

# x240 Series

## MULTI-GIGABIT EDGE SWITCHES

x240-10GHXm

x240-10GTXm

x240-26GHXm



## Command Reference for AlliedWare Plus™ Version 5.5.5-2.1

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**Allied Telesis Labs (Ltd)**

**PO Box 8011**

**Christchurch**

**New Zealand**

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# Contents

|                   |                                                        |           |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Preface:</b>   | <b>Acknowledgments.....</b>                            | <b>ii</b> |
| <b>PART 1:</b>    | <b>Setup and Troubleshooting.....</b>                  | <b>36</b> |
| <b>Chapter 1:</b> | <b>CLI Navigation Commands.....</b>                    | <b>37</b> |
|                   | Introduction.....                                      | 38        |
|                   | configure terminal.....                                | 39        |
|                   | disable (Privileged Exec mode).....                    | 40        |
|                   | do.....                                                | 41        |
|                   | enable (Privileged Exec mode).....                     | 42        |
|                   | end.....                                               | 44        |
|                   | exit.....                                              | 45        |
|                   | help.....                                              | 46        |
|                   | logout.....                                            | 47        |
|                   | show history.....                                      | 48        |
| <b>Chapter 2:</b> | <b>Device GUI and Vista Manager EX Commands.....</b>   | <b>49</b> |
|                   | Introduction.....                                      | 50        |
|                   | atmf topology-gui enable.....                          | 51        |
|                   | http check-api-content-type-header.....                | 53        |
|                   | http log webapi-requests.....                          | 54        |
|                   | http port.....                                         | 55        |
|                   | http secure-port.....                                  | 57        |
|                   | http tls-version-minimum.....                          | 59        |
|                   | http trustpoint.....                                   | 60        |
|                   | log event-host.....                                    | 62        |
|                   | service http.....                                      | 63        |
|                   | show http.....                                         | 64        |
| <b>Chapter 3:</b> | <b>File and Configuration Management Commands.....</b> | <b>65</b> |
|                   | Introduction.....                                      | 67        |
|                   | autoboot enable.....                                   | 69        |
|                   | boot config-file.....                                  | 70        |
|                   | boot config-file backup.....                           | 72        |
|                   | boot system.....                                       | 73        |

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| boot system backup.....                | 75  |
| cd.....                                | 76  |
| copy (filename).....                   | 77  |
| copy debug.....                        | 79  |
| copy running-config.....               | 80  |
| copy startup-config.....               | 81  |
| copy zmodem.....                       | 82  |
| create autoboot.....                   | 83  |
| crypto verify.....                     | 84  |
| crypto verify bootrom.....             | 86  |
| crypto verify signed.....              | 88  |
| delete.....                            | 90  |
| delete debug.....                      | 91  |
| delete stack-wide force.....           | 92  |
| dir.....                               | 93  |
| dir stack-wide.....                    | 95  |
| edit.....                              | 97  |
| erase factory-default.....             | 99  |
| erase startup-config.....              | 100 |
| ip tftp source-interface.....          | 101 |
| ipv6 tftp source-interface.....        | 102 |
| mkdir.....                             | 103 |
| move.....                              | 104 |
| move debug.....                        | 105 |
| pwd.....                               | 106 |
| rmdir.....                             | 107 |
| show autoboot.....                     | 108 |
| show boot.....                         | 109 |
| show hash.....                         | 111 |
| show file.....                         | 112 |
| show file systems.....                 | 113 |
| show running-config.....               | 116 |
| show running-config interface.....     | 120 |
| show running-config unencrypted.....   | 123 |
| show startup-config.....               | 124 |
| show version.....                      | 125 |
| strict-user-process-control.....       | 126 |
| strict-user-process-control force..... | 127 |
| unmount.....                           | 128 |
| write file.....                        | 129 |
| write memory.....                      | 130 |
| write terminal.....                    | 131 |

## **Chapter 4: User Access Commands.....132**

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                                   | 134 |
| aaa authentication enable default local.....        | 135 |
| aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time..... | 136 |
| aaa local authentication attempts max-fail.....     | 137 |
| aaa login fail-delay.....                           | 139 |
| clear aaa local user lockout.....                   | 140 |
| clear line console.....                             | 141 |
| clear line vty.....                                 | 142 |
| enable password.....                                | 143 |
| enable secret (deprecated).....                     | 145 |
| exec-timeout.....                                   | 146 |
| flowcontrol hardware (asyn/console).....            | 148 |



|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| length (asyn).....                          | 150 |
| line.....                                   | 152 |
| privilege level.....                        | 154 |
| security-password history.....              | 155 |
| security-password forced-change.....        | 156 |
| security-password lifetime.....             | 157 |
| security-password min-lifetime-enforce..... | 158 |
| security-password minimum-categories.....   | 160 |
| security-password minimum-length.....       | 162 |
| security-password reject-expired-pwd.....   | 163 |
| security-password warning.....              | 165 |
| service advanced-vty.....                   | 166 |
| service password-encryption.....            | 167 |
| service telnet.....                         | 168 |
| service terminal-length (deleted).....      | 169 |
| show aaa local user locked.....             | 170 |
| show privilege.....                         | 172 |
| show security-password configuration.....   | 173 |
| show security-password user.....            | 174 |
| show telnet.....                            | 175 |
| show users.....                             | 176 |
| strict-user-process-control.....            | 177 |
| strict-user-process-control force.....      | 178 |
| telnet.....                                 | 179 |
| telnet server.....                          | 180 |
| terminal length.....                        | 181 |
| terminal resize.....                        | 182 |
| username.....                               | 183 |

## **Chapter 5: Feature Licensing Commands..... 187**

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....              | 188 |
| license.....                   | 189 |
| show license.....              | 191 |
| show license brief.....        | 193 |
| show license brief member..... | 195 |
| show license member.....       | 197 |

## **Chapter 6: System Configuration and Monitoring Commands..... 199**

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                    | 201 |
| banner display external-manager..... | 202 |
| banner exec.....                     | 203 |
| banner external-manager.....         | 205 |
| banner login (system).....           | 207 |
| banner motd.....                     | 208 |
| clock set.....                       | 210 |
| clock summer-time date.....          | 211 |
| clock summer-time recurring.....     | 213 |
| clock timezone.....                  | 216 |
| crypto secure-mode.....              | 217 |
| debug core-file.....                 | 218 |
| ecofriendly button enable.....       | 219 |
| ecofriendly led.....                 | 220 |
| ecofriendly lpi.....                 | 221 |
| findme.....                          | 223 |
| findme trigger.....                  | 225 |

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| hostname.....                         | 226 |
| low-memory restart.....               | 228 |
| max-fib-routes.....                   | 229 |
| max-static-routes.....                | 230 |
| no debug all.....                     | 231 |
| reboot.....                           | 233 |
| reload.....                           | 234 |
| show banner external-manager.....     | 235 |
| show clock.....                       | 236 |
| show cpu.....                         | 238 |
| show cpu history.....                 | 241 |
| show debugging.....                   | 243 |
| show ecofriendly.....                 | 244 |
| show interface memory.....            | 246 |
| show memory.....                      | 248 |
| show memory allocations.....          | 250 |
| show memory history.....              | 252 |
| show memory pools.....                | 254 |
| show memory shared.....               | 255 |
| show process.....                     | 256 |
| show reboot history.....              | 259 |
| show router-id.....                   | 260 |
| show secure-mode.....                 | 261 |
| show system.....                      | 262 |
| show system environment.....          | 263 |
| show system environment counters..... | 264 |
| show system interrupts.....           | 266 |
| show system mac.....                  | 267 |
| show system serialnumber.....         | 269 |
| show tech-support.....                | 270 |
| speed (asyn).....                     | 273 |
| terminal monitor.....                 | 275 |
| undebg all.....                       | 276 |

## **Chapter 7: Pluggables and Cabling Commands.....277**

|                                           |     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                         | 278 |
| clear fiber-monitoring interface.....     | 279 |
| clear test cable-diagnostics tdr.....     | 280 |
| debug fiber-monitoring.....               | 281 |
| fiber-monitoring action.....              | 283 |
| fiber-monitoring baseline.....            | 285 |
| fiber-monitoring enable.....              | 287 |
| fiber-monitoring interval.....            | 288 |
| fiber-monitoring sensitivity.....         | 289 |
| show system fiber-monitoring.....         | 291 |
| show system pluggable.....                | 294 |
| show system pluggable detail.....         | 296 |
| show system pluggable diagnostics.....    | 301 |
| show test cable-diagnostics tdr.....      | 304 |
| test cable-diagnostics tdr interface..... | 305 |

## **Chapter 8: Connectivity Fault Management Commands..... 306**

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Introduction..... | 307 |
| cc interval.....  | 308 |
| cc multicast..... | 310 |

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| cc unicast.....                                      | 312 |
| clear (MEP Attribute).....                           | 313 |
| clear ethernet cfm errorlog.....                     | 314 |
| clear mep counter.....                               | 315 |
| ethernet cfm domain-name.....                        | 316 |
| ethernet cfm mep.....                                | 320 |
| mep (FNG attributes).....                            | 323 |
| mep active.....                                      | 325 |
| mep ccm-ltm-priority.....                            | 327 |
| mep crosscheck.....                                  | 329 |
| service ma-name.....                                 | 332 |
| show ethernet cfm details.....                       | 336 |
| show ethernet cfm domain.....                        | 340 |
| show ethernet cfm errorlog.....                      | 343 |
| show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep.....  | 346 |
| show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep..... | 351 |
| show ethernet cfm service.....                       | 355 |
| show mep-alarm status.....                           | 358 |

## **Chapter 9: Logging Commands.....360**

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....          | 362 |
| clear exception log.....   | 363 |
| clear log.....             | 364 |
| clear log buffered.....    | 365 |
| clear log external.....    | 366 |
| clear log permanent.....   | 367 |
| copy buffered-log.....     | 368 |
| copy permanent-log.....    | 369 |
| default log buffered.....  | 370 |
| default log console.....   | 371 |
| default log email.....     | 372 |
| default log external.....  | 373 |
| default log host.....      | 374 |
| default log monitor.....   | 375 |
| default log permanent..... | 376 |
| log buffered.....          | 377 |
| log buffered (filter)..... | 378 |
| log buffered exclude.....  | 383 |
| log buffered size.....     | 387 |
| log console.....           | 388 |
| log console (filter).....  | 389 |
| log console exclude.....   | 394 |
| log email.....             | 398 |
| log email (filter).....    | 399 |
| log email exclude.....     | 404 |
| log email time.....        | 408 |
| log external.....          | 410 |
| log external (filter)..... | 412 |
| log external exclude.....  | 417 |
| log external rotate.....   | 422 |
| log external size.....     | 424 |
| log facility.....          | 425 |
| log host.....              | 427 |
| log host (filter).....     | 429 |
| log host exclude.....      | 434 |
| log host source.....       | 439 |

|                                                                      |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| log host startup-delay.....                                          | 440        |
| log host time.....                                                   | 442        |
| log monitor (filter).....                                            | 444        |
| log monitor exclude.....                                             | 449        |
| log permanent.....                                                   | 453        |
| log permanent (filter).....                                          | 454        |
| log permanent exclude.....                                           | 459        |
| log permanent size.....                                              | 463        |
| log-rate-limit nsm.....                                              | 464        |
| log trustpoint.....                                                  | 466        |
| show counter log.....                                                | 468        |
| show exception log.....                                              | 470        |
| show log.....                                                        | 471        |
| show log config.....                                                 | 473        |
| show log external.....                                               | 476        |
| show log permanent.....                                              | 477        |
| show running-config log.....                                         | 479        |
| unmount.....                                                         | 480        |
| <b>Chapter 10: Scripting Commands.....</b>                           | <b>481</b> |
| Introduction.....                                                    | 482        |
| activate.....                                                        | 483        |
| echo.....                                                            | 485        |
| wait.....                                                            | 486        |
| <b>Chapter 11: Interface Commands.....</b>                           | <b>487</b> |
| Introduction.....                                                    | 488        |
| description (interface).....                                         | 489        |
| interface (to configure).....                                        | 490        |
| mtu.....                                                             | 492        |
| platform jumboframe.....                                             | 494        |
| service statistics interfaces counter.....                           | 495        |
| show interface.....                                                  | 496        |
| show interface brief.....                                            | 499        |
| show interface memory.....                                           | 500        |
| show interface status.....                                           | 502        |
| shutdown.....                                                        | 505        |
| <b>Chapter 12: Port Mirroring and Remote Mirroring Commands.....</b> | <b>506</b> |
| Introduction.....                                                    | 507        |
| mirror interface.....                                                | 508        |
| remote-mirror interface.....                                         | 511        |
| show mirror.....                                                     | 514        |
| show mirror interface.....                                           | 515        |
| show remote-mirror.....                                              | 516        |
| switchport remote-mirror-egress.....                                 | 519        |
| vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan.....                                    | 520        |
| <b>PART 2: Interfaces and Layer 2.....</b>                           | <b>522</b> |
| <b>Chapter 13: Switching Commands.....</b>                           | <b>523</b> |
| Introduction.....                                                    | 525        |
| clear loop-protection action.....                                    | 526        |

|                                                            |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| clear loop-protection counters.....                        | 527 |
| clear mac address-table dynamic.....                       | 528 |
| clear mac address-table static.....                        | 530 |
| clear port counter.....                                    | 531 |
| clear port-security intrusion.....                         | 532 |
| debug loopprot.....                                        | 535 |
| debug platform packet.....                                 | 536 |
| duplex.....                                                | 538 |
| linkflap action.....                                       | 540 |
| linkflap enable-stable-time.....                           | 541 |
| loop-protection loop-detect.....                           | 542 |
| loop-protection action.....                                | 544 |
| loop-protection action-delay-time.....                     | 546 |
| loop-protection timeout.....                               | 547 |
| mac address-table acquire.....                             | 548 |
| mac address-table ageing-time.....                         | 549 |
| mac address-table logging.....                             | 550 |
| mac address-table static.....                              | 551 |
| mac address-table thrash-limit.....                        | 552 |
| platform control-plane-prioritization rate.....            | 553 |
| platform jumboframe.....                                   | 555 |
| platform l2mc-overlap.....                                 | 556 |
| platform l2mc-table mode.....                              | 557 |
| platform load-balancing.....                               | 560 |
| platform multicast-address-mismatch-action.....            | 562 |
| platform multicast-ratelimit.....                          | 564 |
| platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding.....                       | 565 |
| platform vlan-stacking-tpid.....                           | 567 |
| polarity.....                                              | 568 |
| show debugging loopprot.....                               | 569 |
| show debugging platform packet.....                        | 570 |
| show flowcontrol interface.....                            | 571 |
| show interface err-disabled.....                           | 572 |
| show interface switchport.....                             | 574 |
| show loop-protection.....                                  | 575 |
| show mac address-table.....                                | 577 |
| show mac address-table thrash-limit.....                   | 579 |
| show platform.....                                         | 580 |
| show platform classifier statistics utilization brief..... | 583 |
| show platform port.....                                    | 587 |
| show port-security interface.....                          | 589 |
| show port-security intrusion.....                          | 590 |
| show storm-control.....                                    | 591 |
| speed.....                                                 | 592 |
| storm-control level.....                                   | 596 |
| switchport block unicast-flooding.....                     | 598 |
| switchport port-security.....                              | 600 |
| switchport port-security aging.....                        | 602 |
| switchport port-security maximum.....                      | 604 |
| switchport port-security violation.....                    | 606 |
| thrash-limiting.....                                       | 608 |
| undebg loopprot.....                                       | 610 |
| undebg platform packet.....                                | 611 |

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Chapter 14: VLAN Commands.....</b> | <b>612</b> |
| Introduction.....                     | 614        |

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| debug private-vlan ufo.....                         | 615 |
| platform vlan-stacking-tpid.....                    | 616 |
| port-vlan-forwarding-priority.....                  | 617 |
| private-vlan.....                                   | 620 |
| private-vlan association.....                       | 622 |
| private-vlan ufo trap.....                          | 623 |
| show debugging private-vlan.....                    | 624 |
| show interface switchport vlan translation.....     | 625 |
| show port-vlan-forwarding-priority.....             | 627 |
| show vlan.....                                      | 628 |
| show vlan access-map.....                           | 629 |
| show vlan filter.....                               | 630 |
| show vlan private-vlan.....                         | 631 |
| show vlan private-vlan ufo.....                     | 632 |
| switchport access vlan.....                         | 634 |
| switchport mode access.....                         | 635 |
| switchport mode private-vlan.....                   | 636 |
| switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous..... | 637 |
| switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary.....   | 639 |
| switchport mode private-vlan ufo.....               | 641 |
| switchport mode trunk.....                          | 643 |
| switchport private-vlan host-association.....       | 644 |
| switchport private-vlan mapping.....                | 645 |
| switchport trunk allowed vlan.....                  | 646 |
| switchport trunk native vlan.....                   | 649 |
| switchport vlan translation.....                    | 651 |
| switchport vlan translation default drop.....       | 653 |
| switchport vlan-stacking (double-tagging).....      | 654 |
| switchport voice dscp.....                          | 656 |
| switchport voice vlan.....                          | 657 |
| switchport voice vlan priority.....                 | 660 |
| vlan.....                                           | 661 |
| vlan access-map.....                                | 663 |
| vlan database.....                                  | 664 |
| vlan filter.....                                    | 665 |
| vlan mode stack-local-vlan.....                     | 667 |
| vlan mode transmit-local-vlan.....                  | 669 |

## **Chapter 15: Spanning Tree Commands.....670**

|                                                             |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                                           | 672 |
| clear spanning-tree statistics.....                         | 673 |
| clear spanning-tree detected protocols (RSTP and MSTP)..... | 674 |
| debug mstp (RSTP and STP).....                              | 675 |
| instance priority (MSTP).....                               | 679 |
| instance vlan (MSTP).....                                   | 681 |
| region (MSTP).....                                          | 683 |
| revision (MSTP).....                                        | 684 |
| show debugging mstp.....                                    | 685 |
| show spanning-tree.....                                     | 686 |
| show spanning-tree brief.....                               | 689 |
| show spanning-tree mst.....                                 | 690 |
| show spanning-tree mst config.....                          | 691 |
| show spanning-tree mst detail.....                          | 692 |
| show spanning-tree mst detail interface.....                | 694 |
| show spanning-tree mst instance.....                        | 696 |
| show spanning-tree mst instance interface.....              | 697 |

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| show spanning-tree mst interface.....                 | 698 |
| show spanning-tree statistics.....                    | 699 |
| show spanning-tree statistics instance.....           | 701 |
| show spanning-tree statistics instance interface..... | 702 |
| show spanning-tree statistics interface.....          | 704 |
| show spanning-tree vlan range-index.....              | 707 |
| spanning-tree autoedge (RSTP and MSTP).....           | 708 |
| spanning-tree bpdu.....                               | 709 |
| spanning-tree cisco-interoperability (MSTP).....      | 711 |
| spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP).....           | 712 |
| spanning-tree enable.....                             | 713 |
| spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable.....          | 715 |
| spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval.....        | 716 |
| spanning-tree force-version.....                      | 717 |
| spanning-tree forward-time.....                       | 718 |
| spanning-tree guard root.....                         | 720 |
| spanning-tree hello-time.....                         | 721 |
| spanning-tree link-type.....                          | 722 |
| spanning-tree max-age.....                            | 723 |
| spanning-tree max-hops (MSTP).....                    | 724 |
| spanning-tree mode.....                               | 725 |
| spanning-tree mst configuration.....                  | 726 |
| spanning-tree mst instance.....                       | 727 |
| spanning-tree mst instance path-cost.....             | 729 |
| spanning-tree mst instance priority.....              | 731 |
| spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role.....       | 733 |
| spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn.....        | 735 |
| spanning-tree path-cost.....                          | 737 |
| spanning-tree portfast (STP).....                     | 738 |
| spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter.....               | 740 |
| spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard.....                | 742 |
| spanning-tree priority (bridge priority).....         | 744 |
| spanning-tree priority (port priority).....           | 745 |
| spanning-tree restricted-role.....                    | 746 |
| spanning-tree restricted-tcn.....                     | 747 |
| spanning-tree transmit-holdcount.....                 | 748 |
| undebg mstp.....                                      | 749 |

