the list of all the diag tests available.

**Defaults**

Summary

**Command Modes**

EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the MI/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1 (show diag information Command)**

```
Dell#show diag information
Diag information:
Diag software image version: 8-3-17-36
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Stack-unit Member 0: Unit diags are terminated (Stackunit Offline).
Stack-unit Member 1: Not present.
Stack-unit Member 2: Not present.
Stack-unit Member 3: Not present.
Stack-unit Member 4: Not present.
Stack-unit Member 5: Not present.
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

**Example 2 (show diag stack-unit Command)**

```
Dell#show diag stackunit 0
Diag status of Stackunit member 0:
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Stackunit is currently offline.
Stackunit level0 diag issued at Tue May 15, 2012 11:11:47 AM.
Current diag status:     Unit diags are terminated.
Total number of diags:    17
Number of diags performed: 1
Number of diags passed:   1
Number of diags failed:   0
Number of diags pending:  16
Last Test executed:      POWERRAILSTATUSETST
Last notification received at: Tue May 15, 2012 11:12:24 AM
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```
### Example 3 (show diag testcase stack-unit Command)

```
Dell#show diag testcase stack-unit 0
**************************************************** Navasota Diagnostics Test
**************************************************
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test ID</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Test Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>POWERRAILSTATUSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OPTMODSLOTPOWERSTATUSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TSENSORACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RTCPRESENCETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CPUSDRAINTRENCETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CPUSDRAMSIZETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>USBAACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>USBHOSTCONTROLLERACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SDFLASHACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPOWERMODETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CPLDPRESENCETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>FLASHACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BOARDREVTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>MGMTPHYPRESENCETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>OPTMOTYPETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPRESENCETEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CPUTYPEDETECTTEST</td>
<td>Level0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>RTCFUNCTIONTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>RTCROLLOVERTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>GPOACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>PSOCACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>PCIEMCM65646ACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>CPUSDRAACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>CPUSDRAADATALINETEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>CPUSDRAADDRSLINETEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>USBFILECOPYTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>FLASHRTSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>12CSTRESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>AVSPOWERNCTRLACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>SERVERPORTPHYACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>SERVERPORTPHYRTSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPHYACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPHYRTSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPHYTXLINKTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSSEEFROMTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>OPTMODPHYACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>OPTMODPHYRTSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>OPTMODPHYTXLINKTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>OPTMODMODULEEEFROMTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>MGMTPHYACCESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>SDFLASHFILECOPYSTRESSTEST</td>
<td>Level1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>QSFPPLUSPHILNSPEEDTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>OPTMODPHILNSPEEDTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>MGMTPHYLOOPBACKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>MGMTMACLOOPBACKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>CPUSNAKESERVERPORTPHYPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>CPUSNAKESERVERPORTMACLPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>CPUSNAKEQSFPHPHYLPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>CPUSNAKEQSFPMACLPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>CPUSNAKEOPTMODPHYPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>CPUSNAKEOPTMODMACLPBKTEST</td>
<td>Level2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Diagnostic Testcases in All Levels: 51

**************************************************** END

### Example 4 (show diag testcase stack-unit interactive Command)

```
Dell#show diag testcase stack-unit 0 interactive
**************************************************** Navasota Diagnostics Test
**************************************************
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test ID</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Test Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>POWERLEDTEST</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>DEBUGLEDTEST</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>STATUSLEDTEST</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>OPTMODLEDCONTROLTEST</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>FIXEDLEDCONTROLTEST</td>
<td>Interactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show hardware stack-unit**

Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.

**Syntax**

```
show hardware stack-unit 0-5 {buffer [ unit 0 ] total buffer | buffer unit 0 interface all queue [(0-14) | all] buffer-info} {phy-firmware-version} {cpu data-plane statistics [stack-port 0-52] | cpu party-bus statistics | cpu private-mgmt statistics | drops [unit 0-1] | stack-port 33-56 | unit 0-0 {counters | details | port-stats [detail] | register}}
```

**Parameters**

- `stack-unit 0-5 (command-option)`
  - Enter the keywords `stack-unit` then 0 to 5 to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to display a collection of data based on the option entered.