## **Chapter 16: Link Aggregation Commands..... 750**

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                    | 751 |
| channel-group.....                   | 752 |
| clear lacp counters.....             | 754 |
| debug lacp.....                      | 755 |
| lacp global-passive-mode enable..... | 756 |
| lacp port-priority.....              | 757 |
| lacp system-priority.....            | 758 |
| lacp timeout.....                    | 759 |
| platform load-balancing.....         | 761 |
| show debugging lacp.....             | 763 |
| show diagnostic channel-group.....   | 764 |
| show etherchannel.....               | 766 |
| show etherchannel detail.....        | 768 |
| show etherchannel summary.....       | 769 |
| show lacp sys-id.....                | 770 |
| show lacp-counter.....               | 771 |
| show port etherchannel.....          | 772 |

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| show static-channel-group..... | 773 |
| static-channel-group.....      | 774 |
| undebg lacp.....               | 776 |

## **Chapter 17: Power over Ethernet Commands..... 777**

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                          | 778 |
| clear power-inline counters interface..... | 779 |
| debug power-inline.....                    | 780 |
| power-inline allow-legacy.....             | 782 |
| power-inline autotclass.....               | 783 |
| power-inline description.....              | 785 |
| power-inline enable.....                   | 787 |
| power-inline hanp.....                     | 788 |
| power-inline max.....                      | 789 |
| power-inline pair max.....                 | 791 |
| power-inline priority.....                 | 792 |
| power-inline usage-threshold.....          | 794 |
| service power-inline.....                  | 795 |
| show debugging power-inline.....           | 796 |
| show power-inline.....                     | 797 |
| show power-inline counters.....            | 801 |
| show power-inline interface.....           | 804 |
| show power-inline interface detail.....    | 807 |

## **PART 3: Layer 3 Switching..... 810**

## **Chapter 18: IP Addressing and Protocol Commands..... 811**

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                            | 813 |
| arp-aging-timeout.....                       | 814 |
| arp-mac-disparity.....                       | 815 |
| arp.....                                     | 818 |
| arp log.....                                 | 820 |
| arp opportunistic-nd.....                    | 824 |
| arp-loose-check.....                         | 825 |
| arp-reply-bc-dmac.....                       | 827 |
| clear arp-cache.....                         | 828 |
| debug ip packet interface.....               | 829 |
| debug ip irdp.....                           | 832 |
| ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)..... | 834 |
| ip forwarding.....                           | 836 |
| ip gratuitous-arp-link.....                  | 837 |
| ip irdp.....                                 | 839 |
| ip icmp error-interval.....                  | 840 |
| ip icmp-timestamp.....                       | 841 |
| ip irdp address preference.....              | 842 |
| ip irdp broadcast.....                       | 843 |
| ip irdp holdtime.....                        | 844 |
| ip irdp lifetime.....                        | 845 |
| ip irdp maxadvertinterval.....               | 846 |
| ip irdp minadvertinterval.....               | 848 |
| ip irdp multicast.....                       | 850 |
| ip irdp preference.....                      | 851 |
| ip redirects.....                            | 853 |
| ip tcp synack-retries.....                   | 854 |
| ip tcp-timestamp.....                        | 855 |



|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| ip unreachable.....                             | 856 |
| ping.....                                       | 859 |
| platform multicast-address-mismatch-action..... | 860 |
| router ip irdp.....                             | 862 |
| show arp.....                                   | 863 |
| show debugging ip packet.....                   | 865 |
| show ip flooding-nextthops.....                 | 867 |
| show ip forwarding.....                         | 868 |
| show ip interface.....                          | 869 |
| show ip irdp.....                               | 870 |
| show ip irdp interface.....                     | 871 |
| show ip sockets.....                            | 874 |
| show ip traffic.....                            | 878 |
| tcpdump.....                                    | 880 |
| tracert.....                                    | 881 |
| undebg ip packet interface.....                 | 882 |
| undebg ip irdp.....                             | 883 |

## **Chapter 19: Domain Name Service (DNS) Commands.....884**

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                   | 885 |
| ip dns forwarding domain-list.....  | 886 |
| ip domain-list.....                 | 887 |
| ip domain-lookup.....               | 888 |
| ip domain-name.....                 | 889 |
| ip name-server.....                 | 890 |
| ip name-server preferred-order..... | 892 |
| show hosts.....                     | 893 |
| show ip domain-list.....            | 894 |
| show ip domain-name.....            | 895 |
| show ip name-server.....            | 896 |

## **Chapter 20: IPv6 Commands..... 897**

|                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                            | 899 |
| clear ipv6 neighbors.....                    | 900 |
| ipv6 address.....                            | 901 |
| ipv6 address autoconfig.....                 | 903 |
| ipv6 address suffix.....                     | 905 |
| ipv6 enable.....                             | 906 |
| ipv6 eui64-linklocal.....                    | 908 |
| ipv6 forwarding.....                         | 909 |
| ipv6 icmp error-interval.....                | 910 |
| ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet..... | 911 |
| ipv6 nd accept-ra-default-routes.....        | 912 |
| ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo.....                 | 913 |
| ipv6 nd current-hoplimit.....                | 914 |
| ipv6 nd dns search-list.....                 | 915 |
| ipv6 nd dns-server.....                      | 916 |
| ipv6 nd managed-config-flag.....             | 917 |
| ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval.....             | 918 |
| ipv6 nd other-config-flag.....               | 919 |
| ipv6 nd prefix.....                          | 920 |
| ipv6 nd ra-interval.....                     | 923 |
| ipv6 nd ra-lifetime.....                     | 924 |
| ipv6 nd rguard.....                          | 925 |
| ipv6 nd reachable-time.....                  | 927 |

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| ipv6 nd retransmission-time..... | 928 |
| ipv6 nd route-information.....   | 929 |
| ipv6 nd router-preference.....   | 931 |
| ipv6 nd suppress-ra.....         | 932 |
| ipv6 neighbor.....               | 933 |
| ipv6 opportunistic-nd.....       | 934 |
| ipv6 route.....                  | 935 |
| ipv6 unreachable.....            | 937 |
| optimistic-nd.....               | 939 |
| ping ipv6.....                   | 940 |
| show ipv6 forwarding.....        | 942 |
| show ipv6 interface.....         | 943 |
| show ipv6 neighbors.....         | 944 |
| show ipv6 route.....             | 945 |
| show ipv6 route summary.....     | 947 |
| traceroute ipv6.....             | 948 |

## **Chapter 21: Routing Commands..... 949**

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....            | 950 |
| ip route.....                | 951 |
| ipv6 route.....              | 953 |
| max-fib-routes.....          | 955 |
| max-static-routes.....       | 956 |
| maximum-paths.....           | 957 |
| show ip route.....           | 958 |
| show ip route database.....  | 960 |
| show ip route summary.....   | 961 |
| show ipv6 route.....         | 962 |
| show ipv6 route summary..... | 964 |

## **Chapter 22: RIP Commands..... 965**

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction.....                        | 967 |
| accept-lifetime.....                     | 968 |
| alliedware-behavior.....                 | 970 |
| cisco-metric-behavior (RIP).....         | 972 |
| clear ip rip route.....                  | 973 |
| debug rip.....                           | 974 |
| default-information originate (RIP)..... | 975 |
| default-metric (RIP).....                | 976 |
| distance (RIP).....                      | 977 |
| distribute-list (RIP).....               | 978 |
| fullupdate (RIP).....                    | 980 |
| ip summary-address rip.....              | 981 |
| ip rip authentication key-chain.....     | 983 |
| ip rip authentication mode.....          | 985 |
| ip rip authentication string.....        | 987 |
| ip rip receive-packet.....               | 989 |
| ip rip receive version.....              | 990 |
| ip rip send-packet.....                  | 991 |
| ip rip send version.....                 | 992 |
| ip rip send version 1-compatible.....    | 994 |
| ip rip split-horizon.....                | 996 |
| key.....                                 | 997 |
| key chain.....                           | 998 |
| key-string.....                          | 999 |

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| maximum-prefix.....           | 1000 |
| neighbor (RIP).....           | 1001 |
| network (RIP).....            | 1002 |
| offset-list (RIP).....        | 1003 |
| passive-interface (RIP).....  | 1004 |
| recv-buffer-size (RIP).....   | 1005 |
| redistribute (RIP).....       | 1006 |
| restart rip graceful.....     | 1007 |
| rip restart grace-period..... | 1008 |
| route (RIP).....              | 1009 |
| router rip.....               | 1010 |
| send-lifetime.....            | 1011 |
| service rip.....              | 1013 |
| show debugging rip.....       | 1014 |
| show ip protocols rip.....    | 1015 |
| show ip rip.....              | 1016 |
| show ip rip database.....     | 1017 |
| show ip rip interface.....    | 1018 |
| timers (RIP).....             | 1019 |
| undebg rip.....               | 1021 |
| version (RIP).....            | 1022 |

## **Chapter 23: Link Health Monitoring for Switches Commands..... 1023**

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                     | 1024 |
| consecutive probe loss.....           | 1025 |
| debug linkmon.....                    | 1027 |
| destination (linkmon-probe).....      | 1029 |
| dscp (linkmon-probe).....             | 1030 |
| egress interface (linkmon-probe)..... | 1031 |
| enable (linkmon-probe).....           | 1032 |
| interval (linkmon-probe).....         | 1033 |
| ip-version (linkmon-probe).....       | 1034 |
| jitter.....                           | 1035 |
| latency.....                          | 1037 |
| linkmon probe.....                    | 1039 |
| linkmon probe-history.....            | 1041 |
| linkmon profile.....                  | 1043 |
| sample-size (linkmon-probe).....      | 1044 |
| service linkmon.....                  | 1045 |
| show linkmon probe.....               | 1046 |
| show linkmon probe-history.....       | 1049 |
| show linkmon trigger.....             | 1052 |
| size (linkmon-probe).....             | 1055 |
| source (linkmon-probe).....           | 1056 |
| url (linkmon-probe).....              | 1057 |

## **PART 4: Multicast Applications..... 1058**

## **Chapter 24: IGMP and IGMP Snooping Commands.....1059**

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....            | 1061 |
| clear ip igmp.....           | 1062 |
| clear ip igmp group.....     | 1063 |
| clear ip igmp interface..... | 1064 |
| debug igmp.....              | 1065 |
| ip igmp.....                 | 1066 |

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| ip igmp access-group.....                 | 1067 |
| ip igmp flood-group.....                  | 1068 |
| ip igmp flood specific-query.....         | 1070 |
| ip igmp immediate-leave.....              | 1071 |
| ip igmp last-member-query-count.....      | 1072 |
| ip igmp last-member-query-interval.....   | 1073 |
| ip igmp limit.....                        | 1074 |
| ip igmp maximum-groups.....               | 1076 |
| ip igmp querier-timeout.....              | 1078 |
| ip igmp query-holdtime.....               | 1079 |
| ip igmp query-interval.....               | 1081 |
| ip igmp query-max-response-time.....      | 1083 |
| ip igmp ra-option.....                    | 1085 |
| ip igmp robustness-variable.....          | 1086 |
| ip igmp snooping.....                     | 1087 |
| ip igmp snooping fast-leave.....          | 1088 |
| ip igmp snooping mrouter.....             | 1089 |
| ip igmp snooping querier.....             | 1090 |
| ip igmp snooping report-suppression.....  | 1091 |
| ip igmp snooping routermode.....          | 1092 |
| ip igmp snooping source-timeout.....      | 1094 |
| ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit.....   | 1095 |
| ip igmp source-address-check.....         | 1098 |
| ip igmp static-group.....                 | 1099 |
| ip igmp startup-query-count.....          | 1101 |
| ip igmp startup-query-interval.....       | 1102 |
| ip igmp trusted.....                      | 1103 |
| ip igmp version.....                      | 1104 |
| show debugging igmp.....                  | 1105 |
| show ip igmp groups.....                  | 1106 |
| show ip igmp interface.....               | 1108 |
| show ip igmp snooping mrouter.....        | 1110 |
| show ip igmp snooping routermode.....     | 1111 |
| show ip igmp snooping source-timeout..... | 1112 |
| show ip igmp snooping statistics.....     | 1113 |
| undebg igmp.....                          | 1115 |

## **Chapter 25: MLD Snooping Commands..... 1116**

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                         | 1117 |
| clear ipv6 mld.....                       | 1118 |
| clear ipv6 mld group.....                 | 1119 |
| clear ipv6 mld interface.....             | 1120 |
| debug mld.....                            | 1121 |
| ipv6 mld immediate-leave.....             | 1122 |
| ipv6 mld limit.....                       | 1123 |
| ipv6 mld snooping.....                    | 1125 |
| ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave.....         | 1127 |
| ipv6 mld snooping mrouter.....            | 1128 |
| ipv6 mld snooping querier.....            | 1130 |
| ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression..... | 1131 |
| ipv6 mld static-group.....                | 1133 |
| show debugging mld.....                   | 1135 |
| show ipv6 mld groups.....                 | 1136 |
| show ipv6 mld interface.....              | 1138 |
| show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter.....       | 1139 |
| show ipv6 mld snooping statistics.....    | 1140 |

**PART 5: Access and Security.....1141**

**Chapter 26: IPv4 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) Commands..... 1142**

|                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                          | 1143 |
| access-group.....                                          | 1146 |
| access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP).....          | 1149 |
| access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets).....    | 1154 |
| access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols).....  | 1158 |
| access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)..... | 1164 |
| access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP).....    | 1168 |
| access-list hardware (named hardware ACL).....             | 1173 |
| access-list hardware-deny-log.....                         | 1175 |
| acl-group ip address.....                                  | 1179 |
| acl-group ip port.....                                     | 1180 |
| (acl-group ip port range).....                             | 1181 |
| clear access-list counters.....                            | 1183 |
| commit (IPv4).....                                         | 1184 |
| ip (ip-host-group).....                                    | 1185 |
| (named hardware ACL entry for ICMP).....                   | 1187 |
| (named hardware ACL entry for IP packets).....             | 1193 |
| (named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols).....           | 1199 |
| (named hardware ACL entry for MAC addresses).....          | 1206 |
| (named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP).....             | 1210 |
| show access-group.....                                     | 1215 |
| show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs).....                 | 1216 |
| show access-list counters.....                             | 1218 |
| show acl-group ip address.....                             | 1220 |
| show acl-group ip port.....                                | 1221 |
| show interface access-group.....                           | 1222 |

**Chapter 27: IPv4 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands.....1224**

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                              | 1225 |
| access-list extended (named).....              | 1227 |
| access-list (extended numbered).....           | 1236 |
| (access-list extended ICMP filter).....        | 1239 |
| (access-list extended IP filter).....          | 1242 |
| (access-list extended IP protocol filter)..... | 1246 |
| (access-list extended TCP UDP filter).....     | 1251 |
| access-list standard (named).....              | 1255 |
| access-list (standard numbered).....           | 1257 |
| (access-list standard named filter).....       | 1259 |
| (access-list standard numbered filter).....    | 1261 |
| dos.....                                       | 1263 |
| maximum-access-list (deleted).....             | 1267 |
| show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs).....     | 1268 |
| show dos interface.....                        | 1270 |
| show ip access-list.....                       | 1273 |
| vty access-class (numbered).....               | 1274 |

**Chapter 28: IPv6 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) Commands..... 1275**

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                  | 1276 |
| access-list hardware-deny-log..... | 1278 |
| acl-group ipv6 address.....        | 1282 |

|                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| clear access-list counters.....                   | 1283 |
| commit (IPv6).....                                | 1284 |
| ipv6 (ipv6-host-group).....                       | 1285 |
| ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL).....   | 1287 |
| ipv6 traffic-filter.....                          | 1289 |
| (named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry).....        | 1291 |
| (named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)..... | 1297 |
| (named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)..... | 1302 |
| (named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry).....  | 1309 |
| show access-list counters.....                    | 1315 |
| show acl-group ipv6 address.....                  | 1317 |
| show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs).....   | 1318 |

## **Chapter 29: IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands..... 1319**

|                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                               | 1320 |
| ipv6 access-list standard (named).....          | 1321 |
| (ipv6 access-list standard filter).....         | 1323 |
| show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Software ACLs)..... | 1325 |
| vtv ipv6 access-class (named).....              | 1327 |

## **Chapter 30: QoS Commands..... 1328**

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                             | 1330 |
| class.....                                    | 1331 |
| class-map.....                                | 1332 |
| clear mls qos interface policer-counters..... | 1333 |
| clear mls qos interface queue-counters.....   | 1334 |
| default-action.....                           | 1335 |
| description (QoS policy-map).....             | 1337 |
| egress-rate-limit.....                        | 1338 |
| egress-rate-limit overhead.....               | 1339 |
| match access-group.....                       | 1340 |
| match cos.....                                | 1342 |
| match dscp.....                               | 1343 |
| match eth-format protocol.....                | 1344 |
| match inner-cos.....                          | 1349 |
| match inner-tpid.....                         | 1350 |
| match inner-vlan.....                         | 1351 |
| match ip-precedence.....                      | 1352 |
| match mac-type.....                           | 1353 |
| match tcp-flags.....                          | 1354 |
| match tpid.....                               | 1355 |
| match vlan.....                               | 1356 |
| mls qos aggregate-police action.....          | 1357 |
| mls qos aggregate-police counters.....        | 1359 |
| mls qos cos.....                              | 1360 |
| mls qos enable.....                           | 1361 |
| mls qos map cos-queue.....                    | 1362 |
| mls qos map premark-dscp.....                 | 1363 |
| mls qos queue.....                            | 1366 |
| mls qos queue name.....                       | 1367 |
| mls qos scheduler-set.....                    | 1368 |
| mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue.....     | 1369 |
| mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group.....    | 1370 |
| no police.....                                | 1372 |
| police-aggregate.....                         | 1373 |

|                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| police counters.....                                       | 1374 |
| police single-rate action.....                             | 1375 |
| police twin-rate action.....                               | 1377 |
| policy-map.....                                            | 1379 |
| service-policy input.....                                  | 1380 |
| set bandwidth-class.....                                   | 1381 |
| set cos.....                                               | 1384 |
| set dscp.....                                              | 1386 |
| set queue.....                                             | 1388 |
| show class-map.....                                        | 1390 |
| show mls qos.....                                          | 1391 |
| show mls qos aggregate-policer.....                        | 1392 |
| show mls qos interface.....                                | 1393 |
| show mls qos interface policer-counters.....               | 1396 |
| show mls qos interface queue-counters.....                 | 1398 |
| show mls qos interface storm-status.....                   | 1400 |
| show mls qos maps cos-queue.....                           | 1401 |
| show mls qos maps premark-dscp.....                        | 1402 |
| show mls qos scheduler-set.....                            | 1403 |
| show platform classifier statistics utilization brief..... | 1406 |
| show policy-map.....                                       | 1410 |
| storm-action.....                                          | 1411 |
| storm-downtime.....                                        | 1413 |
| storm-protection.....                                      | 1414 |
| storm-rate.....                                            | 1415 |
| storm-window.....                                          | 1416 |
| strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit queues.....        | 1417 |
| strict-priority-queue queue-limit.....                     | 1418 |
| trust dscp.....                                            | 1419 |
| wrr-queue disable queues.....                              | 1421 |
| wrr-queue egress-rate-limit queues.....                    | 1422 |
| wrr-queue queue-limit.....                                 | 1423 |

## **Chapter 31: 802.1X Commands..... 1425**

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                    | 1426 |
| dot1x accounting.....                | 1427 |
| dot1x authentication.....            | 1428 |
| debug dot1x.....                     | 1429 |
| dot1x control-direction.....         | 1431 |
| dot1x eap.....                       | 1433 |
| dot1x eapol-version.....             | 1434 |
| dot1x initialize interface.....      | 1435 |
| dot1x initialize supplicant.....     | 1437 |
| dot1x keytransmit.....               | 1438 |
| dot1x max-auth-fail.....             | 1439 |
| dot1x max-reauth-req.....            | 1441 |
| dot1x max-req.....                   | 1443 |
| dot1x port-control.....              | 1445 |
| dot1x timeout tx-period.....         | 1447 |
| show debugging dot1x.....            | 1449 |
| show dot1x.....                      | 1450 |
| show dot1x diagnostics.....          | 1453 |
| show dot1x interface.....            | 1455 |
| show dot1x sessionstatistics.....    | 1457 |
| show dot1x statistics interface..... | 1458 |
| show dot1x supplicant.....           | 1459 |

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| show dot1x supplicant interface..... | 1462 |
| undebg dot1x.....                    | 1464 |

## **Chapter 32: Authentication Commands..... 1465**

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                      | 1468 |
| auth auth-fail vlan.....               | 1469 |
| auth critical.....                     | 1472 |
| auth dynamic-acl enable.....           | 1473 |
| auth dynamic-vlan-creation.....        | 1475 |
| auth guest-vlan.....                   | 1478 |
| auth guest-vlan forward.....           | 1481 |
| auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding.....     | 1483 |
| auth host-mode.....                    | 1484 |
| auth log.....                          | 1487 |
| auth max-supplicant.....               | 1489 |
| auth max-supplicant tagged-vlan.....   | 1491 |
| auth max-supplicant untagged-vlan..... | 1493 |
| auth multi-vlan-session.....           | 1495 |
| auth priority.....                     | 1497 |
| auth profile (global).....             | 1499 |
| auth profile (interface).....          | 1500 |
| auth reauthentication.....             | 1501 |
| auth roaming disconnected.....         | 1502 |
| auth roaming enable.....               | 1504 |
| auth supplicant-ip.....                | 1506 |
| auth supplicant-mac.....               | 1509 |
| auth timeout connect-timeout.....      | 1514 |
| auth timeout quiet-period.....         | 1516 |
| auth timeout reauth-period.....        | 1517 |
| auth timeout server-timeout.....       | 1519 |
| auth timeout supp-timeout.....         | 1521 |
| auth vlan-restriction.....             | 1522 |
| auth two-step enable.....              | 1524 |
| auth two-step order.....               | 1527 |
| auth-mac accounting.....               | 1529 |
| auth-mac authentication.....           | 1530 |
| auth-mac enable.....                   | 1531 |
| auth-mac method.....                   | 1533 |
| auth-mac password.....                 | 1535 |
| auth-mac reauth-relearning.....        | 1537 |
| auth-mac static.....                   | 1538 |
| auth-mac username.....                 | 1539 |
| auth-web accounting.....               | 1540 |
| auth-web authentication.....           | 1541 |
| auth-web enable.....                   | 1542 |
| auth forward.....                      | 1544 |
| auth-web idle-timeout enable.....      | 1548 |
| auth-web idle-timeout timeout.....     | 1549 |
| auth-web max-auth-fail.....            | 1550 |
| auth-web method.....                   | 1552 |
| auth-web-server blocking-mode.....     | 1553 |
| auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress.....    | 1554 |
| auth-web-server dhcp lease.....        | 1556 |
| auth-web-server dhcp-wpad-option.....  | 1557 |
| auth-web-server host-name.....         | 1558 |
| auth-web-server intercept-port.....    | 1559 |



|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICant..... | 1561 |
| auth-web-server ipaddress.....                           | 1562 |
| auth-web-server page language.....                       | 1563 |
| auth-web-server login-url.....                           | 1564 |
| auth-web-server page logo.....                           | 1565 |
| auth-web-server page sub-title.....                      | 1566 |
| auth-web-server page success-message.....                | 1567 |
| auth-web-server page title.....                          | 1568 |
| auth-web-server page welcome-message.....                | 1569 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll enable.....                    | 1570 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll failcount.....                 | 1571 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll interval.....                  | 1572 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh.....      | 1573 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll timeout.....                   | 1574 |
| auth-web-server ping-poll type.....                      | 1575 |
| auth-web-server port.....                                | 1577 |
| auth-web-server redirect-delay-time.....                 | 1578 |
| auth-web-server redirect-url.....                        | 1579 |
| auth-web-server session-keep.....                        | 1580 |
| auth-web-server ssl.....                                 | 1581 |
| auth-web-server ssl intercept-port.....                  | 1582 |
| auth-web-server trustpoint.....                          | 1583 |
| copy proxy-autoconfig-file.....                          | 1585 |
| copy web-auth-https-file.....                            | 1586 |
| description (auth-profile).....                          | 1587 |
| erase proxy-autoconfig-file.....                         | 1588 |
| erase web-auth-https-file.....                           | 1589 |
| show auth.....                                           | 1590 |
| show auth diagnostics.....                               | 1592 |
| show auth interface.....                                 | 1594 |
| show auth sessionstatistics.....                         | 1596 |
| show auth statistics interface.....                      | 1597 |
| show auth supplicant.....                                | 1598 |
| show auth supplicant interface.....                      | 1601 |
| show auth two-step supplicant brief.....                 | 1602 |
| show auth-web-server.....                                | 1604 |
| show auth-web-server page.....                           | 1605 |
| show proxy-autoconfig-file.....                          | 1606 |

## **Chapter 33: AAA Commands..... 1607**

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                    | 1608 |
| aaa accounting auth-mac.....                         | 1609 |
| aaa accounting auth-web.....                         | 1612 |
| aaa accounting commands.....                         | 1615 |
| aaa accounting dot1x.....                            | 1617 |
| aaa accounting login.....                            | 1620 |
| aaa accounting update.....                           | 1624 |
| aaa authentication auth-mac.....                     | 1626 |
| aaa authentication auth-web.....                     | 1628 |
| aaa authentication dot1x.....                        | 1630 |
| aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+..... | 1632 |
| aaa authentication enable default local.....         | 1635 |
| aaa authentication login.....                        | 1636 |
| aaa authorization commands.....                      | 1639 |
| aaa authorization config-commands.....               | 1641 |
| aaa group server.....                                | 1642 |

|                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| aaa local authentication attempts logout-time.....                | 1644 |
| aaa local authentication attempts max-fail.....                   | 1645 |
| aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only..... | 1647 |
| aaa login fail-delay.....                                         | 1648 |
| accounting login.....                                             | 1649 |
| authorization commands.....                                       | 1650 |
| clear aaa local user lockout.....                                 | 1652 |
| debug aaa.....                                                    | 1653 |
| login authentication.....                                         | 1654 |
| proxy-port.....                                                   | 1655 |
| radius-secure-proxy aaa.....                                      | 1656 |
| server (radsecproxy-aaa).....                                     | 1657 |
| server mutual-authentication.....                                 | 1659 |
| server name-check.....                                            | 1660 |
| server trustpoint.....                                            | 1661 |
| show aaa local user locked.....                                   | 1663 |
| show aaa server group.....                                        | 1665 |
| show debugging aaa.....                                           | 1666 |
| show radius server group.....                                     | 1667 |
| undebg aaa.....                                                   | 1669 |

## **Chapter 34: Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Commands.. 1670**

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                    | 1671 |
| authentication (ldap-server).....    | 1672 |
| base-dn.....                         | 1674 |
| bind authenticate root-dn.....       | 1676 |
| deadtime (ldap-server).....          | 1677 |
| debug ldap client.....               | 1678 |
| group-attribute.....                 | 1680 |
| group-dn.....                        | 1681 |
| host (ldap-server).....              | 1682 |
| ldap-server.....                     | 1684 |
| login-attribute.....                 | 1686 |
| port (ldap-server).....              | 1688 |
| retransmit (ldap-server).....        | 1690 |
| search-filter.....                   | 1691 |
| secure cipher (ldap-server).....     | 1693 |
| secure mode (ldap-server).....       | 1695 |
| secure trustpoint (ldap-server)..... | 1697 |
| server (ldap-group).....             | 1698 |
| show ldap server group.....          | 1699 |
| timeout (ldap-server).....           | 1701 |

## **Chapter 35: RADIUS Commands..... 1702**

|                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                | 1703 |
| auth-mac-promiscuous.....                        | 1704 |
| auth radius send nas-identifier.....             | 1705 |
| auth radius send service-type.....               | 1706 |
| clear radius dynamic-authorization counters..... | 1707 |
| deadtime (RADIUS server group).....              | 1708 |
| debug radius.....                                | 1709 |
| ip radius require-message-authenticator.....     | 1710 |
| ip radius source-interface.....                  | 1711 |
| radius dynamic-authorization-client.....         | 1712 |
| radius-server deadtime.....                      | 1714 |

|                                                    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| radius-server host.....                            | 1716 |
| radius-server key.....                             | 1721 |
| radius-server retransmit.....                      | 1723 |
| radius-server timeout.....                         | 1725 |
| server (RADIUS server group).....                  | 1727 |
| show debugging radius.....                         | 1730 |
| show radius.....                                   | 1731 |
| show radius dynamic-authorization counters.....    | 1734 |
| show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous..... | 1736 |
| show radius statistics.....                        | 1737 |
| undebg radius.....                                 | 1738 |

## **Chapter 36: Local RADIUS Server Commands..... 1739**

|                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                             | 1741 |
| attribute (radsrv-grp).....                                   | 1742 |
| authentication.....                                           | 1745 |
| client (radsecproxy-srv).....                                 | 1746 |
| client mutual-authentication.....                             | 1748 |
| client name-check.....                                        | 1749 |
| client trustpoint.....                                        | 1750 |
| clear radius local-server statistics.....                     | 1752 |
| copy fdb-radius-users (to file).....                          | 1753 |
| copy local-radius-user-db (from file).....                    | 1755 |
| copy local-radius-user-db (to file).....                      | 1756 |
| crypto pki enroll local (deleted).....                        | 1757 |
| crypto pki enroll local local-radius-all-users (deleted)..... | 1758 |
| crypto pki enroll local user (deleted).....                   | 1759 |
| crypto pki export local pem (deleted).....                    | 1760 |
| crypto pki export local pkcs12 (deleted).....                 | 1761 |
| crypto pki trustpoint local (deleted).....                    | 1762 |
| debug crypto pki (deleted).....                               | 1763 |
| domain-style.....                                             | 1764 |
| egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp).....                              | 1765 |
| egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp).....                            | 1767 |
| group (radsrv).....                                           | 1769 |
| help radius-attribute.....                                    | 1770 |
| nas.....                                                      | 1772 |
| nas message-authenticator (radsrv).....                       | 1774 |
| radius-secure-proxy local-server.....                         | 1776 |
| radius-server local.....                                      | 1777 |
| server auth-port.....                                         | 1778 |
| server enable.....                                            | 1779 |
| server trustpoint (radsrv).....                               | 1780 |
| show radius local-server group.....                           | 1782 |
| show radius local-server nas.....                             | 1783 |
| show radius local-server statistics.....                      | 1784 |
| show radius local-server trustpoint.....                      | 1786 |
| show radius local-server user.....                            | 1787 |
| user (radsrv).....                                            | 1789 |
| vlan (radsrv-grp).....                                        | 1792 |

## **Chapter 37: Public Key Infrastructure and Crypto Commands.....1793**

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....            | 1794 |
| crypto key generate rsa..... | 1795 |
| crypto key zeroize.....      | 1796 |

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| crypto pki authenticate.....           | 1797 |
| crypto pki enroll.....                 | 1798 |
| crypto pki enroll user.....            | 1799 |
| crypto pki export pem.....             | 1801 |
| crypto pki export pkcs12.....          | 1802 |
| crypto pki import pem.....             | 1804 |
| crypto pki import pkcs12.....          | 1806 |
| crypto pki trustpoint.....             | 1808 |
| crypto secure-mode.....                | 1810 |
| crypto secure-mode delete hostkey..... | 1811 |
| crypto verify.....                     | 1812 |
| crypto verify bootrom.....             | 1814 |
| crypto verify signed.....              | 1816 |
| enrollment (ca-trustpoint).....        | 1818 |
| fingerprint (ca-trustpoint).....       | 1820 |
| lifetime.....                          | 1822 |
| no crypto pki certificate.....         | 1823 |
| rsakeypair (ca-trustpoint).....        | 1824 |
| show crypto key mypubkey rsa.....      | 1826 |
| show crypto pki certificates.....      | 1827 |
| show crypto pki enrollment user.....   | 1829 |
| show crypto pki trustpoint.....        | 1830 |
| show hash.....                         | 1832 |
| show secure-mode.....                  | 1833 |
| subject-name (ca-trustpoint).....      | 1834 |

## **Chapter 38: TACACS+ Commands..... 1836**

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                      | 1837 |
| aaa authorization commands.....        | 1838 |
| aaa authorization config-commands..... | 1840 |
| authorization commands.....            | 1841 |
| ip tacacs source-interface.....        | 1843 |
| show tacacs+.....                      | 1845 |
| tacacs-server host.....                | 1847 |
| tacacs-server key.....                 | 1849 |
| tacacs-server timeout.....             | 1851 |

## **Chapter 39: DHCP Snooping Commands.....1852**

|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                        | 1853 |
| arp security.....                                        | 1854 |
| arp security drop link-local-arps.....                   | 1855 |
| arp security violation.....                              | 1857 |
| clear arp security statistics.....                       | 1859 |
| clear ip dhcp snooping binding.....                      | 1860 |
| clear ip dhcp snooping statistics.....                   | 1861 |
| debug arp security.....                                  | 1862 |
| debug ip dhcp snooping.....                              | 1863 |
| ip dhcp snooping.....                                    | 1864 |
| ip dhcp snooping agent-option.....                       | 1866 |
| ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted.....       | 1867 |
| ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriple..... | 1868 |
| ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id.....             | 1869 |
| ip dhcp snooping binding.....                            | 1871 |
| ip dhcp snooping database.....                           | 1873 |
| ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client.....                   | 1874 |

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown..... | 1875 |
| ip dhcp snooping max-bindings.....       | 1876 |
| ip dhcp snooping trust.....              | 1878 |
| ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address..... | 1879 |
| ip dhcp snooping violation.....          | 1880 |
| ip source binding.....                   | 1882 |
| service dhcp-snooping.....               | 1884 |
| show arp security.....                   | 1887 |
| show arp security interface.....         | 1888 |
| show arp security statistics.....        | 1890 |
| show debugging arp security.....         | 1893 |
| show debugging ip dhcp snooping.....     | 1894 |
| show ip dhcp snooping.....               | 1895 |
| show ip dhcp snooping acl.....           | 1896 |
| show ip dhcp snooping agent-option.....  | 1899 |
| show ip dhcp snooping binding.....       | 1901 |
| show ip dhcp snooping interface.....     | 1903 |
| show ip dhcp snooping statistics.....    | 1905 |
| show ip source binding.....              | 1908 |

## **Chapter 40: OpenFlow Commands..... 1909**

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                  | 1910 |
| openflow.....                      | 1911 |
| openflow controller.....           | 1912 |
| openflow datapath-id.....          | 1915 |
| openflow failmode.....             | 1916 |
| openflow inactivity.....           | 1919 |
| openflow native vlan.....          | 1920 |
| openflow ssl peer certificate..... | 1921 |
| openflow ssl trustpoint.....       | 1923 |
| openflow version.....              | 1924 |
| show openflow config.....          | 1925 |
| show openflow coverage.....        | 1928 |
| show openflow flows.....           | 1931 |
| show openflow rules.....           | 1934 |
| show openflow ssl.....             | 1937 |
| show openflow status.....          | 1938 |

## **PART 6: Network Availability.....1941**

### **Chapter 41: Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™) Commands..... 1942**

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                     | 1943 |
| clear counter stack.....              | 1944 |
| debug stack.....                      | 1945 |
| delete stack-wide force.....          | 1946 |
| dir stack-wide.....                   | 1947 |
| remote-login.....                     | 1949 |
| show counter stack.....               | 1950 |
| show debugging stack.....             | 1956 |
| show running-config stack.....        | 1957 |
| show provisioning (stack).....        | 1958 |
| show stack.....                       | 1959 |
| show stack detail.....                | 1961 |
| show stack resiliencylink.....        | 1965 |
| stack disabled-master-monitoring..... | 1967 |

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| stack enable.....                    | 1969 |
| stack management subnet.....         | 1971 |
| stack management vlan.....           | 1972 |
| stack priority.....                  | 1974 |
| stack renumber.....                  | 1975 |
| stack renumber cascade.....          | 1977 |
| stack resiliencylink.....            | 1979 |
| stack software-auto-synchronize..... | 1981 |
| stack virtual-chassis-id.....        | 1982 |
| stack virtual-mac.....               | 1983 |
| stackport.....                       | 1984 |
| switch provision (stack).....        | 1985 |
| switchport resiliencylink.....       | 1987 |
| undebg stack.....                    | 1988 |

## **Chapter 42: Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™) Commands. 1989**

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                              | 1990 |
| debug epsr.....                                | 1991 |
| epsr.....                                      | 1993 |
| epsr configuration.....                        | 1995 |
| epsr datavlan.....                             | 1996 |
| epsr enhancedrecovery enable.....              | 1998 |
| epsr flush-type.....                           | 1999 |
| epsr mode master controlvlan primary port..... | 2001 |
| epsr mode transit controlvlan.....             | 2002 |
| epsr priority.....                             | 2003 |
| epsr state.....                                | 2004 |
| epsr topology-change.....                      | 2005 |
| epsr trap.....                                 | 2007 |
| show debugging epsr.....                       | 2008 |
| service epsr.....                              | 2009 |
| show epsr.....                                 | 2010 |
| show epsr common segments.....                 | 2016 |
| show epsr config-check.....                    | 2017 |
| show epsr <epsr-instance>.....                 | 2018 |
| show epsr <epsr-instance> counters.....        | 2019 |
| show epsr counters.....                        | 2020 |
| show epsr summary.....                         | 2021 |
| undebg epsr.....                               | 2022 |

## **Chapter 43: G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Commands..... 2023**

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                        | 2024 |
| cfm-sf-notify.....                       | 2025 |
| clear g8032 erp-instance.....            | 2027 |
| clear g8032 erp-instance statistics..... | 2029 |
| data-traffic.....                        | 2030 |
| debug g8032.....                         | 2032 |
| enable (g8032-profile).....              | 2033 |
| epsr topology-change.....                | 2034 |
| erp-instance.....                        | 2036 |
| g8032 erp-instance.....                  | 2038 |
| g8032 forced-switch erp-instance.....    | 2040 |
| g8032 manual-switch erp-instance.....    | 2042 |
| g8032 physical-ring.....                 | 2044 |
| g8032 profile.....                       | 2046 |

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| level (g8032-switch).....               | 2047 |
| physical-ring.....                      | 2048 |
| profile name.....                       | 2049 |
| raps-channel.....                       | 2050 |
| service onm.....                        | 2051 |
| rpl role.....                           | 2052 |
| show debugging g8032.....               | 2054 |
| show g8032 erp-instance.....            | 2055 |
| show g8032 erp-instance statistics..... | 2060 |
| show g8032 physical-ring.....           | 2063 |
| show g8032 profile.....                 | 2065 |
| sub-ring.....                           | 2067 |
| timer (g8032-profile).....              | 2069 |
| topology-change.....                    | 2071 |
| trap (g8032-switch).....                | 2073 |
| undebg g8032.....                       | 2074 |

## **Chapter 44: RRP Snooping Commands..... 2075**

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....         | 2076 |
| ip rrp snooping.....      | 2077 |
| show ip rrp snooping..... | 2078 |

## **PART 7: Network Management.....2079**

## **Chapter 45: AMF and AMF Plus Commands..... 2080**

|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                        | 2084 |
| application-proxy ip-filter.....                         | 2085 |
| application-proxy quarantine-vlan.....                   | 2086 |
| application-proxy redirect-url.....                      | 2087 |
| application-proxy threat-protection.....                 | 2088 |
| application-proxy threat-protection send-summary.....    | 2090 |
| application-proxy whitelist advertised-address.....      | 2091 |
| application-proxy whitelist enable.....                  | 2092 |
| application-proxy whitelist protection tls.....          | 2094 |
| application-proxy whitelist server.....                  | 2095 |
| application-proxy whitelist trustpoint (deprecated)..... | 2097 |
| area-link.....                                           | 2098 |
| atmf-arealink.....                                       | 2100 |
| atmf-link.....                                           | 2102 |
| atmf amfplus-license-only.....                           | 2104 |
| atmf area.....                                           | 2106 |
| atmf area password.....                                  | 2108 |
| atmf authorize.....                                      | 2110 |
| atmf authorize provision.....                            | 2112 |
| atmf backup.....                                         | 2114 |
| atmf backup area-masters delete.....                     | 2116 |
| atmf backup area-masters enable.....                     | 2117 |
| atmf backup area-masters now.....                        | 2118 |
| atmf backup area-masters synchronize.....                | 2119 |
| atmf backup bandwidth.....                               | 2120 |
| atmf backup delete.....                                  | 2121 |
| atmf backup enable.....                                  | 2122 |
| atmf backup guests delete.....                           | 2123 |
| atmf backup guests enable.....                           | 2124 |
| atmf backup guests now.....                              | 2125 |