- `buffer`
  - Enter the keyword `buffer`. To display buffer statistics for all interface, enter the keyword `interface` followed by the keyword `all`. To display the forwarding plane statistics containing the packet buffer usage per port per stack unit, enter the keyword `unit` then 0 for port-pipe 0, then `port` and the port number (42-53), and then `buffer-info`.

- `fpga`
  - Enter the keyword `fpga`, to display fpga details.

- `fru`
  - Enter the keyword `fru`, to display fru details.

- `phy-firmware-version`
  - Each member of the stack is updated automatically with the latest firmware while booting as well as during OIR. To dump the physical firmware version for stack units, enter the keywords `phy-firmware-version`.

- `cpu data-plane statistics`
  - Enter the keywords `cpu data-plane statistics`, optionally followed by the keywords `stack port` and its number from 0 to 52 to display the data plane statistics, which shows the High Gig (Higig) port raw input/output counter statistics to which the stacking module is connected.

- `cpu party-bus statistics`
  - Enter the keywords `cpu party-bus statistics`, to display the Management plane input/output counter statistics of the Private Management interface.

- `cpu private-mgmt statistics`
  - Enter the keywords `cpu private-mgmt statistics`, to display the Management plane input/output counter statistics of the Private Management interface.

- `drops interface` `interface`
  - Enter the keyword `drops` to display internal drops on the selected stack member.

- `stack-port 33-56`
  - Enter the keywords `stack-port` and a stacking port number to select a stacking port for which to display statistics. Identify the stack port number as you would to identify a 10G port that was in the same place in one of the rear modules.

**NOTE**: You can identify stack port numbers by physical inspection of the rear modules. The numbering is the same as for the 10G ports. You can also inspect the output of the `show system stack-ports` command.
Enter the keyword `unit` then 0 for port-pipe 0, and then enter one of the following keywords to troubleshoot errors on the selected port-pipe and to give status on why a port is not coming up to register level: `counters`, `details`, `port-stats [detail]`, or `register`.

**Defaults**

`none`

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Supported Modes**

All Modes

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.8(0.0)</td>
<td>Replaced the keyword <code>port</code> with <code>interface</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.17.0</td>
<td>Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example (show hardware stack-unit phy-firmware-version Command)**

```
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 phy-firmware-version
PortNumber Status Programmed Version SW Version
41 Present 01.05 01.05
42 Present 01.05 01.05
43 Present 01.05 01.05
44 Present 01.05 01.05
45 Not Present N/A N/A
46 Not Present N/A N/A
47 Not Present N/A N/A
48 Not Present N/A N/A
49 Present 01.06 01.06
50 Present 01.06 01.06
51 Present 01.06 01.06
52 Present 01.06 01.06
53 Present 01.06 01.06
54 Present 01.06 01.06
55 Present 01.06 01.06
56 Present 01.06 01.06
```

In the above example, the **Status** field represents presence of OPTM ports, **Programmed version** field represents loaded firmware version, and **SW version** represents the SDK version.

**Example (data-plane)**

```
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 cpu data-plane statistics
bc pci driver statistics for device:
rxHandle :7392
noMhdr :0
noMbuf :0
noClus :0
recv :7392
dropped :0
recvToNet :7392
rxError :0
rxDatapathErr :0
rxPkt(COS0) :0
rxPkt(COS1) :0
rxPkt(COS2) :10
rxPkt(COS3) :0
rxPkt(COS4) :0
rxPkt(COS5) :338
rxPkt(COS6) :0
rxPkt(COS7) :7044
rxPkt(UNIT0) :7392
transmitted :29899
txRequested :29899
tcTxDesc :0
txError :0
txReqTooLarge :0
txInternalError :0
```
txDatapathErr :0
txPkt(COS0) :0
txPkt(COS1) :0
txPkt(COS2) :0
txPkt(COS3) :0
txPkt(COS4) :0
txPkt(COS5) :0
txPkt(COS6) :0
txPkt(COS7) :0
txPkt(UNIT0) :0