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| atmf backup guests synchronize.....            | 2126 |
| atmf backup now.....                           | 2127 |
| atmf backup redundancy enable.....             | 2129 |
| atmf backup server.....                        | 2130 |
| atmf backup stop.....                          | 2132 |
| atmf backup synchronize.....                   | 2133 |
| atmf cleanup.....                              | 2134 |
| atmf container.....                            | 2135 |
| atmf container login.....                      | 2137 |
| atmf controller.....                           | 2138 |
| atmf distribute firmware.....                  | 2139 |
| atmf domain vlan.....                          | 2141 |
| atmf enable.....                               | 2144 |
| atmf group (membership).....                   | 2145 |
| atmf guest-class.....                          | 2147 |
| atmf log-verbose.....                          | 2149 |
| atmf management subnet.....                    | 2150 |
| atmf management vlan.....                      | 2153 |
| atmf master.....                               | 2156 |
| atmf mtu.....                                  | 2157 |
| atmf network-name.....                         | 2158 |
| atmf provision (interface).....                | 2159 |
| atmf provision node.....                       | 2160 |
| atmf reboot-rolling.....                       | 2162 |
| atmf recover.....                              | 2166 |
| atmf recover guest.....                        | 2168 |
| atmf recover led-off.....                      | 2169 |
| atmf recover over-eth.....                     | 2170 |
| atmf recovery-server.....                      | 2171 |
| atmf remote-login.....                         | 2173 |
| atmf restricted-login.....                     | 2175 |
| atmf retry guest-link.....                     | 2177 |
| atmf secure-mode.....                          | 2178 |
| atmf secure-mode certificate expire.....       | 2180 |
| atmf secure-mode certificate expiry.....       | 2181 |
| atmf secure-mode certificate renew.....        | 2182 |
| atmf secure-mode enable-all.....               | 2183 |
| atmf select-area.....                          | 2185 |
| atmf topology-gui enable.....                  | 2186 |
| atmf trustpoint.....                           | 2188 |
| atmf virtual-crosslink.....                    | 2190 |
| atmf virtual-link.....                         | 2192 |
| atmf virtual-link description.....             | 2196 |
| atmf virtual-link protection.....              | 2197 |
| atmf working-set.....                          | 2199 |
| bridge-group (amf-container).....              | 2202 |
| clear application-proxy threat-protection..... | 2204 |
| clear atmf links.....                          | 2205 |
| clear atmf links virtual.....                  | 2206 |
| clear atmf links statistics.....               | 2207 |
| clear atmf recovery-file.....                  | 2208 |
| clear atmf secure-mode certificates.....       | 2209 |
| clear atmf secure-mode statistics.....         | 2210 |
| clone (amf-provision).....                     | 2211 |
| configure boot config (amf-provision).....     | 2214 |
| configure boot system (amf-provision).....     | 2216 |
| copy (amf-provision).....                      | 2218 |



|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| create (amf-provision).....                              | 2220 |
| debug atmf.....                                          | 2223 |
| debug atmf packet.....                                   | 2225 |
| delete (amf-provision).....                              | 2228 |
| discovery.....                                           | 2230 |
| description (amf-container).....                         | 2232 |
| erase factory-default.....                               | 2233 |
| firmware-url.....                                        | 2234 |
| http-enable.....                                         | 2236 |
| identity (amf-provision).....                            | 2238 |
| license-cert (amf-provision).....                        | 2241 |
| locate (amf-provision).....                              | 2243 |
| log event-host.....                                      | 2245 |
| login-fallback enable.....                               | 2246 |
| modeltype.....                                           | 2247 |
| service atmf-application-proxy.....                      | 2248 |
| show application-proxy threat-protection.....            | 2249 |
| show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address..... | 2251 |
| show application-proxy whitelist interface.....          | 2252 |
| show application-proxy whitelist server.....             | 2254 |
| show application-proxy whitelist supplicant.....         | 2255 |
| show atmf.....                                           | 2257 |
| show atmf area.....                                      | 2261 |
| show atmf area guests.....                               | 2265 |
| show atmf area guests-detail.....                        | 2267 |
| show atmf area nodes.....                                | 2270 |
| show atmf area nodes-detail.....                         | 2272 |
| show atmf area summary.....                              | 2274 |
| show atmf authorization.....                             | 2275 |
| show atmf backup.....                                    | 2278 |
| show atmf backup area.....                               | 2283 |
| show atmf backup guest.....                              | 2285 |
| show atmf container.....                                 | 2288 |
| show atmf detail.....                                    | 2292 |
| show atmf group.....                                     | 2295 |
| show atmf group members.....                             | 2297 |
| show atmf guests.....                                    | 2299 |
| show atmf guests detail.....                             | 2301 |
| show atmf links.....                                     | 2304 |
| show atmf links detail.....                              | 2306 |
| show atmf links guest.....                               | 2314 |
| show atmf links guest detail.....                        | 2316 |
| show atmf links statistics.....                          | 2320 |
| show atmf nodes.....                                     | 2323 |
| show atmf provision nodes.....                           | 2325 |
| show atmf recovery-file.....                             | 2327 |
| show atmf secure-mode.....                               | 2328 |
| show atmf secure-mode audit.....                         | 2331 |
| show atmf secure-mode audit link.....                    | 2332 |
| show atmf secure-mode certificates.....                  | 2333 |
| show atmf secure-mode sa.....                            | 2336 |
| show atmf secure-mode statistics.....                    | 2339 |
| show atmf tech.....                                      | 2341 |
| show atmf virtual-links.....                             | 2345 |
| show atmf working-set.....                               | 2347 |
| show debugging atmf.....                                 | 2348 |
| show debugging atmf packet.....                          | 2349 |

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| show running-config atmf.....  | 2350 |
| state.....                     | 2351 |
| switchport atmf-agentlink..... | 2353 |
| switchport atmf-arealink.....  | 2355 |
| switchport atmf-crosslink..... | 2357 |
| switchport atmf-guestlink..... | 2359 |
| switchport atmf-link.....      | 2361 |
| type atmf guest.....           | 2363 |
| type atmf node.....            | 2364 |
| undebug atmf.....              | 2367 |
| username (atmf-guest).....     | 2368 |

## **Chapter 46: STOAT Commands..... 2369**

|                                             |      |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                           | 2370 |
| clear stoat collector session counters..... | 2371 |
| description (stoat-dest).....               | 2372 |
| key (stoat-dest).....                       | 2373 |
| name-check (stoat-dest).....                | 2374 |
| service stoat.....                          | 2375 |
| show stoat collector.....                   | 2376 |
| show stoat destinations.....                | 2379 |
| shutdown (stoat-dest).....                  | 2381 |
| stoat collector enable.....                 | 2382 |
| stoat collector expiry-period.....          | 2383 |
| stoat collector key.....                    | 2384 |
| stoat collector trustpoint.....             | 2386 |
| stoat destination.....                      | 2387 |
| stoat discovery.....                        | 2389 |
| trustpoint (stoat-dest).....                | 2390 |
| unique-id.....                              | 2391 |

## **Chapter 47: Management Stacking Commands..... 2392**

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....           | 2393 |
| mstack command-node.....    | 2394 |
| mstack enable.....          | 2395 |
| mstack remote-login.....    | 2396 |
| show mstack nodes.....      | 2398 |
| switchport mstack-link..... | 2399 |

## **Chapter 48: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Commands.... 2400**

|                                                         |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                                       | 2401 |
| ip address dhcp.....                                    | 2402 |
| ip dhcp-client default-route distance.....              | 2404 |
| ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific..... | 2406 |
| ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class.....            | 2407 |
| ip dhcp-relay agent-option.....                         | 2408 |
| ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking.....                | 2410 |
| ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id.....               | 2411 |
| ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id.....           | 2413 |
| ip dhcp-relay information policy.....                   | 2415 |
| ip dhcp-relay maxhops.....                              | 2417 |
| ip dhcp-relay max-message-length.....                   | 2418 |
| ip dhcp-relay server-address.....                       | 2420 |
| ip dhcp-relay short-lease.....                          | 2422 |
| ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address.....              | 2423 |

|                    |                                                                              |             |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                    | ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip.....                                         | 2425        |
|                    | ip dhcp use-subscriber-id.....                                               | 2426        |
|                    | service dhcp-relay.....                                                      | 2428        |
|                    | show counter dhcp-client.....                                                | 2429        |
|                    | show counter dhcp-relay.....                                                 | 2431        |
|                    | show dhcp lease.....                                                         | 2435        |
|                    | show ip dhcp-relay.....                                                      | 2436        |
| <b>Chapter 49:</b> | <b>DHCP for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Commands.....</b>                                  | <b>2437</b> |
|                    | Introduction.....                                                            | 2438        |
|                    | clear counter ipv6 dhcp-client.....                                          | 2439        |
|                    | clear ipv6 dhcp client.....                                                  | 2440        |
|                    | ipv6 address dhcp.....                                                       | 2441        |
|                    | show counter ipv6 dhcp-client.....                                           | 2443        |
|                    | show ipv6 dhcp interface.....                                                | 2445        |
| <b>Chapter 50:</b> | <b>NTP Commands.....</b>                                                     | <b>2446</b> |
|                    | Introduction.....                                                            | 2447        |
|                    | ntp authentication-key.....                                                  | 2448        |
|                    | ntp broadcastdelay.....                                                      | 2450        |
|                    | ntp master.....                                                              | 2451        |
|                    | ntp peer.....                                                                | 2452        |
|                    | ntp rate-limit.....                                                          | 2454        |
|                    | ntp restrict.....                                                            | 2455        |
|                    | ntp server.....                                                              | 2457        |
|                    | ntp source.....                                                              | 2459        |
|                    | show ntp associations.....                                                   | 2461        |
|                    | show ntp counters.....                                                       | 2464        |
|                    | show ntp counters associations.....                                          | 2465        |
|                    | show ntp status.....                                                         | 2466        |
| <b>Chapter 51:</b> | <b>Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and Transparent Clock<br/>Commands.....</b> | <b>2467</b> |
|                    | Introduction.....                                                            | 2468        |
|                    | clock-enable.....                                                            | 2469        |
|                    | clock-port.....                                                              | 2470        |
|                    | debug ptp.....                                                               | 2471        |
|                    | delay-mechanism.....                                                         | 2473        |
|                    | ptp clock.....                                                               | 2475        |
|                    | ptp global.....                                                              | 2476        |
|                    | show ptp clock.....                                                          | 2477        |
|                    | show ptp counters.....                                                       | 2478        |
|                    | show ptp identities.....                                                     | 2480        |
|                    | show ptp statistics.....                                                     | 2482        |
|                    | show running-config ptp (PTP Clock).....                                     | 2483        |
|                    | step-type.....                                                               | 2484        |
|                    | show ptp data transparent.....                                               | 2485        |
|                    | show ptp port.....                                                           | 2486        |
|                    | transport-type.....                                                          | 2488        |
| <b>Chapter 52:</b> | <b>SNMP Commands.....</b>                                                    | <b>2490</b> |
|                    | Introduction.....                                                            | 2492        |
|                    | alias (interface).....                                                       | 2493        |

|                                                             |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| clear mac address-table notification mac-change.....        | 2494 |
| debug snmp.....                                             | 2495 |
| mac address-table notification mac-change.....              | 2497 |
| mac address-table notification mac-change history-size..... | 2498 |
| mac address-table notification mac-change interval.....     | 2499 |
| mac address-table notification mac-threshold.....           | 2500 |
| show counter snmp-server.....                               | 2502 |
| show debugging snmp.....                                    | 2507 |
| show mac address-table notification mac-change.....         | 2508 |
| show running-config snmp.....                               | 2511 |
| show snmp-server.....                                       | 2512 |
| show snmp-server community.....                             | 2513 |
| show snmp-server group.....                                 | 2514 |
| show snmp-server trap.....                                  | 2515 |
| show snmp-server user.....                                  | 2516 |
| show snmp-server view.....                                  | 2517 |
| snmp trap link-status.....                                  | 2518 |
| snmp trap link-status suppress.....                         | 2520 |
| snmp trap mac-change.....                                   | 2522 |
| snmp-server.....                                            | 2524 |
| snmp-server community.....                                  | 2526 |
| snmp-server contact.....                                    | 2528 |
| snmp-server enable trap.....                                | 2529 |
| snmp-server engineID local.....                             | 2533 |
| snmp-server engineID local reset.....                       | 2535 |
| snmp-server group.....                                      | 2536 |
| snmp-server host.....                                       | 2538 |
| snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus.....                       | 2541 |
| snmp-server location.....                                   | 2542 |
| snmp-server source-interface.....                           | 2543 |
| snmp-server startup-trap-delay.....                         | 2544 |
| snmp-server system-name.....                                | 2545 |
| snmp-server user.....                                       | 2546 |
| snmp-server view.....                                       | 2549 |
| test snmp trap snmp.....                                    | 2550 |
| undebg snmp.....                                            | 2551 |

## **Chapter 53: LLDP Commands.....2552**

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                        | 2553 |
| clear lldp statistics.....               | 2554 |
| clear lldp table.....                    | 2555 |
| debug lldp.....                          | 2556 |
| lldp faststart-count.....                | 2558 |
| lldp holdtime-multiplier.....            | 2559 |
| lldp management-address.....             | 2560 |
| lldp med-notifications.....              | 2562 |
| lldp med-tlv-select.....                 | 2563 |
| lldp non-strict-med-tlv-order-check..... | 2567 |
| lldp notification-interval.....          | 2568 |
| lldp notifications.....                  | 2569 |
| lldp port-number-type.....               | 2570 |
| lldp reinit.....                         | 2572 |
| lldp run.....                            | 2573 |
| lldp timer.....                          | 2574 |
| lldp tlv-select.....                     | 2575 |
| lldp transmit receive.....               | 2577 |

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| lldp tx-delay.....                         | 2579 |
| location civic-location configuration..... | 2580 |
| location civic-location identifier.....    | 2585 |
| location civic-location-id.....            | 2586 |
| location coord-location configuration..... | 2588 |
| location coord-location identifier.....    | 2591 |
| location coord-location-id.....            | 2593 |
| location elin-location.....                | 2595 |
| location elin-location-id.....             | 2596 |
| show debugging lldp.....                   | 2598 |
| show lldp.....                             | 2600 |
| show lldp interface.....                   | 2603 |
| show lldp local-info.....                  | 2606 |
| show lldp neighbors.....                   | 2612 |
| show lldp neighbors detail.....            | 2614 |
| show lldp statistics.....                  | 2618 |
| show lldp statistics interface.....        | 2621 |
| show location.....                         | 2624 |

## **Chapter 54: Mail (SMTP) Commands.....2627**

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                   | 2628 |
| debug mail.....                     | 2629 |
| delete mail.....                    | 2630 |
| mail.....                           | 2631 |
| mail from.....                      | 2633 |
| mail smtpserver.....                | 2634 |
| mail smtpserver authentication..... | 2635 |
| mail smtpserver port.....           | 2637 |
| mail smtpserver tls.....            | 2639 |
| show counter mail.....              | 2641 |
| show mail.....                      | 2642 |
| undebg mail.....                    | 2643 |

## **Chapter 55: RMON Commands..... 2644**

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....            | 2645 |
| rmon alarm.....              | 2646 |
| rmon collection history..... | 2651 |
| rmon collection stats.....   | 2653 |
| rmon event.....              | 2654 |
| show rmon alarm.....         | 2655 |
| show rmon event.....         | 2656 |
| show rmon history.....       | 2657 |
| show rmon statistics.....    | 2659 |

## **Chapter 56: Secure Shell (SSH) Commands.....2660**

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                       | 2662 |
| banner login (SSH).....                 | 2663 |
| clear ssh.....                          | 2664 |
| crypto key destroy hostkey.....         | 2665 |
| crypto key destroy userkey.....         | 2666 |
| crypto key generate hostkey.....        | 2667 |
| crypto key generate userkey.....        | 2669 |
| crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts..... | 2671 |
| crypto key pubkey-chain userkey.....    | 2673 |
| debug ssh client.....                   | 2675 |

|                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| debug ssh server.....                        | 2676 |
| service ssh.....                             | 2677 |
| show banner login.....                       | 2679 |
| show crypto key hostkey.....                 | 2680 |
| show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts..... | 2682 |
| show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey.....    | 2684 |
| show crypto key userkey.....                 | 2686 |
| show running-config ssh.....                 | 2688 |
| show ssh.....                                | 2690 |
| show ssh client.....                         | 2693 |
| show ssh server.....                         | 2694 |
| show ssh server allow-users.....             | 2697 |
| show ssh server deny-users.....              | 2698 |
| ssh.....                                     | 2699 |
| ssh client.....                              | 2702 |
| ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa.....         | 2705 |
| ssh server.....                              | 2706 |
| ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa.....         | 2708 |
| ssh server allow-users.....                  | 2709 |
| ssh server authentication.....               | 2711 |
| ssh server deny-users.....                   | 2713 |
| ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers.....         | 2715 |
| ssh server max-auth-tries.....               | 2716 |
| ssh server resolve-host.....                 | 2717 |
| ssh server scp.....                          | 2718 |
| ssh server secure-algs.....                  | 2719 |
| ssh server secure-ciphers.....               | 2720 |
| ssh server secure-hostkey.....               | 2721 |
| ssh server secure-kex.....                   | 2722 |
| ssh server secure-mac.....                   | 2724 |
| ssh server sftp.....                         | 2725 |
| ssh server tcpforwarding.....                | 2726 |
| undebg ssh client.....                       | 2727 |
| undebg ssh server.....                       | 2728 |

## **Chapter 57: Trigger Commands..... 2729**

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                | 2730 |
| active (trigger).....            | 2731 |
| day.....                         | 2732 |
| debug trigger.....               | 2734 |
| description (trigger).....       | 2735 |
| repeat.....                      | 2736 |
| script.....                      | 2738 |
| show debugging trigger.....      | 2740 |
| show running-config trigger..... | 2741 |
| show trigger.....                | 2742 |
| test.....                        | 2747 |
| time (trigger).....              | 2748 |
| trap.....                        | 2750 |
| trigger.....                     | 2751 |
| trigger activate.....            | 2752 |
| type atmf guest.....             | 2753 |
| type atmf node.....              | 2754 |
| type cpu.....                    | 2757 |
| type env-sensor.....             | 2759 |
| type interface.....              | 2762 |

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| type linkmon-probe.....         | 2763 |
| type log.....                   | 2765 |
| type main-pse.....              | 2766 |
| type memory.....                | 2768 |
| type periodic.....              | 2769 |
| type ping-poll.....             | 2770 |
| type pse-port.....              | 2771 |
| type reboot.....                | 2772 |
| type stack disabled-master..... | 2773 |
| type stack link.....            | 2775 |
| type stack master-fail.....     | 2776 |
| type stack member.....          | 2777 |
| type time.....                  | 2778 |
| type usb.....                   | 2779 |
| undebg trigger.....             | 2780 |

## **Chapter 58: Ping-Polling Commands.....2781**

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....               | 2782 |
| active (ping-polling).....      | 2783 |
| clear ping-poll.....            | 2784 |
| critical-interval.....          | 2785 |
| debug ping-poll.....            | 2786 |
| description (ping-polling)..... | 2787 |
| fail-count.....                 | 2788 |
| ip (ping-polling).....          | 2790 |
| length (ping-poll data).....    | 2791 |
| normal-interval.....            | 2792 |
| ping-poll.....                  | 2793 |
| sample-size.....                | 2794 |
| show counter ping-poll.....     | 2796 |
| show ping-poll.....             | 2799 |
| source-ip.....                  | 2803 |
| timeout (ping polling).....     | 2805 |
| up-count.....                   | 2806 |
| undebg ping-poll.....           | 2807 |

## **Chapter 59: sFlow Commands.....2808**

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                      | 2809 |
| debug sflow.....                       | 2810 |
| debug sflow agent.....                 | 2811 |
| sflow agent.....                       | 2812 |
| sflow collector.....                   | 2814 |
| sflow collector id.....                | 2815 |
| sflow collector max-datagram-size..... | 2817 |
| sflow enable.....                      | 2818 |
| sflow max-header-size.....             | 2819 |
| sflow polling-interval.....            | 2821 |
| sflow sampling-rate.....               | 2822 |
| show debugging sflow.....              | 2823 |
| show running-config sflow.....         | 2825 |
| show sflow.....                        | 2826 |
| show sflow interface.....              | 2828 |
| undebg sflow.....                      | 2829 |

# Part 1: Setup and Troubleshooting



# 1

## CLI Navigation Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 38
  - **configure terminal** on page 39
  - **disable (Privileged Exec mode)** on page 40
  - **do** on page 41
  - **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** on page 42
  - **end** on page 44
  - **exit** on page 45
  - **help** on page 46
  - **logout** on page 47
  - **show history** on page 48

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for the commands used to navigate between different modes. This chapter also provides a reference for the help and show commands used to help navigate within the CLI.

# configure terminal

**Overview** This command enters the Global Configuration command mode.

**Syntax** `configure terminal`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enter the Global Configuration command mode (note the change in the command prompt), enter the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)#
```

## disable (Privileged Exec mode)

**Overview** This command exits the Privileged Exec mode, returning the prompt to the User Exec mode. To end a session, use the **exit** command.

**Syntax** disable

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To exit the Privileged Exec mode, enter the command:

```
awplus# disable  
awplus>
```

**Related commands** **enable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**end**  
**exit**

## do

**Overview** This command lets you to run User Exec and Privileged Exec mode commands when you are in any configuration mode.

**Syntax** do <command>

| Parameter | Description                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| <command> | Specify the command and its parameters. |

**Mode** Any configuration mode

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# do ping 192.0.2.23

## enable (Privileged Exec mode)

**Overview** This command enters the Privileged Exec mode and optionally changes the privilege level for a session. If a privilege level is not specified then the maximum privilege level (15) is applied to the session. If the optional privilege level is omitted then only users with the maximum privilege level can access Privileged Exec mode without providing the password as specified by the **enable password** or **enable secret (deprecated)** commands. If no password is specified then only users with the maximum privilege level set with the **username** command can access Privileged Exec mode.

**Syntax** `enable [<privilege-level>]`

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;privilege-level&gt;</code> | Specify the privilege level for a CLI session in the range <1-15>, where 15 is the maximum privilege level, 7 is the intermediate privilege level and 1 is the minimum privilege level. The privilege level for a user must match or exceed the privilege level set for the CLI session for the user to access Privileged Exec mode. Privilege level for a user is configured by <b>username</b> . |

**Mode** User Exec

**Usage notes** Many commands are available from the Privileged Exec mode that configure operating parameters for the device, so you should apply password protection to the Privileged Exec mode to prevent unauthorized use. Passwords can be encrypted but then cannot be recovered. Note that non-encrypted passwords are shown in plain text in configurations.

The **username** command sets the privilege level for the user. After login, users are given access to privilege level 1. Users access higher privilege levels with the **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command. If the privilege level specified is higher than the users configured privilege level specified by the **username** command, then the user is prompted for the password for that level.

Note that a separate password can be configured for each privilege level using the **enable password** and the **enable secret (deprecated)** commands from the Global Configuration mode. The **service password-encryption** command encrypts passwords configured by the **enable password** and the **enable secret (deprecated)** commands, so passwords are not shown in plain text in configurations.

**Example** The following example shows the use of the **enable** command to enter the Privileged Exec mode (note the change in the command prompt).

```
awplus> enable  
awplus#
```

The following example shows the **enable** command enabling access the Privileged Exec mode for users with a privilege level of 7 or greater. Users with a privilege level of 7 or greater do not need to enter a password to access Privileged Exec mode. Users with a privilege level 6 or less need to enter a password to access Privilege Exec mode. Use the **enable password** command or the **enable secret (deprecated)** commands to set the password to enable access to Privileged Exec mode.

```
awplus> enable 7  
awplus#
```

**Related commands**

- disable (Privileged Exec mode)**
- enable password**
- enable secret (deprecated)**
- exit**
- service password-encryption**
- username**

# end

**Overview** This command returns the prompt to the Privileged Exec command mode, from any advanced command mode.

**Syntax** end

**Mode** All advanced command modes, including Global Configuration and Interface Configuration modes.

**Example** The following example shows how to use the **end** command to return to the Privileged Exec mode directly from Interface Configuration mode.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# end
awplus#
```

**Related commands** **disable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**enable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**exit**



# exit

**Overview** This command exits the current mode, and returns the prompt to the mode at the previous level. When used in User Exec mode, the **exit** command terminates the session.

**Syntax** exit

**Mode** All command modes, including Interface Configuration and Global Configuration modes.

**Example** The following example shows the use of the **exit** command to exit Interface Configuration mode and return to Global Configuration mode.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# exit
awplus(config)#
```

**Related commands** **disable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**enable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**end**

# help

**Overview** This command displays a description of the AlliedWare Plus™ OS help system.

**Syntax** `help`

**Mode** All command modes

**Example** To display a description on how to use the system help, use the command:  
`awplus# help`

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the `help` command

```
When you need help at the command line, press '?'.

If nothing matches, the help list will be empty. Delete
characters until entering a '?' shows the available options.

Enter '?' after a complete parameter to show remaining valid
command parameters (e.g. 'show ?').

Enter '?' after part of a parameter to show parameters that
complete the typed letters (e.g. 'show ip?').
```

# logout

**Overview** This command exits the User Exec or Privileged Exec modes and ends the session.

**Syntax** logout

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To exit the User Exec mode, use the command:  
awplus# logout

# show history

**Overview** This command lists the commands entered in the current session. The history buffer is cleared automatically upon reboot.

The output lists all command line entries, including commands that returned an error.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show history

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the commands entered during the current session, use the command:

```
awplus# show history
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show history command

```
1 en
2 show ru
3 conf t
4 route-map er deny 3
5 exit
6 ex
7 di
```

# 2

## Device GUI and Vista Manager EX Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 50
  - **atmf topology-gui enable** on page 51
  - **http check-api-content-type-header** on page 53
  - **http log webapi-requests** on page 54
  - **http port** on page 55
  - **http secure-port** on page 57
  - **http tls-version-minimum** on page 59
  - **http trustpoint** on page 60
  - **log event-host** on page 62
  - **service http** on page 63
  - **show http** on page 64

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure the Device GUI. They also allow your device to be monitored and managed by Vista Manager EX™.

For more information, see [Getting Started with the Device GUI on Switches](#).

# atmf topology-gui enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the operation of Vista Manager EX on the Master device.

Vista Manager EX delivers state-of-the-art monitoring and management for your Autonomous Management Framework™ (AMF) network, by automatically creating a complete topology map of switches, firewalls and wireless access points (APs). An expanded view includes third-party devices such as security cameras.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable operation of Vista Manager EX.

**Syntax** atmf topology-gui enable  
no atmf topology-gui enable

**Default** Disabled by default on AMF Master and member nodes. Enabled by default on Controllers.

**Mode** Global Configuration mode

**Usage notes** To use Vista Manager EX, you must also enable the HTTP service on all AMF nodes, including all AMF masters and controllers. The HTTP service is enabled by default on AlliedWare Plus switches and disabled by default on AR-Series firewalls. To enable it, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# service http
```

On one master in each AMF area in your network, you also need to configure the master to send event notifications to Vista Manager EX. To do this, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# log event-host <ip-address> atmf-topology-event
```

**Examples** To enable Vista Manager EX on Node1, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# atmf topology-gui enable
```

To disable Vista Manager EX on Node1, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# no atmf topology-gui enable
```

**Related** **atmf enable**  
**commands** **log event-host**  
**service http**



# http check-api-content-type-header

**Overview** Use this command to make sure that all the web-based Device GUI HTTP/S requests coming into the device have the expected Content-Type HTTP header set to 'application/json'. This makes the device's HTTP request processing more secure.

Do not use this command if you use Vista Manager EX. Some of its requests use different header settings, and this command will cause the device to drop those requests.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this check.

**Syntax** `http check-api-content-type-header`  
`no http check-api-content-type-header`

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** We recommend you enable the HTTP header checking, unless you are using Vista Manager EX.

Note that it requires GUI version 2.19.0 or later.

**Example** To check the validity of device GUI HTTP requests, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http check-api-content-type-header
```

To disable the check again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no http check-api-content-type-header
```

**Related commands** [show http](#)  
**Command changes**

Version 5.5.4-2.1: command added

# http log webapi-requests

**Overview** Use this command to log authenticated web API requests. These logs allow you to monitor and debug Vista Manager EX or Device GUI interactions with your device.

See the [Logging Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information about the different types of logging and how to filter log messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable authenticated web API request logging.

**Syntax** `http log webapi-requests {configuration|all}`  
`no http log webapi-requests`

| Parameter     | Description                              |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|
| configuration | Log PUT, POST, and DELETE requests.      |
| all           | Log PUT, POST, DELETE, and GET requests. |

**Default** Web API request logging is disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable logging of all authenticated web API requests, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http log webapi-requests all
```

To disable logging of authenticated web API requests, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no http log webapi-requests
```

**Related commands** [http port](#)  
[service http](#)  
[show log](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

# http port

**Overview** Use this command to change the HTTP port used to access the web-based device GUI, or to disable HTTP management.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to using the default port, which is 80.

**Syntax** http port {<1-65535>|none}

no http port

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | The HTTP port number                                                                                                                       |
| none      | Disable HTTP management. You may want to do this if you need to use port 80 for a different service or you do not need to use HTTP at all. |

**Default** The default port for accessing the GUI is port 80.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Do not configure the HTTP port to be the same as the HTTPS port.

Note that the device will redirect from HTTP to HTTPS unless you have disabled HTTPS access, which we do not recommend doing.

**Example** To set the port to 8080, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http port 8080
```

To return to using the default port of 80, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no http port
```

To stop users from accessing the GUI via HTTP, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http port none
```

**Related commands** [http secure-port](#)  
[service http](#)  
[show http](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.4: command added on AR-Series devices  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added on AlliedWare Plus switches

# http secure-port

**Overview** Use this command to change the HTTPS port used to access the web-based device GUI, or to disable HTTPS management.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to using the default port, which is 443.

**Syntax** http secure-port {<1-65535>|none}

no http secure-port

| Parameter | Description                                                                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | The HTTPS port number                                                                    |
| none      | Disable HTTPS management. Do not do this if you want to use Vista Manager EX or the GUI. |

**Default** The default port for accessing the GUI is port 443.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Do not configure the HTTPS port to be the same as the HTTP port.

Note that if you are using Vista Manager EX and need to change the HTTPS port, you must use certificate-based authorization in Vista Manager EX. See the [Vista Manager EX Installation Guide](#) for instructions.

**Example** To set the port to 8443, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http secure-port 8443
```

To return to using the default port of 443, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no http secure-port
```

To stop users from accessing the GUI via HTTPS, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http secure-port none
```

**Related commands** [http port](#)  
[service http](#)  
[show http](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added on AR-Series devices  
Version 5.4.7-2.4: **none** parameter added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added on AlliedWare Plus switches

# http tls-version-minimum

**Overview** Use this command to set the minimum TLS version the device will use for all HTTP services running on the device. This includes the web-based GUI and RESTCONF.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default minimum TLS version.

**Syntax** `http tls-version-minimum {1.2|1.3}`  
`no http tls-version-minimum`

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1.2       | Use a minimum of TLS 1.2. |
| 1.3       | Use a minimum of TLS 1.3. |

**Default** 1.2

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To use a minimum of TLS 1.3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http tls-version-minimum 1.3
```

To return to using a minimum of TLS 1.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no http tls-version-minimum
```

**Related commands** [show http](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command added

# http trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to set the PKI trustpoint to use for secure HTTP communication to an AlliedWare Plus device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to using the default trustpoint 'default-selfsigned'.

**Syntax** http trustpoint <trustpoint-name>  
no http trustpoint

| Parameter         | Description        |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| <trustpoint-name> | Name of trustpoint |

**Default** By default, HTTP uses the 'default-selfsigned' trustpoint.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Before using the **http trustpoint** command you will need to establish a trustpoint. For example, you can create a local self-signed trustpoint using the procedure outlined below.

Create a self-signed trustpoint called 'vista' with keypair 'vista\_key':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint vista
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# enrollment selfsigned
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# rsakeypair vista_key
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# exit
awplus(config)# exit
```

Create the root and server certificates for this trustpoint:

```
awplus# crypto pki authenticate vista
awplus# crypto pki enroll vista
```

For more information about the AlliedWare Plus implementation of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), see the [Public Key Infrastructure \(PKI\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)

**Example** To configure HTTP to use the trustpoint 'vista', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# http trustpoint vista
```



To configure HTTP to use the default trustpoint 'default-selfsigned', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no http trustpoint
```

**Related commands**

- crypto pki trustpoint**
- show crypto pki certificates**
- show crypto pki trustpoint**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# log event-host

**Overview** Use this command to set up an external host to log AMF topology events through Vista Manager. This command is run on the Master device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable log events through Vista Manager.

**Syntax** log event-host [<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>] atmf-topology-event  
no log event-host [<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>] atmf-topology-event

| Parameter   | Description                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| <ipv4-addr> | ipv4 address of the event host |
| <ipv6-addr> | ipv6 address of the event host |

**Default** Log events are disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Event hosts are set so syslog sends the messages out as they come.  
Note that there is a difference between log event and log host messages:

- Log event messages are sent out as they come by syslog
- Log host messages are set to wait for a number of messages (20) to send them out together for traffic optimization.

**Example** To enable Node 1 to log event messages from host IP address 192.0.2.31, use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
```

```
Node1(config)# log event-host 192.0.2.31 atmf-topology-event
```

To disable Node 1 to log event messages from host IP address 192.0.2.31, use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
```

```
Node1(config)# no log event-host 192.0.2.31 atmf-topology-event
```

**Related commands** [atmf topology-gui enable](#)

## service http

**Overview** Use this command to enable the HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) service.

This service is required to support Vista Manager EX™ and the Device GUI.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the HTTP feature.

**Syntax** service http  
no service http

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the HTTP service, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service http
```

To disable the HTTP service, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no service http
```

**Related commands** [http port](#)  
[http secure-port](#)  
[show http](#)

# show http

**Overview** This command shows the HTTP server settings.

**Syntax** show http

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the HTTP server settings, use the command:

```
awplus# show http
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show http command

```
awplus#show http
HTTP Server Configuration

-----
HTTP server                      : Enabled
Listen Addresses :
Secure                        : *:443
HTTP                        : *:80
Check API Content-Type Header : Disabled
TLS version minimum          : 1.2

Web GUI Information
-----
GUI file in use                : awplus-gui_555_41.gui

Server Certificate
-----

Subject      : O = Allied-Telesis, CN = AlliedwarePlusDefault, serialNumber =
<number>
Issuer       : O = "Allied Telesis, Inc.", CN = AlliedWarePlusCA, serialNumber =
<number>
Valid From   : Mar 15 14:09:40 2023 GMT
Valid To     : Mar  2 14:09:40 2073 GMT
Fingerprints :

SHA-1       : 8F:...EE
SHA-256     : 4F:...FF
```

**Related commands**

- [clear line vty](#)
- [http check-api-content-type-header](#)
- [http tls-version-minimum](#)
- [service http](#)

# 3

## File and Configuration Management Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 67
  - **autoboot enable** on page 69
  - **boot config-file** on page 70
  - **boot config-file backup** on page 72
  - **boot system** on page 73
  - **boot system backup** on page 75
  - **cd** on page 76
  - **copy (filename)** on page 77
  - **copy debug** on page 79
  - **copy running-config** on page 80
  - **copy startup-config** on page 81
  - **copy zmodem** on page 82
  - **create autoboot** on page 83
  - **crypto verify** on page 84
  - **crypto verify bootrom** on page 86
  - **crypto verify signed** on page 88
  - **delete** on page 90
  - **delete debug** on page 91
  - **delete stack-wide force** on page 92
  - **dir** on page 93
  - **dir stack-wide** on page 95
  - **edit** on page 97
  - **erase factory-default** on page 99
  - **erase startup-config** on page 100
  - **ip tftp source-interface** on page 101
  - **ipv6 tftp source-interface** on page 102
  - **mkdir** on page 103
  - **move** on page 104
  - **move debug** on page 105
  - **pwd** on page 106
  - **rmdir** on page 107
  - **show autoboot** on page 108
  - **show boot** on page 109
  - **show hash** on page 111
  - **show file** on page 112
  - **show file systems** on page 113
  - **show running-config** on page 116

- **show running-config interface** on page 120
- **show running-config unencrypted** on page 123
- **show startup-config** on page 124
- **show version** on page 125
- **strict-user-process-control** on page 126
- **strict-user-process-control force** on page 127
- **unmount** on page 128
- **write file** on page 129
- **write memory** on page 130
- **write terminal** on page 131

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of AlliedWare Plus™ OS file and configuration management commands.

**Filename syntax and keyword usage** Many of the commands in this chapter use the placeholder 'filename' to represent the name and location of the file that you want to act on. The following table explains the syntax of the filename for each different type of file location.

| When you copy a file...                 | Use this syntax:                                                                                                                 | Example:                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copying in local flash memory           | <code>flash:[/][&lt;directory&gt;/]&lt;filename&gt;</code>                                                                       | To specify a file in the configs directory in flash:<br><code>flash:configs/example.cfg</code>                                                        |
| Copying to or from a USB storage device | <code>usb:[/][&lt;directory&gt;/]&lt;filename&gt;</code>                                                                         | To specify a file in the top-level directory of the USB stick:<br><code>usb:example.cfg</code>                                                        |
| Copying with HTTP                       | <code>http://[[&lt;username&gt;:&lt;password&gt;]@]{&lt;hostname&gt; &lt;host-ip&gt;}[/&lt;filepath&gt;]/&lt;filename&gt;</code> | To specify a file in the configs directory on the server:<br><code>http://www.company.com/configs/example.cfg</code>                                  |
| Copying with TFTP                       | <code>tftp://[&lt;location&gt;]/&lt;directory&gt;]/&lt;filename&gt;</code>                                                       | To specify a file in the top-level directory of the server:<br><code>tftp://172.11.1/example.cfg</code>                                               |
| Copying with SCP                        | <code>scp://&lt;username&gt;@&lt;location&gt;[/&lt;directory&gt;]/&lt;filename&gt;</code>                                        | To specify a file in the configs directory on the server, logging on as user 'bob':<br><br><code>e.g. scp://bob@10.10.0.12/configs/example.cfg</code> |
| Copying with SFTP                       | <code>sftp://[&lt;location&gt;]/&lt;directory&gt;]/&lt;filename&gt;</code>                                                       | To specify a file in the top-level directory of the server:<br><code>sftp://10.0.0.5/example.cfg</code>                                               |

**Valid characters** The filename and path can include characters from up to four categories. The categories are:

1. uppercase letters: A to Z
2. lowercase letters: a to z
3. digits: 0 to 9
4. special symbols: most printable ASCII characters not included in the previous three categories, including the following characters:

- -
- /
- .
- \_
- @
- "
- '
- \*
- :
- ~
- ?

Do not use spaces, parentheses or the + symbol within filenames. Use hyphens or underscores instead.

**Syntax for directory listings** A leading slash (/) indicates the root of the current file system location.

In commands where you need to specify the local file system's flash base directory, you may use **flash** or **flash:** or **flash:/**. For example, these commands are all the same:

- `dir flash`
- `dir flash:`
- `dir flash:/`

Similarly, you can specify the USB storage device base directory with **usb** or **usb:** or **usb:/**

You cannot name a directory or subdirectory **flash**, **nvs**, **usb**, **card**, **tftp**, **scp**, **sftp** or **http**. These keywords are reserved for tab completion when using various file commands.

In a stacked environment you can only access flash and nvs using the stack member filepath (e.g. `dir awplus-2/flash:/`). To access a USB storage device on a backup stack member, use the **remote-login** command.



# autoboot enable

**Overview** This command enables the device to restore a release file and/or a configuration file from a USB storage device.

When the Autoboot feature is enabled, the device looks for a special file called `autoboot.txt` on the external media. If this file exists, the device will check the key and values in the file and recover the device with a new release file and/or configuration file from the external media. An example of a valid `autoboot.txt` file is shown in the following figure.

**Example  
autoboot.txt  
file**

```
[AlliedWare Plus]
Copy_from_external_media_enabled=yes
Boot_Release=x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
Boot_Config=network1.cfg
```

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the Autoboot feature.