Example
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 cpu party-bus statistics
Input Statistics:
8189 packets, 8076608 bytes
0 dropped, 0 errors
Output Statistics:
366 packets, 133100 bytes
0 errors
Dell#

Example (drops)
Dell#show hard stack-unit 1 drops
UNIT No: 0
Total Ingress Drops : 7448
Total IngMac Drops : 0
Total Mmu Drops : 0
Total EgMac Drops : 0
Total Egress Drops : 16
Dell#

Example (drop summary)
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 drops unit 0
UserPort PortNumber Ingress Drops IngMac Drops Total Mmu Drops EgMac Drops
1 1 0 0 0 0
2 2 0 0 0 0
3 3 0 0 0 0
4 4 0 0 0 0
5 5 728 0 0 0
6 6 0 0 0 0
7 7 0 0 0 0
8 8 0 0 0 0
9 9 0 0 0 0
10 10 0 0 0 0
--More--
Dell#

Example (drop counters)
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 unit 0 counters
unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Te 1/1)
Description Value
RX - IPV4 L3 Unicast Frame Counter 0
RX - IPV4 L3 Routed Multicast Packets 0
RX - IPV6 L3 Unicast Frame Counter 0
RX - IPV6 L3 Routed Multicast Packets 0
RX - Unicast Packet Counter 0
RX - 64 Byte Frame Counter 336186
RX - 65 to 127 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 128 to 255 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 256 to 511 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 512 to 1023 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 1024 to 1518 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 1519 to 1522 Byte Good VLAN Frame Counter 0
RX - 1519 to 2047 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 2048 to 4095 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - 4096 to 9216 Byte Frame Counter 0
RX - Good Packet Counter                           336186
RX - Packet/Frame Counter                          336186
RX - Unicast Frame Counter                         0
RX - Multicast Frame Counter                        336186
RX - Broadcast Frame Counter                        0
RX - Byte Counter                                   21515904
RX - Control Frame Counter                         0
RX - Pause Control Frame Counter                    0
RX - Oversized Frame Counter                        0
RX - Jabber Frame Counter                           0
RX - VLAN Tag Frame Counter                         0
RX - Double VLAN Tag Frame Counter                   0
RX - RUNT Frame Counter                              0
RX - Fragment Counter                                0
RX - VLAN Tagged Packets                            0
RX - Ingress Dropped Packet                         0
RX - MTU Check Error Frame Counter                   0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 0                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 1                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 2                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 3                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 4                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 5                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 6                            0
RX - PFC Frame Priority 7                            0
RX - Debug Counter 0                                 336186
RX - Debug Counter 1                                 336186
RX - Debug Counter 2                                 0
RX - Debug Counter 3                                 0
RX - Debug Counter 4                                 0
RX - Debug Counter 5                                 336186
RX - Debug Counter 6                                 0
RX - Debug Counter 7                                 0
RX - Debug Counter 8                                 0
TX - 64 Byte Frame Counter                           166
TX - 65 to 127 Byte Frame Counter                    112
TX - 128 to 255 Byte Frame Counter                   0
TX - 256 to 511 Byte Frame Counter                   0
TX - 512 to 1023 Byte Frame Counter                  0
TX - 1024 to 1518 Byte Frame Counter                 0
TX - 1519 to 2047 Byte Frame Counter                 0
TX - 2048 to 4095 Byte Frame Counter                 0
TX - 4096 to 9216 Byte Frame Counter                 0
TX - Good Packet Counter                             278
TX - Packet/Frame Counter                            278
TX - Unicast Frame Counter                           0
TX - Multicast Frame Counter                         278
TX - Broadcast Frame Counter                         0
TX - Byte Counter                                    18688
TX - Control Frame Counter                           0
TX - Pause Control Frame Counter                     0
TX - Oversized Frame Counter                         0
TX - Jabber Counter                                  0
TX - VLAN Tag Frame Counter                           0
TX - Double VLAN Tag Frame Counter                    0
TX - RUNT Frame Counter                               0
TX - Fragment Counter                                 0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 0                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 1                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 2                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 3                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 4                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 5                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 6                             0
TX - PFC Frame Priority 7                             0
TX - Debug Counter 0                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 1                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 2                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 3                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 4                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 5                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 6                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 7                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 8                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 9                                  0
TX - Debug Counter 10                                 0
TX - Debug Counter 11                                 0

400 | Debugging and Diagnostics
### Unit: 0 Port: 61 (Interface Fo 1/60)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RX - IPV4 L3 Unicast Frame Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX - IPV4 L3 Routed Multicast Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX - IPV6 L3 Unicast Frame Counter</td>
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<td>RX - IPV6 L3 Routed Multicast Packets</td>
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<td>RX - Unicast Packet Counter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>RX - PFC Frame Priority 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>RX - Debug Counter 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>RX - Debug Counter 1</td>
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<td>RX - Debug Counter 2</td>
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<td>RX - Debug Counter 3</td>
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<td>TX - Control Frame Counter</td>
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<td>TX - Pause Control Frame Counter</td>
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<td>TX - Oversized Frame Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX - Jabber Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX - VLAN Tag Frame Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX - Double VLAN Tag Frame Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example (port-statistics)

```
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 unit 0 port-stats
  ena/ speed/ link auto STP    lrn inter max loop
port link duplex scan neg?   state pause discrd ops face frame back
xe0 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe1 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1554
xe2 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        None  FA  GMII 11996
xe3 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe4 down 10G FD     SW Yes Block          None  FA  KR 8996
xe5 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe6 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe7 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe8 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe9 !ena  1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe10 down 10G FD    SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   KR 1550
xe11 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe12 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        None  FA  GMII 11996
xe13 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe14 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe15 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe16 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe17 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe18 down 1G FD     SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe19 !ena 1G FD      SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
xe20 down 1G FD     SW Yes Forward        Tag  F   GMII 1550
--More--
Dell#
```

Example (register)

```
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 0 unit 0 register
0x0f180d34 ALTERNATE_EMIRROR_BITMAP_PARITY_CONTROL.ipipe0 = 0x00000001
0x0f180d35 ALTERNATE_EMIRROR_BITMAP_PARITY_STATUS_RATIO.ipipe0 = 0x00000000
0x0f180d36 ALTERNATE_EMIRROR_BITMAP_PARITY_STATUS_NACK.ipipe0 = 0x00000000
0x0018070c ARB_EOP_DEBUG.ipipe0 = 0x00000000
0x00180312 ARB_RAM_DBGCTRL.ipipe0 = 0x00000000
0x03300000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.cpu0 = 0x00000000
0x03322000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe0 = 0x00000000
0x03326000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe1 = 0x00000000
0x0332a000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe2 = 0x00000000
0x0332e000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe3 = 0x00000000
0x0332c000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe4 = 0x00000000
0x03327000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe5 = 0x00000000
0x0332b000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe6 = 0x00000000
0x0332f000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe7 = 0x00000000
0x03334000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe8 = 0x00000000
0x03338000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe9 = 0x00000000
0x0332c000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe10 = 0x00000000
0x03330000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe11 = 0x00000000
0x03325000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe12 = 0x00000000
0x03329000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe13 = 0x00000000
0x03332000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe14 = 0x00000000
0x03331000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe15 = 0x00000000
0x03332000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe16 = 0x00000000
0x03336000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe17 = 0x00000000
0x0333a000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe18 = 0x00000000
0x0333e000 ASF_PORT_SPEED.xe19 = 0x00000000
```
Example (unit details)