**Syntax** `autoboot enable`  
`no autoboot enable`

**Default** The Autoboot feature operates the first time the device is powered up in the field, after which the feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the Autoboot feature, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# autoboot enable
```

**Related  
commands** [create autoboot](#)  
[show autoboot](#)  
[show boot](#)

## boot config-file

**Overview** Use this command to set the configuration file to use during the next boot cycle.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configuration file.

**Syntax** boot config-file <filepath-filename>  
no boot config-file

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filepath-filename> | Filepath and name of a configuration file.<br><br>The specified configuration file must exist in the specified filesystem.<br><br>Valid configuration files must have a <b>.cfg</b> extension. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can only specify that the configuration file is on a USB storage device if there is a backup configuration file already specified in flash. If you attempt to set the configuration file on a USB storage device and a backup configuration file is not specified in flash, the following error message is displayed:

```
% Backup configuration files must be stored in the flash
filesystem
```

For an explanation of the configuration fallback order, see the [File Management Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To run the configuration file "branch.cfg" the next time the device boots up, when "branch.cfg" is stored on the device's flash filesystem, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot config-file flash:/branch.cfg
```

To stop running the configuration file "branch.cfg" when the device boots up, when "branch.cfg" is stored on the device's flash filesystem, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no boot config-file flash:/branch.cfg
```

To run the configuration file "branch.cfg" the next time the device boots up, when "branch.cfg" is stored on a USB storage device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot config-file usb:/branch.cfg
```

To stop running the configuration file "branch.cfg" when the device boots up, when "branch.cfg" is stored on a USB storage device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no boot config-file usb:/branch.cfg
```

**Related commands**

- boot config-file backup**
- boot system**
- boot system backup**
- show boot**

# boot config-file backup

**Overview** Use this command to set a backup configuration file to use if the main configuration file cannot be accessed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the backup configuration file.

**Syntax** boot config-file backup <filepath-filename>  
no boot config-file backup

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filepath-filename> | Filepath and name of a backup configuration file.<br><br>Backup configuration files must be in the flash filesystem.<br><br>Valid backup configuration files must have a <b>.cfg</b> extension. |
| backup              | The specified file is a backup configuration file.                                                                                                                                              |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** For an explanation of the configuration fallback order, see the [File Management Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To set the configuration file backup.cfg as the backup to the main configuration file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# boot config-file backup flash:/backup.cfg
```

To remove the configuration file backup.cfg as the backup to the main configuration file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no boot config-file backup flash:/backup.cfg
```

**Related commands** [boot config-file](#)  
[boot system](#)  
[boot system backup](#)  
[show boot](#)

# boot system

**Overview** Use this command to set the release file to load during the next boot cycle.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying a primary release file to boot from. If the device boots up with no release file set, it will use autoboot or the backup release file if either of those are configured. You can also use the boot menu to select a release file source. To access the boot menu, type Ctrl-B at bootup.

**Syntax** boot system <filepath-filename>  
no boot system

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filepath-filename> | Filepath and name of a release file.<br><br>The specified release file must exist and must be stored in the root directory of the specified filesystem.<br><br>Valid release files must have a <b>.rel</b> extension. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can only specify that the release file is on a USB storage device if there is a backup release file already specified in flash. If you attempt to set the release file on a USB storage device and a backup release file is not specified in flash, the following error message is displayed:

```
% A backup boot image must be set before setting a current boot image on USB storage device
```

In a VCStack configuration, the stack only accepts a release file on a USB storage device if a USB storage device is inserted in all stack members and all stack members have a bootloader version that supports booting from it. If a stack member has a USB storage device removed an error message is displayed. For example, if stack member 2 does not have a USB storage device inserted the following message is displayed:

```
% Stack member 2 has no USB storage device inserted
```

**Examples** To boot up with the release file x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel the next time the device boots up, when the release file is stored on the device's flash filesystem, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot system flash:/x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
```

To run the release file x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel the next time the device boots up, when the release file is stored on a USB storage device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot system usb:/x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
```

In a VCStack configuration, if there is not enough space to synchronize the new release across the stack, the boot system command has an interactive mode that prompts you to delete old releases.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot system x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
```

```
Insufficient flash available on stack member-2 (11370496)
to synchronize file x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel (14821895).

List of release files on stack member-2
    x240-5.5.5-1.1.rel (14822400)

Select files to free up space,
Delete awplus-2/flash:/x240-5.5.5-1.1.rel? (y/n)[n]:y
```

Answering “y” at the prompt will cause the system to delete the specified file:

```
awplus(config)# y
```

```
Deleting selected files, please wait.....
Successful operation
VCS synchronizing file across the stack, please wait.....
File synchronization with stack member-2 successfully completed
[DONE]
```

**Related commands**

- boot config-file**
- boot config-file backup**
- boot system backup**
- show boot**

# boot system backup

**Overview** Use this command to set a backup release file to load if the main release file cannot be loaded.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying a backup release file.

**Syntax** boot system backup <filepath-filename>  
no boot system backup

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filepath-filename> | Filepath and name of a backup release file.<br><br>Backup release files must be in the Flash filesystem.<br><br>Valid release files must have a <b>.rel</b> extension. |
| backup              | The specified file is a backup release file.                                                                                                                           |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To specify the file x240-5.5.5-1.1.rel as the backup to the main release file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# boot system backup flash:/x240-5.5.5-1.1.rel
```

To stop specifying a backup to the main release file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no boot system backup
```

**Related commands** [boot config-file](#)  
[boot config-file backup](#)  
[boot system](#)  
[show boot](#)

## cd

**Overview** This command changes the current working directory.

**Syntax** `cd <directory-name>`

| Parameter                           | Description                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;directory-name&gt;</code> | Name and path of the directory. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To change to the directory called `images`, use the command:

```
awplus# cd images
```

**Related commands** [dir](#)  
[pwd](#)  
[show file systems](#)



## copy (filename)

**Overview** This command copies a file. This allows you to:

- copy files from your device to a remote device
- copy files from a remote device to your device
- copy files stored on Flash memory to or from a different memory type, such as a USB storage device
- create two copies of the same file on your device

**Syntax** copy [force] <source-name> <destination-name>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| force              | This parameter forces the copy command to overwrite the destination file, if it already exists, without prompting the user for confirmation. |
| <source-name>      | The filename and path of the source file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.                                                 |
| <destination-name> | The filename and path for the destination file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.                                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To use TFTP to copy the file "bob.key" into the current directory from the remote server at 10.0.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# copy tftp://10.0.0.1/bob.key bob.key
```

To use SFTP to copy the file "new.cfg" into the current directory from a remote server at 10.0.1.2, use the command:

```
awplus# copy sftp://10.0.1.2/new.cfg bob.key
```

To use SCP with the username "beth" to copy the file old.cfg into the directory config\_files on a remote server that is listening on TCP port 2000, use the command:

```
awplus# copy scp://beth@serv:2000/config_files/old.cfg old.cfg
```

To copy the file "newconfig.cfg" onto your device's Flash from a USB storage device, use the command:

```
awplus# copy usb:/newconfig.cfg flash:/newconfig.cfg
```

To copy the file "newconfig.cfg" to a USB storage device from your device's Flash, use the command:

```
awplus# copy flash:/newconfig.cfg usb:/newconfig.cfg
```

To copy the file "config.cfg" into the current directory from a USB storage device, and rename it to "configtest.cfg", use the command:

```
awplus# copy usb:/config.cfg configtest.cfg
```

To copy the file "config.cfg" into the current directory from a remote file server, and rename it to "configtest.cfg", use the command:

```
awplus# copy fserver:/config.cfg configtest.cfg
```

On an AMF network, to copy the device GUI file from the AMF master to the Flash memory of 'node\_1', use the command:

```
master# copy awplus-gui_549_13.gui node_1.atmf/flash:
```

**Related commands**

- [copy zmodem](#)
- [copy buffered-log](#)
- [copy permanent-log](#)
- [show file systems](#)

## copy debug

**Overview** This command copies a specified debug file to a destination file.

**Syntax** `copy debug {<destination-name>|debug|flash|scp|tftp|usb}  
{<source-name>|debug|flash|scp|tftp|usb}`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path where you would like the debug output saved. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.           |
| <code>&lt;source-name&gt;</code>      | The filename and path where the debug output originates. See the <a href="#">Introduction</a> to this chapter for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To copy debug output to a file on flash called “my-debug”, use the following command:

```
awplus# copy debug flash:my-debug
```

To copy debug output to a USB storage device with a filename “my-debug”, use the following command:

```
awplus# copy debug usb:my-debug
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**CLI prompt after entering the copy debug command**

```
Enter source file name []:
```

**Related commands** [delete debug](#)  
[move debug](#)

# copy running-config

**Overview** This command copies the running-config to a destination file, or copies a source file into the running-config. Commands entered in the running-config do not survive a device reboot unless they are saved in a configuration file.

**Syntax** `copy <source-name> running-config`  
`copy running-config [<destination-name>]`  
`copy running-config startup-config`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;source-name&gt;</code>      | The filename and path of a configuration file. This must be a valid configuration file with a <b>.cfg</b> filename extension. Specify this when you want the script in the file to become the new running-config. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.                                                                                                                            |
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path where you would like the current running-config saved. This command creates a file if no file exists with the specified filename. If a file already exists, then the CLI prompts you before overwriting the file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. If you do not specify a file name, the device saves the running-config to a file called default.cfg. |
| <code>startup-config</code>           | Copies the running-config into the file set as the current startup-config file.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To copy the running-config into the startup-config, use the command:

```
awplus# copy running-config startup-config
```

To copy the file 'layer3.cfg' into the running-config, use the command:

```
awplus# copy layer3.cfg running-config
```

To use SCP to copy the running-config as 'current.cfg' to the remote server listening on TCP port 2000, use the command:

```
awplus# copy running-config scp://user@server:2000/config_files/  
current.cfg
```

**Related commands** [copy startup-config](#)  
[write file](#)  
[write memory](#)

## copy startup-config

**Overview** This command copies the startup-config script into a destination file, or alternatively copies a configuration script from a source file into the startup-config file. Specify whether the destination is Flash or card when loading from the local filesystem.

**Syntax** copy <source-name> startup-config  
copy startup-config <destination-name>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-name>      | The filename and path of a configuration file. This must be a valid configuration file with a <b>.cfg</b> filename extension. Specify this to copy the script in the file into the startup-config file. Note that this does not make the copied file the new startup file, so any further changes made in the configuration file are not added to the startup-config file unless you reuse this command. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |
| <destination-name> | The destination and filename that you are saving the startup-config as. This command creates a file if no file exists with the specified filename. If a file already exists, then the CLI prompts you before overwriting the file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To copy the file 'Layer3.cfg' to the startup-config, use the command:

```
awplus# copy Layer3.cfg startup-config
```

To copy the startup-config as the file 'oldconfig.cfg' in the current directory, use the command:

```
awplus# copy startup-config oldconfig.cfg
```

**Related commands** [copy running-config](#)

## copy zmodem

**Overview** This command allows you to copy files using ZMODEM using Minicom. ZMODEM works over a serial connection and does not need any interfaces configured to do a file transfer.

**Syntax** copy <source-name> zmodem  
copy zmodem

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-name> | The filename and path of the source file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To copy the local file 'asuka.key' using ZMODEM, use the command:

```
awplus# copy asuka.key zmodem
```

**Related commands** [copy \(filename\)](#)  
[show file systems](#)

# create autoboot

**Overview** Use this command to create an autoboot.txt file on an external storage device. This command will automatically ensure that the keys and values that are expected in this file are correct. After the file is created the **create autoboot** command will copy the current release and configuration files across to the external storage device. The external storage device is then available to restore a release file and/or a configuration file to the device.

**Syntax** create autoboot usb

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To create an autoboot.txt file on a USB storage device, use the command:  
awplus# create autoboot usb

**Related commands** [autoboot enable](#)  
[show autoboot](#)  
[show boot](#)

## crypto verify

**Overview** Use this command to compare the SHA256 checksum of a file with its correct checksum. This confirms that the file has not been corrupted or interfered with during download. You can verify any kind of file, but you cannot specify a file path, so the file must be stored in the top level of the device's flash memory.



**CAUTION:** *If a file fails to verify and you believe the file may have been interfered with, we recommend immediately performing a security audit of your network.*

Once the device has verified the file, you can use the **copy running-config startup-config** command to save the file/hash pair in the running configuration. If you do this, the device will verify the file every time it boots up and will take action if the verification fails.

The action taken when verification fails on boot-up depends on the type of file and whether the device is in Secure Mode:

- If the device is in Secure Mode and the boot-up firmware file fails verification, the device will not boot. Contact Allied Telesis support if this happens.
- If the device is not in Secure Mode and the boot-up firmware file fails verification, the device will display the following warning message after booting: "% Verification Failed". If this occurs because the saved hash is incorrect, use this command to replace the hash. If this occurs because the firmware file is corrupted or may have been interfered with, ensure that your device is secure, then replace the failed file with a known good file and reboot.
- If you use the **gui** parameter and the GUI fails verification, the device will boot up but the GUI will be disabled (the **service http** command will be disabled).
- If any other file fails verification, the device will display the following warning message after booting: "% Verification Failed"

You can use the **show hash** command to see the current hash of a file.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a verified filename/hash combination from the running configuration.



**Syntax** `crypto verify <filename> <hash-value>`  
`crypto verify gui <hash-value>`  
`no crypto verify <filename>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code>   | The AlliedWare Plus file that you want to verify                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>gui</code>                | Verify the current Device GUI file                                                                                                                                                  |
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the file. For firmware and GUI files, the correct checksum is listed in the sha256sum file that is available from the Allied Telesis Download Center. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** All models of a particular series run the same firmware file and therefore have the same checksum for that firmware file. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same checksum.

If your network has extremely strict security requirements, such as FIPS compliance, you may need to verify the bootloader on boot-up and use signature verification for the firmware file. To configure these, use the commands **crypto verify bootrom** and **crypto verify signed**. These commands make it difficult to upgrade the bootloader or firmware, so only use them if necessary.

**Examples** To verify the firmware file for 5.5.3-0.1 on an x930 Series switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto verify x930-5.5.3-0.1.rel
7f22d8a30c991a4ddc0a2aed47246282b23b4e4a865e07f79795c0959c47de78
```

**Related commands** **crypto secure-mode**  
**crypto verify bootrom**  
**crypto verify signed**  
**show hash**  
**show secure-mode**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices  
Version 5.5.3-0.1: **gui** parameter added; **<filename>** parameter expanded to cover all file types

# crypto verify bootrom

**Overview** Use this command to compare the SHA256 checksum hash value of a bootloader with its correct checksum. This confirms that the bootloader has not been corrupted or interfered with.

If the verification fails, contact Allied Telesis customer support.

If the device is in Secure Mode, running **crypto verify bootrom** also stores the hash value permanently. When in Secure Mode, we recommend only using this command in networks with extremely strict security requirements, such as in FIPS-compliant networks. This is because you can only remove the hash value by erasing flash memory (for example, by using the **erase factory-default** command).

If the device is not in Secure Mode, you can use the **write** command to save the hash value to the boot configuration file. The device will verify the checksum every time it boots up and will warn you if it fails the verification.

When not in Secure Mode, you can use the **no** variant of this command to remove the bootrom/hash combination from the running configuration.

**Syntax** `crypto verify bootrom <hash-value>`  
`no crypto verify <filename>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the bootloader. To see the correct hash value, run the command <b>show hash bootrom</b> straight after you first boot the device up, or check the Deployment Guide for the device. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Please use this command in accordance with the User Guidance documentation for your required security certification.

All models of a particular series run the same bootloader file and therefore have the same checksum. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same bootloader checksum.

**Examples** To verify the bootrom file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# crypto verify bootrom  
5e80e70b6a2200965abf5f62f72af1bdc1654f3726bdf554afcbd76270c91
```

Note that the hash in this example is an example only; it is not the hash of the device's bootloader.

**Related commands**

- crypto secure-mode**
- crypto verify**
- crypto verify signed**
- show hash**
- show secure-mode**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices

# crypto verify signed

**Overview** Use this command to compare the HMAC-SHA checksum hash value of a firmware file with its correct checksum. This confirms that the firmware has not been corrupted or interfered with. When the device is in Secure Mode, this command also forces the device to check the hash whenever it boots up, and prevents the device from booting if the verification fails.

**Caution:**

If the device is in Secure Mode, this command makes it difficult to upgrade the device's firmware file. Therefore, only use this command if the device is in Secure Mode and you have extremely strict security requirements, such as in FIPS-compliant networks. Otherwise, use the **crypto verify** command. See the Usage Notes below for more detail.

If the verification fails, contact Allied Telesis customer support.

**Syntax** `crypto verify signed <filename> <hash-value>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code>   | The AlliedWare Plus file that you want to verify                                                                                                                             |
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the file. This is a keyed HMAC-SHA hash. This is available in a .sig file, which you can get from your Allied Telesis customer representative. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** **Caution:**

If the device is in Secure Mode, and if the firmware file verified is the boot release and signed verification succeeds, then the device stores the signed hash and uses it to verify the firmware file on all subsequent reboots. This means that if you change the firmware version, the switch will not boot up. You can only change the firmware version if you reset the switch to the factory defaults **before** changing the firmware version, by using the command **erase factory-default**.

If the device is not in Secure Mode, you can use the **write** command to save the hash value to the boot configuration file. The device will verify the checksum every time it boots up and will warn you if it fails the verification.

All models of a particular series run the same release file and therefore have the same checksum. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same checksum.

**Examples** To use signature verification to verify the firmware file for 5.5.3-0.1 on an x930 Series switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto verify signed x930-5.5.3-0.1.rel
3f50420644aebd277dd48b3aee30639801348896ffffce231fc5615995ecde5d9
```

**Related commands**

- [crypto secure-mode](#)
- [crypto verify](#)
- [crypto verify bootrom](#)
- [show hash](#)
- [show secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices

# delete

**Overview** This command deletes files or directories.

**Syntax** delete [force] [recursive] <filename>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| force      | Ignore nonexistent filenames and never prompt before deletion.                                  |
| recursive  | Remove the contents of directories recursively.                                                 |
| <filename> | The filename and path of the file to delete. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To delete the file temp.cfg from the current directory, use the command:

```
awplus# delete temp.cfg
```

To delete the read-only file one.cfg from the current directory, use the command:

```
awplus# delete force one.cfg
```

To delete the directory old\_configs, which is not empty, use the command:

```
awplus# delete recursive old_configs
```

To delete the directory new\_configs, which is not empty, without prompting if any read-only files are being deleted, use the command:

```
awplus# delete force recursive new_configs
```

**Related commands** [erase startup-config](#)  
[rmdir](#)

# delete debug

**Overview** Use this command to delete a specified debug output file.

**Syntax** delete debug <source-name>

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-name> | The filename and path where the debug output originates. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid URL syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete debug output, use the following command:

```
awplus# delete debug
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**CLI prompt after entering the delete debug command**

```
Enter source file name []:
```

**Related commands** [copy debug](#)  
[move debug](#)

# delete stack-wide force

**Overview** Use this command to delete files from all members of a stack.

**Syntax** delete stack-wide force [recursive] <name>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recursive | Delete directories that match the name, including their contents.                                                                                                                                        |
| <name>    | The name of the files or directories to delete.<br><br>The filename can include the wildcard *. Use the wildcard with caution, because this command does not ask for confirmation before deleting files. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec.

**Usage notes** This is a non-interactive command, so if the specified file or files exist, they are deleted without question or warning. This is indicated by the mandatory **force** parameter.

You can use this command within an AMF working set.