Dell#show hardware stack-unit 0 unit 0 details
****************************************************
The total no of FP & CSF Devices in the Card is 1
The total no of FP Devices in the Card is 1
The total no of CSF Devices in the Card is 0
The number of ports in device 0 is - 49
The number of Hg ports in devices 0 is - 1
The CPU Port of the device is 0
The staring unit no the SWF in the device is 0
******************************************************************************
bcmLinkMonStatusShow: The Current Link Status Is
Front End Link Status 0x200000000000000000000000
Front End Port Present Status 0x000000000000000000000000
Back Plane Link Status 0x000000000000000000000000
******************************************************************************
Link Status of all the ports in the Device - 0
The linkStatus of Front End Port 1 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 2 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 3 is TRUE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 4 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 5 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 6 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 7 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 8 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 9 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 10 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 11 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 12 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 13 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 14 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 15 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 16 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 17 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 18 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 19 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 20 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 21 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 22 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 23 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 24 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 25 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 26 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 27 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 28 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 29 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 30 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 31 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 32 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 33 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 34 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 35 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 36 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 37 is FALSE
******************************************************************************

Example (buffer)

Dell#show hardware stack-unit 0 buffer total-buffer
Dell#sh hardware stack-unit 0 buffer total-buffer
Total Buffers allocated per Stack-Unit 46080

Example (Queue2/Buffer-Info)

Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 buffer unit 0 interface all queue 6 buffer-info
Buffer Stats for Front End Ports
----- Buffer Stats for Interface Te 1/1 Queue 6 -----  
Maximum Shared Limit: 7667
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Queue: 8
Used Packet Buffer: 0
----- Buffer Stats for Interface Te 1/2 Queue 6 -----  
Maximum Shared Limit: 7667
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Queue: 8
Example (queue buffer)

Dell(conf)#show hardware stack-unit 0 buffer unit 0 port 1 queue 2 buffer-info

------ Buffer Stats for Unit 0 Port 1 Queue 2 ------
Maximum Shared Limit: 30720
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Queue: 8
Used Packet Buffer: 0

Related Commands

- `show interfaces stack-unit` — displays information on all interfaces on a specific stack member.
- `show processes cpu` — displays CPU usage information based on running processes.
- `show system stack-ports` — displays information about the stacking ports on all switches in the stack.
- `show system` — displays the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

**show hardware counters interface**

Display the counter information for a specific interface.

**Syntax**

```
show hardware counters interface interface
```

**Parameters**

- `counters`
  
  Enter the keywords `counters` to display counter value for the specified stack-member the port-pipe.

- `interface interface`
  
  Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:

  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `TenGigabitEthernet` then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword `fortyGigE` then the slot/port information.

**Defaults**

- none

**Command Modes**

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Command History**

This guide is platform-specific. For command information about other platforms, refer to the relevant Dell Networking OS Command Line Reference Guide.

The following is a list of the Dell Networking OS version history for this command.
show hardware buffer interface

Display buffer statistics for a specific interface.

Syntax

```
show hardware buffer interface interface{priority-group { id | all } | queue { id | all} } buffer-info
```
Parameters

- **interface interface**
  Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number information:
  - For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TengigabitEthernet** then the slot/port information.
  - For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fortyGigE** then the slot/port information.

- **priority-group**
  Identifier of the priority group in the range of 0 to 7.

- **queue**
  Enter the keyword queue followed by **id** for specific queue or keyword **all**.

- **buffer-info**
  To display total buffer information for the interface, enter the keywords **buffer-info**.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Command History

- **Version**
- **Description**
  - 9.9(0.0): Introduced on the FN IOM.
  - 9.8(0.0): Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and FN I/O Aggregator.

Example displaying total-buffer information for the interface

Dell# show hardware buffer interface tengigabitethernet 1/1 buffer-info
----- Buffer Stats for Interface Te 1/1 -----  
Maximum Shared Limit for the Interface: 38336
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Interface: 120
Used Packet Buffer for the Interface: 0

Example displaying priority-group range

Dell# show hardware buffer interface tengigabitethernet 1/1 priority-group 0 buffer-info
----- Buffer stats for unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Te 1/1) -----  
PG# PRIORITIES MIN  SHARED  MODE  HDRM  MIN  SHARED  HDRM
------------------------------------------------------------------------
0   -             61440  0     STATIC  174    0      0       0

Example displaying queue range

Dell# show hardware buffer interface tengigabitethernet 1/1 queue all buffer-info
----- Buffer Stats for Interface Te 1/1 Queue 0 -----  
Maximum Shared Limit: 29514
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Queue: 8
Used Packet Buffer: 0
----- Buffer Stats for Interface Te 1/1 Queue 1 -----  
Maximum Shared Limit: 29514
Default Packet Buffer allocate for the Queue: 8
Used Packet Buffer: 0
show hardware system-flow

Display Layer 2 ACL or QoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.

Syntax

show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit 0–5 port-set 0–0 [counters]

Parameters

  acl | qos
  stack-unit 0–5
  port-set 0–0
  counters

For the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe, display which system flow entry the packet hits and what queue the packet takes as it dumps the raw system flow tables.

Enter the keywords stack-unit then 0 to 5 to select a stack member ID.

Enter the keywords port-set with a port-pipe number—0.

(Optional) Enter the keyword counters to display hit counters for the selected ACL or QoS option.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Supported Modes

All Modes

Command History

Version 8.3.17.0

Supported on the M I/O Aggregator.

Example

Dell#show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit 0 port-set 0 counters
---------------------------------------------------------------
EntryId Description               #HITS
---------------------------------------------------------------
2048     STP BPDU Redirects       0
2047     LLDP BPDU Redirects      164904
2045     LACP traffic Redirects   0
2044     GVRP traffic Redirects   0
2043     ARP Reply Redirects      0
2042     802.1x frames Redirects   0
2041     VRRP frames Redirects    0
2040     IPv6VRRRP frames Redirects 0
2039     GRAT ARP                  0
2036     IPv6 Mcast Control Traffic 128840
Dell#show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit 0 port-set 0

FP Entry for redirecting STP BPDU to CPU Port

EID 2048: gid=1, slice=15, slice_idx=0x00, prio=0x800, flags=0x82, Installed
tcam: color_indep=0, higig=0, higig_mask=0,
KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00000000 00000000 00000000
FPF4=0x00
MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
meter=NULL,
counter={idx=0, mode=0x01, entries=1}

FP Entry for redirecting LLDP BPDU to RSM

EID 2047: gid=1, slice=15, slice_idx=0x01, prio=0x7ff, flags=0x82, Installed
tcam: color_indep=0, higig=0, higig_mask=0,
KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 000e0000 00000000 00000000
FPF4=0x00
MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
meter=NULL,
counter={idx=1, mode=0x01, entries=1}

FP Entry for redirecting LACP traffic to CPU Port

EID 2045: gid=1, slice=15, slice_idx=0x02, prio=0x7fd, flags=0x82, Installed
tcam: color_indep=0, higig=0, higig_mask=0,
KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00200000 00000000 00000000
FPF4=0x00
MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
meter=NULL,
counter={idx=2, mode=0x01, entries=1}

FP Entry for redirecting GVRP traffic to RSM

EID 2044: gid=1, slice=15, slice_idx=0x03, prio=0x7fc, flags=0x82, Installed
tcam: color_indep=0, higig=0, higig_mask=0,
KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00210000 00000000 00000000
FPF4=0x00
MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000

show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot

Displays buffer statistics tracking resource information for a specific interface.

Syntax

Dell#show hardware stack-unit <id> buffer-stats-snapshot unit <id> resource x

Parameters

- `buffer-info`:
  - Displays total buffer information for a group, where x can be one of the following:
    - All - Displays ingress and egress device, port, and queue snapshots
    - Interface all queue {all} - egress queue-level snapshot for both unicast and multicast packets
    - Interface all queue ucast {id | all} - egress queue-level snapshot for unicast packets only
    - Interface all queue mcast {id | all} - egress queue-level snapshot for multicast packets only
    - Interface all prio-group {id | all} - ingress priority-group level snapshot

- `buffer-stats-snapshot unit number`:
  - Display the historical snapshot of buffer statistical values unit Enter the keyword unit along with a port-pipe number. The range is from 0 to 0.