**Examples** To delete a file "test.scp" that is located in flash memory on all stack members, use the following command:

```
awplus# delete stack-wide force test.scp
```

To remove directories "output1" and "output2" from an external USB memory device on all stack members, use the following command:

```
awplus# delete stack-wide force recursive usb:output*
```

**Related commands** **cd**  
**dir stack-wide**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added.



## dir

**Overview** This command lists the files on a filesystem. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory.

**Syntax** `dir [recursive] [sort [reverse] [name|size|time]] [<filename>|debug|flash|nvs|usb]`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                              |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recursive  | List the contents of directories recursively.                                                                                            |
| sort       | Sort directory listing.                                                                                                                  |
| reverse    | Sort using reverse order.                                                                                                                |
| name       | Sort by name.                                                                                                                            |
| size       | Sort by size.                                                                                                                            |
| time       | Sort by modification time (default).                                                                                                     |
| <filename> | The name of the directory or file. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory. |
| debug      | Debug root directory.                                                                                                                    |
| flash      | Flash memory root directory.                                                                                                             |
| nvs        | NVS memory root directory.                                                                                                               |
| usb        | USB storage device root directory.                                                                                                       |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To list the files in the current working directory, use the command:

```
awplus# dir
```

To list the files in the root of the Flash filesystem, use the command:

```
awplus# dir flash
```

To list recursively the files in the Flash filesystem, use the command:

```
awplus# dir recursive flash:
```

To list the files in alphabetical order, use the command:

```
awplus# dir sort name
```

To list the files by size, smallest to largest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir sort reverse size
```

To sort the files by modification time, oldest to newest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir sort reverse time
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the dir command**

```
awplus#dir
  630 -rw- Nov 25 2022 23:36:31 example.cfg
23652123 -rw- Nov 25 2022 03:41:18 x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
  149 -rw- Nov 25 2022 00:40:35 exception.log
```

**Related commands**

- cd**
- dir stack-wide**
- mkdir**
- pwd**

## dir stack-wide

**Overview** This command lists the files on all stack members at once. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory.

**Syntax** `dir stack-wide [recursive] [sort [reverse] [name|size|time]]  
[<filename>|debug|flash|nvs|usb]`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                              |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recursive  | List the contents of directories recursively.                                                                                            |
| sort       | Sort directory listing.                                                                                                                  |
| reverse    | Sort using reverse order.                                                                                                                |
| name       | Sort by name.                                                                                                                            |
| size       | Sort by size.                                                                                                                            |
| time       | Sort by modification time (default).                                                                                                     |
| <filename> | The name of the directory or file. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory. |
| debug      | Debug root directory                                                                                                                     |
| flash      | Flash memory root directory                                                                                                              |
| nvs        | NVS memory root directory                                                                                                                |
| usb        | USB storage device root directory                                                                                                        |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To list the files in the current directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide
```

To list files in the root flash directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide flash
```

To list files recursively in the root flash directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide recursive flash
```

To list the files in alphabetical order, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort name
```

To list the files by size, smallest to largest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort reverse size
```

To sort the files by modification time, oldest to newest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort reverse time
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from using the `dir stack-wide` command to list files that start with `atmf`**

```
awplus#dir stack-wide atmf*

Stack member 1:
263 rw Nov 15 2017 15:22:52 flash:/atmfStableNodes.sh
3117 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:31 flash:/atmf-find.sh
2346 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:19 flash:/atmf-rec.sh

Stack member 2:
263 rw Nov 15 2017 15:22:52 flash:/atmfStableNodes.sh
3117 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:31 flash:/atmf-find.sh
2346 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:19 flash:/atmf-rec.sh
```

**Related commands**

**cd**

**dir**

**mkdir**

**delete stack-wide force**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added.

# edit

- Overview** This command opens a text file in the AlliedWare Plus™ text editor. Once opened you can use the editor to alter to the file.
- If you specify a filename and the file already exists, then the editor opens it in the text editor.
- If you do not enter a filename, the editor opens an empty file and prompts you for a name when you exit the editor.
- For information about using the editor, including control sequences, see the [File Management Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `edit [<filename>]`  
`edit <remote-file>`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code>    | The name of a file in the local Flash filesystem.                                            |
| <code>&lt;remote-file&gt;</code> | The filename and path of the remote file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

- Usage notes** Note that files in remote filesystems cannot be edited from the text editor (e.g. files on a TFTP server). Such files will open read-only.
- Before starting the editor make sure your terminal, terminal emulation program, or Telnet client is 100% compatible with a VT100 terminal. The editor uses VT100 control sequences to display text on the terminal.

- Examples** To create and edit a new text file, use the command:
- ```
awplus# edit
```
- To edit the existing configuration file myconfig.cfg stored on your device's Flash memory, use the command:
- ```
awplus# edit myconfig.cfg
```
- To edit the file example.cfg stored in a directory called backups on a USB stick, use the command:
- ```
awplus# edit usb:/backups/example.cfg
```
- To view the file bob.cfg stored in configs directory of a TFTP server, use the command:
- ```
awplus# edit tftp://configs/bob.cfg
```

**Related** **copy (filename)**  
**commands** **dir**  
**dir stack-wide**  
**mkdir**  
**show file**

# erase factory-default

**Overview** This command erases all data from flash **except** the following:

- the boot release file (a .rel file) and its release setting file
- all license files
- the latest GUI release file

The device is then rebooted and returned to its factory default condition. The device can then be used for AMF automatic node recovery.

**Syntax** erase factory-default

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command is an alias to the **atmf cleanup** command.

Note that you cannot use this command if you have **strict-user-process-control** enabled. Disable it before entering the **erase factory-default** command.

**Example** To erase data, use the command:

```
Node_1# erase factory-default
```

```
This command will erase all NVS, all flash contents except for  
the boot release, a GUI resource file, and any license files,  
and then reboot the switch. Continue? (y/n):y
```

**Related commands** **atmf cleanup**

# erase startup-config

**Overview** This command deletes the file that is set as the startup-config file, which is the configuration file that the system runs when it boots up.

At the next restart, the device loads the default configuration file, default.cfg. If default.cfg no longer exists, then the device loads with the factory default configuration. This provides a mechanism for you to return the device to the factory default settings.

**Syntax** erase startup-config

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the file currently set as the startup-config, use the command:

```
awplus# erase startup-config
```

**Related commands**

- boot config-file backup**
- copy running-config**
- copy startup-config**
- show boot**



## ip tftp source-interface

**Overview** Use this command to manually specify the IP address that all TFTP requests originate from. This is useful in network configurations where TFTP servers only accept requests from certain devices, or where the server cannot dynamically determine the source of the request.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying a source.

**Syntax** `ip tftp source-interface {<interface>|<ip-add>}`  
`no ip tftp source-interface`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The VLAN that TFTP requests originate from. The device will use the IP address of this interface as its source IP address. |
| <ip-add>    | The IP address that TFTP requests originate from, in dotted decimal format.                                                |

**Default** There is no default source specified.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** This command is helpful in network configurations where TFTP traffic needs to traverse point-to-point links or subnets within your network, and you do not want to propagate those point-to-point links through your routing tables.

In those circumstances, the TFTP server cannot dynamically determine the source of the TFTP request, and therefore cannot send the requested data to the correct device. Specifying a source interface or address enables the TFTP server to send the data correctly.

**Example** To specify that TFTP requests originate from the IP address 192.0.2.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip tftp source-interface 192.0.2.1
```

**Related commands** [copy \(filename\)](#)

## ipv6 tftp source-interface

**Overview** Use this command to manually specify the IPv6 address that all TFTP requests originate from. This is useful in network configurations where TFTP servers only accept requests from certain devices, or where the server cannot dynamically determine the source of the request.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying a source.

**Syntax** `ipv6 tftp source-interface {<interface>|<ipv6-add>}`  
`no ipv6 tftp source-interface`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The VLAN that TFTP requests originate from. The device will use the IPv6 address of this interface as its source IPv6 address. |
| <ipv6-add>  | The IPv6 address that TFTP requests originate from, in the format x:x::x:x, for example, 2001:db8::8a2e:7334.                  |

**Default** There is no default source specified.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** This command is helpful in network configurations where TFTP traffic needs to traverse point-to-point links or subnets within your network, and you do not want to propagate those point-to-point links through your routing tables.

In those circumstances, the TFTP server cannot dynamically determine the source of the TFTP request, and therefore cannot send the requested data to the correct device. Specifying a source interface or address enables the TFTP server to send the data correctly.

**Example** To specify that TFTP requests originate from the IPv6 address 2001:db8::8a2e:7334, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 tftp source-interface 2001:db8::8a2e:7334
```

**Related commands** [copy \(filename\)](#)

# mkdir

**Overview** This command makes a new directory.

**Syntax** `mkdir <name>`

| Parameter                 | Description                                               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;name&gt;</code> | The name and path of the directory that you are creating. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage** You cannot name a directory or subdirectory **flash**, **nvs**, **usb**, **card**, **tftp**, **scp**, **sftp** or **http**. These keywords are reserved for tab completion when using various file commands.

**Example** To make a new directory called `images` in the current directory, use the command:

```
awplus# mkdir images
```

**Related commands** [cd](#)  
[dir](#)  
[pwd](#)

# move

**Overview** This command renames or moves a file.

**Syntax** `move <source-name> <destination-name>`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;source-name&gt;</code>      | The filename and path of the source file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax.      |
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path of the destination file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To rename the file `temp.cfg` to `startup.cfg`, use the command:

```
awplus# move temp.cfg startup.cfg
```

To move the file `temp.cfg` from the root of the Flash filesystem to the directory `myconfigs`, use the command:

```
awplus# move temp.cfg myconfigs/temp.cfg
```

**Related commands**

- [delete](#)
- [edit](#)
- [show file](#)
- [show file systems](#)

## move debug

**Overview** This command moves a specified debug file to a destination debug file.

**Syntax** `move debug {<destination-name>|debug|flash|usb}`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path where you would like the debug output moved to. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To move debug output into Flash memory with a filename “my-debug”, use the following command:

```
awplus# move debug flash:my-debug
```

To move debug output onto a USB storage device with a filename “my-debug”, use the following command:

```
awplus# move debug usb:my-debug
```

**Output**

Enter source file name []:

**Related commands** [copy debug](#)  
[delete debug](#)

# pwd

**Overview** This command prints the current working directory.

**Syntax** pwd

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To print the current working directory, use the command:

```
awplus# pwd
```

**Related commands** **cd**

# rmkdir

**Overview** This command removes a directory. This command only works on empty directories, unless you specify the optional **force** keyword.

**Syntax** `rmkdir [force] <name>`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| force     | Optional keyword that allows you to delete directories that are not empty and contain files or subdirectories. |
| <name>    | The name and path of the directory.                                                                            |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To remove the directory "images" from the top level of the Flash filesystem, use the command:

```
awplus# rmkdir flash:/images
```

To create a directory called "level1" containing a subdirectory called "level2", and then force the removal of both directories, use the commands:

```
awplus# mkdir level1
awplus# mkdir level1/level2
awplus# rmkdir force level1
```

**Related commands**

- [cd](#)
- [dir](#)
- [mkdir](#)
- [pwd](#)

# show autoboot

**Overview** This command displays the Autoboot configuration and status.

**Syntax** show autoboot

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the Autoboot configuration and status, use the command:

```
awplus# show autoboot
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show autoboot command

```
awplus#show autoboot
Autoboot configuration
-----
Autoboot status           : enabled
USB file autoboot.txt exists : yes

Restore information on USB
Autoboot enable in autoboot.txt : yes
Restore release file       : x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel (file exists)
Restore configuration file  : network_1.cfg (file exists)
```

## Example output from the show autoboot command when an external media source is not present

```
awplus#show autoboot
Autoboot configuration
-----
Autoboot status           : enabled
External media source     : USB not found.
```

**Related commands** [autoboot enable](#)  
[create autoboot](#)  
[show boot](#)



## show boot

**Overview** This command displays the current boot configuration.  
We recommend that the currently running release is set as the current boot image.

**Syntax** show boot

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current boot configuration, use the command:  
awplus# show boot

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show boot**

```
awplus#show boot
Boot configuration
-----
Current software   : x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
Current boot image : flash:/x240-5.5.5-2.1.rel
Backup boot image  : flash:/x240-5.5.5-1.1.rel
Default boot config: flash:/default.cfg
Current boot config: flash:/my.cfg (file exists)
Backup boot config: flash:/backup.cfg (file not found)
Autoboot status    : disabled
```

**Parameters in the output from show boot**

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Current software    | The current software release that the device is using.                                                                                                           |
| Current boot image  | The boot image currently configured for use during the next boot cycle.                                                                                          |
| Backup boot image   | The boot image to use during the next boot cycle if the device cannot load the main image.                                                                       |
| Default boot config | The default startup configuration file. The device loads this configuration script if no file is set as the startup- config file.                                |
| Current boot config | The configuration file currently configured as the startup-config file. The device loads this configuration file during the next boot cycle if this file exists. |
| Backup boot config  | The configuration file to use during the next boot cycle if the main configuration file cannot be loaded.                                                        |
| Autoboot status     | The status of the Autoboot feature; either enabled or disabled.                                                                                                  |

**Related commands**

- [autoboot enable](#)
- [boot config-file backup](#)
- [boot system backup](#)
- [show autoboot](#)

# show hash

**Overview** Use this command to display the hash for a specified file on the device, or for the device's current bootloader.

**Syntax** show hash <filename>  
show hash bootrom

| Parameter  | Description                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <filename> | The name of the file to display the hash for. |
| bootrom    | Display the hash for the current bootloader.  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the hash for the GUI file named awplus-gui\_552\_27.gui, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash awplus-gui_552_27.gui
```

To show the hash for a file named 'example.txt', which is in the folder named 'example' in flash memory, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash flash://example/example.txt
```

To show the hash for the bootloader, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash bootrom
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show hash

```
awplus#show hash awplus-gui_552_27.gui  
b793e2c7fc5580513472017f964316f3bb0e79fbf1ddfd6f3844a2a8311c5c64
```

**Related commands** [crypto secure-mode](#)  
[crypto verify](#)  
[crypto verify bootrom](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# show file

**Overview** This command displays the contents of a specified file.

**Syntax** show file <filename>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                         |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filename> | Name of a file on the local Flash filesystem, or name and directory path of a file. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the contents of the file `oldconfig.cfg`, which is in the current directory, use the command:

```
awplus# show file oldconfig.cfg
```

**Related commands** [edit](#)  
[show file systems](#)

# show file systems

**Overview** This command lists the file systems and their utilization information where appropriate.

**Syntax** show file systems

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display the file systems, use the command:  
awplus# show file systems

**Output** The following shows typical output.

```
awplus#show file systems
```

| Size(b) | Free(b) | Type     | Flags | Prefixes | S/D/V   | Lcl/Ntwk | Avail |
|---------|---------|----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------|
| 222.5M  | 180.6M  | flash    | rw    | flash:   | static  | local    | Y     |
| -       | -       | system   | rw    | system:  | virtual | local    | -     |
| 10.0M   | 9.7M    | debug    | rw    | debug:   | static  | local    | Y     |
| -       | -       | usbstick | rw    | usb:     | dynamic | local    | N     |
| -       | -       | fserver  | rw    | fserver: | dynamic | network  | N     |
| -       | -       | tftp     | rw    | tftp:    | -       | network  | -     |
| -       | -       | scp      | rw    | scp:     | -       | network  | -     |
| -       | -       | sftp     | ro    | sftp:    | -       | network  | -     |
| -       | -       | http     | ro    | http:    | -       | network  | -     |
| -       | -       | rsync    | rw    | rsync:   | -       | network  | -     |

### Parameters in the output of the show file systems command

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Size (b)  | The total memory available to this file system. The units are given after the value and are M for Megabytes or K for kilobytes.       |
| Free (b)  | The total memory free within this file system. The units are given after the value and are M for Megabytes or K for kilobytes.        |
| Type      | The memory type used for this file system, such as:<br>flash<br>system<br>nvs<br>usbstick<br>tftp<br>scp<br>sftp<br>http.             |
| Flags     | The file setting options: rw (read write), ro (read only).                                                                            |
| Prefixes  | The prefixes used when entering commands to access the file systems, such as:<br>flash<br>system<br>nvs<br>usb<br>tftp<br>scp<br>sftp |

| Parameter  | Description                                                           |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | http.                                                                 |
| S/D/V      | The memory type: Static, Dynamic, Virtual.                            |
| Lcl / Ntwk | Whether the memory is located locally or via a network connection.    |
| Avail      | Whether the memory is accessible: Y (yes), N (no), - (not applicable) |

**Related** [edit](#)  
**commands** [show file](#)

# show running-config

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of your device. Its output includes all non-default configuration. The default settings are not displayed.

**NOTE:** You can control the output by entering *|* or *>* at the end of the command:

- To display only lines that contain a particular word, enter:  
*| include <word>*
- To start the display at the first line that contains a particular word, enter:  
*| begin <word>*
- To save the output to a file, enter:  
*> <filename>*



**Syntax** `show running-config [full|<feature>]`

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| full                | Display the running-config for all features. This is the default setting, so it is the same as entering <b>show running-config</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| <feature>           | Display only the configuration for a single feature. The features available depend on your device and will be some of the following list: <table> <tr> <td>access-list</td><td>ACL configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>antivirus</td><td>Antivirus configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>application</td><td>Application configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>as-path</td><td>Autonomous system path filter configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>as-path access-list</td><td>Configuration of ACLs for AS path filtering</td></tr> <tr> <td>atmf</td><td>Allied Telesis Management Framework configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>community-list</td><td>Community-list configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>crypto</td><td>Security-specific configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>dhcp</td><td>DHCP configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>dpi</td><td>Deep Packet Inspection configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>entity</td><td>Entity configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>firewall</td><td>Firewall configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>interface</td><td>Interface configuration. See <a href="#">show running-config interface</a> for further options.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ip</td><td>Internet Protocol (IP) configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ip pim dense-mode</td><td>PIM-DM configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ip pim sparse-mode</td><td>PIM-SM configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ip route</td><td>IP static route configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ip-reputation</td><td>IP Reputation configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ips</td><td>IPS configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ipsec</td><td>Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ipv6</td><td>Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ipv6 access-list</td><td>IPv6 ACL configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ipv6 mroute</td><td>IPv6 multicast route configuration</td></tr> <tr> <td>ipv6 prefix-list</td><td>IPv6 prefix list configuration</td></tr> </table> | access-list | ACL configuration | antivirus | Antivirus configuration | application | Application configuration | as-path | Autonomous system path filter configuration | as-path access-list | Configuration of ACLs for AS path filtering | atmf | Allied Telesis Management Framework configuration | bgp | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration | community-list | Community-list configuration | crypto | Security-specific configuration | dhcp | DHCP configuration | dpi | Deep Packet Inspection configuration | entity | Entity configuration | firewall | Firewall configuration | interface | Interface configuration. See <a href="#">show running-config interface</a> for further options. | ip | Internet Protocol (IP) configuration | ip pim dense-mode | PIM-DM configuration | ip pim sparse-mode | PIM-SM configuration | ip route | IP static route configuration | ip-reputation | IP Reputation configuration | ips | IPS configuration | ipsec | Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) configuration | ipv6 | Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) configuration | ipv6 access-list | IPv6 ACL configuration | ipv6 mroute | IPv6 multicast route configuration | ipv6 prefix-list | IPv6 prefix list configuration |
| access-list         | ACL configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| antivirus           | Antivirus configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| application         | Application configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| as-path             | Autonomous system path filter configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| as-path access-list | Configuration of ACLs for AS path filtering                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| atmf                | Allied Telesis Management Framework configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| bgp                 | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| community-list      | Community-list configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| crypto              | Security-specific configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| dhcp                | DHCP configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| dpi                 | Deep Packet Inspection configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| entity              | Entity configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| firewall            | Firewall configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| interface           | Interface configuration. See <a href="#">show running-config interface</a> for further options.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ip                  | Internet Protocol (IP) configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ip pim dense-mode   | PIM-DM configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ip pim sparse-mode  | PIM-SM configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ip route            | IP static route configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ip-reputation       | IP Reputation configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ips                 | IPS configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ipsec               | Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ipv6                | Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ipv6 access-list    | IPv6 ACL configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ipv6 mroute         | IPv6 multicast route configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |
| ipv6 prefix-list    | IPv6 prefix list configuration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                   |           |                         |             |                           |         |                                             |                     |                                             |      |                                                   |     |                                             |                |                              |        |                                 |      |                    |     |                                      |        |                      |          |                        |           |                                                                                                 |    |                                      |                   |                      |                    |                      |          |                               |               |                             |     |                   |       |                                                  |      |                                                  |                  |                        |             |                                    |                  |                                |

| Parameter            | Description                                                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ipv6 route           | IPv6 static route configuration                                              |
| isakmp               | Internet Security Association Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) configuration |
| key chain            | Authentication key management configuration                                  |
| l2tp-profile         | L2TP tunnel profile configuration                                            |
| lldp                 | LLDP configuration                                                           |
| log                  | Logging utility configuration                                                |
| malware-protection   | Malware protection configuration                                             |
| nat                  | Network Address Translation configuration                                    |
| power-inline         | Power over Ethernet (PoE) configuration                                      |
| policy-based-routing | Policy-based routing (PBR) configuration                                     |
| pppoe-ac             | PPPoE access concentrator configuration                                      |
| prefix-list          | Prefix-list configuration                                                    |
| route-map            | Route-map configuration                                                      |
| router               | Router configuration                                                         |
| router-id            | Configuration of the router identifier for this system                       |
| security-password    | Strong password security configuration                                       |
| snmp                 | SNMP configuration                                                           |
| ssh                  | Secure Shell configuration                                                   |
| switch               | Switch configuration                                                         |
| web-control          | Web Control configuration                                                    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration of your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show running-config**

```
awplus#show running-config
!
service password-encryption
!
no banner motd
!
username manager privilege 15 password 8 $1$bJoVec4D$Jw0JGPr7YqoExA0GVasdE0
!
service ssh
!
no service telnet
!
service http
!
no clock timezone

...

line con 0
line vty 0 4
!
end
```

**Related commands** [copy running-config](#)  
[show running-config interface](#)  
[show running-config unencrypted](#)

# show running-config interface

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of one or more interfaces on the device.

You can optionally limit the command output to display only information for a given protocol or feature. The features available depend on your device and will be a subset of the features listed in the table below.

**Syntax** show running-config interface  
 show running-config interface <interface-list>  
 show running-config interface <interface-list> <feature>  
 show running-config interface <interface-list> ip <feature>  
 show running-config interface <interface-list> ipv6 <feature>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-list>   | <p>The interfaces or ports to display information about. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li> <li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li> <li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li> <li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li> <li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li> <li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li> <li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li> </ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |
| cfm                | Displays running configuration for CFM (Connectivity Fault Management) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| dot1x              | Displays running configuration for 802.1X port authentication for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| lacp               | Displays running configuration for LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| ip igmp            | Displays running configuration for IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ip multicast       | Displays running configuration for general multicast settings for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| ip pim sparse-mode | Displays running configuration for PIM-SM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| ip pim dense-mode  | Displays running configuration for PIM-DM (Protocol Independent Multicasting - Dense Mode) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| mstp               | Displays running configuration for MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ospf               | Displays running configuration for OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) for the specified interfaces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rip                  | Displays running configuration for RIP (Routing Information Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                    |
| ipv6 rip             | Displays running configuration for RIPng (RIP for IPv6) for the specified interfaces.                                  |
| ipv6 ospf            | Displays running configuration for IPv6 OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) for the specified interfaces.                  |
| ipv6 pim sparse-mode | Displays running configuration for PIM-SM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode) for the specified interfaces. |
| rstp                 | Displays running configuration for RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                   |
| stp                  | Displays running configuration for STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) for the specified interfaces.                          |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Default** Displays information for all protocols on all interfaces

**Examples** To display the current running configuration of your device for ports 1 to 4, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
```

To display the current running configuration of a device for vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config interface vlan2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from a show running-config interface eth0 command**

```
awplus#show running-config interface eth0
!
interface eth0
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  encapsulation dot1q 3
!
```

**Related commands** [copy running-config](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# show running-config unencrypted

**Overview** Use this command to display the running configuration, with passwords in cleartext (unencrypted). Otherwise passwords are displayed in encrypted form. For security reasons, use this command with caution.