Command Modes

- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

Command History

- **Version**: 9.8(0.0)
  - Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.
Usage Information

<Interface><slot/port>-Queue ucast/mcast — Displays the total unicast/multicast buffer usage on per-port per-queue basis. For CPU port, counters for queues 0 to 11 displays and there is no differentiation between unicast and multicast queues.

Example displaying egress queue-level snapshot for both unicast and multicast packets for the specific interface

Dell# show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 1/1 queue all
Unit 1 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 1/1)
Q# TYPE     Q#     TOTAL BUFFERED CELLS
---------------------------------------
UCAST       0      0
UCAST       1      0
UCAST       2      0
UCAST       3      0
UCAST       4      0
UCAST       5      0
UCAST       6      0
UCAST       7      0
UCAST       8      0
UCAST       9      0
UCAST      10     0
UCAST      11     0
MCAST       0      0
MCAST       1      0
MCAST       2      0
MCAST       3      0
MCAST       4      0
MCAST       5      0
MCAST       6      0
MCAST       7      0
MCAST       8      0

Example displaying egress queue-level snapshot for unicast packets for the specific interface

Dell# show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 0/0 queue ucast 10
Unit 0 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 0/0)
Q# TYPE     Q#     TOTAL BUFFERED CELLS
---------------------------------------
UCAST       10     0

Example displaying egress queue-level snapshot for multicast packets for the specific interface

Dell# show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 0/0 queue mcast 3
Unit 1 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 0/0)
Q# TYPE     Q#     TOTAL BUFFERED CELLS
---------------------------------------
MCAST       3      0

Dell# show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 0/0 queue mcast all
Example displaying ingress priority-group level snapshot for the specific interface:

```
Dell#show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 1/1 priority-group 7

Unit 1 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 1/1)
---------------------------------------
PG#     SHARED CELLS     HEADROOM CELLS
---------------------------------------
7       0                0

Dell#show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 1/1 priority-group all

Unit 1 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 1/1)
---------------------------------------
PG#     SHARED CELLS     HEADROOM CELLS
---------------------------------------
0       0                0
1       0                0
2       0                0
3       0                0
4       0                0
5       0                0
6       0                0
7       0                0

Dell#show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 0/0 priority-group 7

Unit 0 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 0/0)
---------------------------------------
PG#     SHARED CELLS     HEADROOM CELLS
---------------------------------------
7       0                0

Dell#show hardware buffer-stats-snapshot resource interface fortyGigE 0/0 priority-group all

Unit 0 unit: 0 port: 1 (interface Fo 0/0)
---------------------------------------
PG#     SHARED CELLS     HEADROOM CELLS
---------------------------------------
0       0                0
1       0                0
2       0                0
3       0                0
4       0                0
5       0                0
6       0                0
7       0                0
```
**show hardware stack-unit buffer-stats-snapshot (Total Buffer Information)**

View the buffer statistics tracking resource information depending on the type of buffer information, such as device-level details, port-level counters, queue-based snapshots, or priority group-level snapshot in the egress and ingress direction of traffic.

**Syntax**
```
show hardware stack-unit {id} buffer-stats-snapshot unit {id} resource
interface all {priority-group { id | all } | queue { ucast{id | all} | mcast {id | all} | all}
```

**Parameters**
- `stack-unit stack-unit-number` - Unique ID of the stack unit to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to display a collection of data based on the option entered. The range is from 0 to 11.
- `buffer-stats-snapshot unit number` - Display the historical snapshot of buffer statistical values unit Enter the keyword unit along with a port-pipe number. The range is from 0 to 0.
- `buffer-info` - Displays total buffer information for a group, where `x` can be one of the following:
  - All - Displays ingress and egress device, port, and queue snapshots
  - Interface all queue {all} - egress queue-level snapshot for both unicast and multicast packets
  - Interface all queue ucast {id | all} - egress queue-level snapshot for unicast packets only
  - Interface all queue mcast {id | all} - egress queue-level snapshot for multicast packets only
  - Interface all prio-group {id | all} - ingress priority-group level snapshot

**Command Modes**
- EXEC
- EXEC Privilege

**Command History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.8(0.0)</td>
<td>Introduced on the MI/O Aggregator, and FN I/O Aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage Information**
The following information is displayed based on the buffer-info type, such as device-level details, queue-based snapshots, or priority group-level snapshot in the egress and ingress direction of traffic:

- Device-ingress – Displays total buffer accounting usage for the unit.
- Device-egress – Display total buffer usage for the unit, total multicast buffer usage for the unit and also on per-service-pool basis. Counters will be displayed for the 2 service-pools – one for normal traffic and other for DCB traffic.

When the buffer-stats-snapshot is disabled, the following informational message is displayed when you run the show command:
```
%Info: Buffer-stats-snapshot feature is disabled.
```

**Example**
```
Dell#show hardware stack-unit 1 buffer-stats-snapshot unit 3 resource
interface all queue mcast 3
```
show hardware drops

Displays internal drops on the specified interface or for a range of interface.

Syntax

    show hardware drops interface interface
Parameters

interface

Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or slot/port-range or number information:

- For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword TenGigabitEthernet then the slot/port information.
- For a 40-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword fortyGigE then the slot/port information.

drops

Enter the keyword drops to display internal drops.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version Description
9.9(0.0) Introduced on the FN IOM.
9.8(0.0) Introduced on the M I/O Aggregator and the FN I/O Aggregator.

Example displaying internal drops for the specific interface

Dell#show hardware drops interface tengigabitethernet 2/1
Drops in Interface Te 2/1:
--- Ingress Drops ---
Ingress Drops : 0
IBP CBP Full Drops : 0
Port STPnotPwD Drops : 0
IPv4 L3 Discards : 0
Policy Discards : 0
Packets dropped by FP : 0
(L2+L3) Drops : 0
Port bitmap zero Drops : 0
Rx VLAN Drops : 0
--- Ingress MAC counters---
Ingress FCSDrops : 0
Ingress MTUExceeds : 0
--- MMU Drops ---
Ingress MMU Drops : 0
HOL DROPS (TOTAL) : 0
HOL DROPS on COS0 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS1 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS2 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS3 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS4 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS5 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS6 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS7 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS8 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS9 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS10 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS11 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS12 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS13 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS14 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS15 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS16 : 0
HOL DROPS on COS17 : 0
TxFurge CellErr : 0
Aged Drops : 0
--- Egress MAC counters---
Egress FCS Drops : 0
--- Egress FORWARD PROCESSOR Drops ---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 L3UC Aged &amp; Drops</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTL Threshold Drops</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID VLAN CNTR Drops</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2MC Drops</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKT Drops of ANY Conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg MacUnderflow</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX Err PKT Counter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Error counters---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Mac Transmit Errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Opcodes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Mac Receive Errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Message Types

This chapter lists and describes the possible ICMP message type resulting from a ping. The first three columns list the possible symbol or type/code. For example, you would receive a ! or 03 as an echo reply from your ping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>echo reply</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>destination unreachable:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>network unreachable</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>host unreachable</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>protocol unreachable</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>port unreachable</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>fragmentation needed but don’t fragment bit set</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>source route failed</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>destination network unknown</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>destination host unknown</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>source host isolated (obsolete)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>destination network administratively prohibited</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>destination host administratively prohibited</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>network unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>host unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>communication administratively prohibited by filtering</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>host precedence violation</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>precedence cutoff in effect</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>source quench</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>redirect</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>redirect for network</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>redirect for host</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>redirect for type-of-service and network</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>redirect for type-of-service and host</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>echo request</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>router advertisement</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>router solicitation</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Query</td>
<td>Error</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>time-to-live equals 0 during transit</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>time-to-live equals 0 during reassembly</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>parameter problem:</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>required option missing</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>timestamp request</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>timestamp reply</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>information request (obsolete)</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>information reply (obsolete)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>address mask request</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>address mask reply</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>