This command can only be entered by users who have a privilege level of 15.

**Syntax** show running-config unencrypted

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the running configuration with unencrypted passwords, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config unencrypted
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: command added

# show startup-config

**Overview** This command displays the contents of the start-up configuration file, which is the file that the device runs on start-up.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show startup-config

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the contents of the current start-up configuration file, use the command:

```
awplus# show startup-config
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show startup-config command

```
awplus#show startup-config
!
service password-encryption
!
no banner motd
!
username manager privilege 15 password 8 $1$bJoVec4D$Jw0JGPr7YqoExA0GVasdE0
!
service ssh
!
no service telnet
!
service http
!
no clock timezone

...

line con 0
line vty 0 4
!
end
```

**Related commands**

- [boot config-file backup](#)
- [copy running-config](#)
- [copy startup-config](#)
- [erase startup-config](#)
- [show boot](#)



# show version

**Overview** This command displays the version number and copyright details of the current AlliedWare Plus™ OS your device is running.

**Syntax** show version

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the version details of your currently installed software, use the command:

```
awplus# show version
```

**Related commands** [boot system backup](#)  
[show boot](#)

# strict-user-process-control

**Overview** Use this command to enable Strict User Process Control.

Strict User Process Control protects sensitive system resources from modification. It does this by preventing use of:

- some file and directory manipulation commands
- trigger scripting commands
- the **erase factory-default** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off Strict User Process Control.

**Syntax** `strict-user-process-control`  
`no strict-user-process-control`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When you enter the **strict-user-process-control** command, it prompts you for a password. Make the password different from any existing privileged management passwords. Store the password carefully and securely, because you will need it if you want to disable the feature.

In addition, the device will prompt you to save your configuration and reboot. This ensures the change takes effect correctly.

The command must be entered from a physical console; entering it from a remote login session is not allowed for extra security.

You can use the **show running-config** command to confirm whether Strict User Process Control is on or off. If the feature is running the output will contain the command **strict-user-process-control**.

**Example** To protect sensitive system files from access, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# strict-user-process-control
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[strict-user-process-control force](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

# strict-user-process-control force

**Overview** Use this command to enable Strict User Process Control permanently, in a way that means it can never be disabled.

Strict User Process Control protects sensitive system resources from modification. It does this by preventing use of:

- some file and directory manipulation commands
- trigger scripting commands
- the **erase factory-default** command.



**CAUTION:** Only use this command if you have to do so for compliance with specific security certifications. Once you have turned this feature on, you will not be able to remove it.

**Syntax** `strict-user-process-control force`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When you enter this command, the device will prompt you to save your configuration and reboot. This ensures the change takes effect correctly.

Unlike the **strict-user-process-control** command, this **strict-user-process-control force** command enables Strict User Process Control without prompting for or saving a password. This means you cannot disable Strict User Process Control using the **no** variant of the command (or in any other way).

The command must be entered from a physical console; entering it from a remote login session is not allowed for extra security.

You can use the **show running-config** command to confirm whether Strict User Process Control is on or off.

**Example** To permanently protect sensitive system files from access, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# strict-user-process-control force
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[strict-user-process-control](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-1.8: command added

# unmount

**Overview** Use this command to unmount an external storage device. We recommend you unmount storage devices before removing them, to avoid file corruption. This is especially important if files may be automatically written to the storage device, such as external log files or AMF backup files.

**Syntax** unmount usb  
unmount usb member [<stack-ID>]

| Parameter         | Description                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| usb               | Unmount the USB storage device.   |
| member <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To unmount a USB storage device and safely remove it from the device, use the command:

```
awplus# unmount usb
```

**Related commands** [clear log external](#)  
[log external](#)  
[show file systems](#)  
[show log config](#)  
[show log external](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# write file

**Overview** This command copies the running-config into the file that is set as the current startup-config file. This command is a synonym of the **write memory** and **copy running-config startup-config** commands.

**Syntax** write [file]

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To write configuration data to the start-up configuration file, use the command:

```
awplus# write file
```

**Related commands** **copy running-config**  
**write memory**  
**show running-config**

# write memory

**Overview** This command copies the running-config into the file that is set as the current startup-config file. This command is a synonym of the **write file** and **copy running-config startup-config** commands.

**Syntax** write [memory]

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To write configuration data to the start-up configuration file, use the command:

```
awplus# write memory
```

**Related commands** [copy running-config](#)  
[write file](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# write terminal

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of the device. This command is a synonym of the **show running-config** command.

**Syntax** write terminal

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current configuration of your device, use the command:  
awplus# write terminal

**Related commands** **show running-config**

# 4

## User Access Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 134
  - **aaa authentication enable default local** on page 135
  - **aaa local authentication attempts logout-time** on page 136
  - **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail** on page 137
  - **aaa login fail-delay** on page 139
  - **clear aaa local user logout** on page 140
  - **clear line console** on page 141
  - **clear line vty** on page 142
  - **enable password** on page 143
  - **enable secret (deprecated)** on page 145
  - **exec-timeout** on page 146
  - **flowcontrol hardware (asyn/console)** on page 148
  - **length (asyn)** on page 150
  - **line** on page 152
  - **privilege level** on page 154
  - **security-password history** on page 155
  - **security-password forced-change** on page 156
  - **security-password lifetime** on page 157
  - **security-password min-lifetime-enforce** on page 158
  - **security-password minimum-categories** on page 160
  - **security-password minimum-length** on page 162
  - **security-password reject-expired-pwd** on page 163
  - **security-password warning** on page 165
  - **service advanced-vty** on page 166
  - **service password-encryption** on page 167
  - **service telnet** on page 168
  - **service terminal-length (deleted)** on page 169
  - **show aaa local user locked** on page 170
  - **show privilege** on page 172
  - **show security-password configuration** on page 173
  - **show security-password user** on page 174
  - **show telnet** on page 175
  - **show users** on page 176
  - **strict-user-process-control** on page 177
  - **strict-user-process-control force** on page 178
  - **telnet** on page 179
  - **telnet server** on page 180



- **terminal length** on page 181
- **terminal resize** on page 182
- **username** on page 183

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure user access.

# aaa authentication enable default local

**Overview** This command enables local privilege level authentication.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable local privilege level authentication.

**Syntax** `aaa authentication enable default local`  
`no aaa authentication enable default`

**Default** Local privilege level authentication is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The privilege level configured for a particular user in the local user database is the privilege threshold above which the user is prompted for an **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command.

**Examples** To enable local privilege level authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa authentication enable default local
```

To disable local privilege level authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication enable default
```

**Related commands** **aaa authentication login**  
**enable (Privileged Exec mode)**  
**enable password**  
**enable secret (deprecated)**

# aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time

**Overview** This command configures the duration of the user lockout period.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the duration of the user lockout period to its default of 300 seconds (5 minutes).

**Syntax** `aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time <lockout-time>`  
`no aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time`

| Parameter                         | Description                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;lockout-time&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;0-10000&gt;</code> . Time in seconds to lockout the user. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default for the lockout-time is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

**Usage notes** While locked out all attempts to login with the locked account will fail. The lockout can be manually cleared by another privileged account using the **clear aaa local user lockout** command.

**Examples** To configure the lockout period to 10 minutes (600 seconds), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time 600
```

To restore the default lockout period of 5 minutes (300 seconds), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time
```

**Related commands** **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail**  
**aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only**  
**clear aaa local user lockout**

# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail

**Overview** This command configures the maximum number of failed login attempts before a user account is locked out. Every time a login attempt fails the failed login counter is incremented.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the maximum number of failed login attempts to the default setting (five failed login attempts).

**Syntax** `aaa local authentication attempts max-fail <failed-logins>`  
`no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail`

| Parameter       | Description                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <failed-logins> | <1-32>. Number of login failures allowed before locking out a user. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default for the maximum number of failed login attempts is five failed login attempts.

**Usage** When the failed login counter reaches the limit configured by this command that user account is locked out for a specified duration configured by the [aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#) command.

When a successful login occurs the failed login counter is reset to 0. When a user account is locked out all attempts to login using that user account will fail.

**Examples** To configure the number of login failures that will lock out a user account to two login attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail 2
```

To restore the number of login failures that will lock out a user account to the default number of login attempts (five login attempts), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail
```

**Related commands**   **aaa local authentication attempts logout-time**  
**aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only**  
**clear aaa local user logout**

## aaa login fail-delay

**Overview** Use this command to configure the minimum time period between failed login attempts. This setting applies to login attempts via the console, SSH and Telnet.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the minimum time period to its default value.

**Syntax** `aaa login fail-delay <1-10>`  
`no aaa login fail-delay`

| Parameter | Description                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-10>    | The minimum number of seconds required between login attempts |

**Default** 1 second

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To apply a delay of at least 5 seconds between login attempts, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa login fail-delay 5
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#)  
[clear aaa local user lockout](#)

# clear aaa local user logout

**Overview** Use this command to clear the logout on a specific user account or all user accounts.

**Syntax** clear aaa local user logout {username <username>|all}

| Parameter  | Description                          |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| username   | Clear logout for the specified user. |
| <username> | Specifies the user account.          |
| all        | Clear logout for all user accounts.  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To unlock the user account 'bob' use the following command:

```
awplus# clear aaa local user logout username bob
```

To unlock all user accounts use the following command:

```
awplus# clear aaa local user logout all
```

**Related commands** [aaa local authentication attempts logout-time](#)



# clear line console

**Overview** This command resets a console line. If a terminal session exists on the line then the terminal session is terminated. If console line settings have changed then the new settings are applied.

**Syntax** clear line console 0

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To reset the console line (asyn), use the command:

```
awplus# clear line console 0
```

```
% The new settings for console line 0 have been applied
```

**Related commands**

- [clear line vty](#)
- [flowcontrol hardware \(asyn/console\)](#)
- [line](#)
- [show users](#)

## clear line vty

**Overview** This command resets a VTY line. If a session exists on the line then it is closed.

**Syntax** clear line vty <0-32>

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| <0-32>    | Line number |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To reset the first VTY line, use the command:

```
awplus# clear line vty 1
```

**Related commands**

- [privilege level](#)
- [line](#)
- [show telnet](#)
- [show users](#)

# enable password

**Overview** Use this command to set a local password to control access to elevated privilege levels.

Use the **no** version of the command to remove the password.

Note that the **enable secret (deprecated)** command is an outdated alias for the **enable password** command.

**Secure mode** In secure mode, the **enable password** command allows changing privilege level up to the level configured for the current user, and will require a password if one has been configured for that privilege level.

**Syntax** enable password [8] <password>  
enable password level <1-15> [8] <password>  
no enable password [level <1-15>]

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <password> | The password. The password can be up to 32 characters in length and include characters from up to four categories. The password categories are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• uppercase letters: A to Z</li><li>• lowercase letters: a to z</li><li>• digits: 0 to 9</li><li>• special symbols: all printable ASCII characters not included in the previous three categories. The question mark ? cannot be used as it is reserved for help functionality.</li></ul> |
| 8          | The parameter <b>8</b> means that the password that follows is in hashed form, not plain text. Do not type this 8 when creating a password with this command; it is only used in configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints 8 in front of passwords, to indicate that it is displaying the password in its hashed form.<br><br>Note that the user needs to enter the plain-text version of the password when logging in.                                   |
| level      | Privilege level <1-15>. Level for which the password applies. You can specify up to 16 privilege levels, using numbers 1 through 15. Level 1 is normal EXEC-mode user privileges for User Exec mode. If this argument is not specified in the command or the <b>no</b> variant of the command, the privilege level defaults to 15 (enable mode privileges) for Privileged Exec mode. A privilege level of 7 can be set for intermediate CLI security.                          |

**Default** Level 15

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables the Network Administrator to set a password for entering the Privileged Exec mode when using the **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command.

You can use this command to give a user an intermediate CLI security level (privilege level 7). Such users can access all the show commands in Privileged Exec mode and all the commands in User Exec mode, but not any configuration commands in Privileged Exec mode.

The device stores passwords in hashed form in configuration files, unless you disable **service password-encryption**.

**Related commands**

- enable (Privileged Exec mode)**
- enable secret (deprecated)**
- service password-encryption**
- privilege level**
- show privilege**
- username**
- show running-config**

# enable secret (deprecated)

**Overview** This command has been deprecated. It has been replaced by the **enable password** command.

# exec-timeout

**Overview** This command sets the interval your device waits for user input from either a console or VTY connection. Once the timeout interval is reached, the connection is dropped. This command sets the time limit when the console or VTY connection automatically logs off after no activity.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified timeout and resets to the default timeout (10 minutes).

**Syntax** `exec-timeout {<minutes>} [<seconds>]`  
`no exec-timeout`

| Parameter | Description                                           |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <minutes> | <0-35791> Required integer timeout value in minutes   |
| <seconds> | <0-2147483> Optional integer timeout value in seconds |

**Default** The default for the **exec-timeout** command is 10 minutes and 0 seconds (**exec-timeout 10 0**).

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used set the time the telnet session waits for an idle VTY session, before it times out. An **exec-timeout 0 0** setting will cause the telnet session to wait indefinitely. The command **exec-timeout 0 0** is useful while configuring a device, but reduces device security.

If no input is detected during the interval then the current connection resumes. If no connections exist then the terminal returns to an idle state and disconnects incoming sessions.

**Examples** To set VTY connections to timeout after 2 minutes, 30 seconds if there is no response from the user, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 32
awplus(config-line)# exec-timeout 2 30
```

To reset the console connection to the default timeout of 10 minutes 0 seconds if there is no response from the user, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# no exec-timeout
```

**Related commands** **line**  
**service telnet**  
**show running-config**

# flowcontrol hardware (asyn/console)

**Overview** Use this command to enable RTS/CTS (Ready To Send/Clear To Send) hardware flow control on a terminal console line (asyn port) between the DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) and the DCE (Data Communications Equipment).

**Syntax** flowcontrol hardware  
no flowcontrol hardware

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Default** Hardware flow control is disabled by default.

**Usage notes** Hardware flow control makes use of the RTS and CTS control signals between the DTE and DCE where the rate of transmitted data is faster than the rate of received data. Flow control is a technique for ensuring that a transmitting entity does not overwhelm a receiving entity with data. When the buffers on the receiving device are full, a message is sent to the sending device to suspend the transmission until the data in the buffers has been processed.

Hardware flow control can be configured on terminal console lines (e.g. asyn0). For Reverse Telnet connections, hardware flow control must be configured to match on both the Access Server and the Remote Device. For terminal console sessions, hardware flow control must be configured to match on both the DTE and the DCE. Settings are saved in the running configuration. Changes are applied after reboot, clear line console, or after closing the session.

Use **show running-config** and **show startup-config** commands to view hardware flow control settings that take effect after reboot for a terminal console line. See the **show running-config** command output:

```
awplus#show running-config
!
line con 1
  speed 9600
  mode out 2001
  flowcontrol hardware
!
```

Note that line configuration commands do not take effect immediately. Line configuration commands take effect after one of the following commands or events:

- issuing a clear line console command
- issuing a reboot command
- logging out of the current session



**Examples** To enable hardware flow control on terminal console line asyn0, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# flowcontrol hardware
```

To disable hardware flow control on terminal console line asyn0, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# no flowcontrol hardware
```

**Related commands** [clear line console](#)  
[show running-config](#)  
[speed \(asyn\)](#)

# length (asyn)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the number of rows of output that the device will display before pausing, for the console or VTY line that you are configuring.

The **no** variant of this command restores the length of a line (terminal session) attached to a console port or to a VTY to its default length of 22 rows.

**Syntax** length <0-512>  
no length

| Parameter | Description                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-512>   | Number of lines on screen. Specify 0 for no pausing. |

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Default** The length of a terminal session is 22 rows. The **no length** command restores the default.

**Usage notes** If the output from a command is longer than the length of the line the output will be paused and the '-More-' prompt allows you to move to the next screen full of data.

A length of 0 will turn off pausing and data will be displayed to the console as long as there is data to display.

**Examples** To set the terminal session length on the console to 10 rows, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# length 10
```

To reset the terminal session length on the console to the default (22 rows), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# no length
```

To display output to the console continuously, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# length 0
```

**Related** [terminal resize](#)  
**commands** [terminal length](#)

# line

**Overview** Use this command to enter line configuration mode for the specified VTYS or the console. The command prompt changes to show that the device is in Line Configuration mode.

**Syntax** `line vty <first-line> [<last-line>]`  
`line console 0`

| Parameter    | Description                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <first-line> | <0-32> Specify the first line number.          |
| <last-line>  | <0-32> Specify the last line number.           |
| console      | The console terminal line(s) for local access. |
| vty          | Virtual terminal for remote console access.    |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command puts you into Line Configuration mode. Once in Line Configuration mode, you can configure console and virtual terminal settings, including setting **speed (asyn)**, **length (asyn)**, **privilege level**, and authentication (**login authentication**) or accounting (**accounting login**) method lists.

To change the console (asyn) port speed, use this **line** command to enter Line Configuration mode before using the **speed (asyn)** command. Set the console speed (Baud rate) to match the transmission rate of the device connected to the console (asyn) port on your device.

Note that line configuration commands do not take effect immediately. Line configuration commands take effect after one of the following commands or events:

- issuing a clear line console command
- issuing a reboot command
- logging out of the current session

**Examples** To enter Line Configuration mode in order to configure all VTYS, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 32
awplus(config-line)#
```

To enter Line Configuration mode to configure the console (asyn 0) port terminal line, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)#
```

**Related commands**

- accounting login**
- clear line console**
- clear line vty**
- flowcontrol hardware (asyn/console)**
- length (asyn)**
- login authentication**
- privilege level**
- speed (asyn)**

# privilege level

**Overview** This command sets a privilege level for VTY or console connections. The configured privilege level from this command overrides a specific user's initial privilege level at the console login.

**Syntax** `privilege level <1-15>`

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Usage notes** You can set an intermediate CLI security level for a console user with this command by applying privilege level 7 to access all show commands in Privileged Exec and all User Exec commands. However, intermediate CLI security will not show configuration commands in Privileged Exec.

**Examples** To set the console connection to have the maximum privilege level, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# privilege level 15
```

To set all VTY connections to have the minimum privilege level, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# privilege level 1
```

To set all VTY connections to have an intermediate CLI security level, to access all show commands, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# privilege level 7
```

**Related commands** [enable password](#)  
[line](#)  
[show privilege](#)  
[username](#)

# security-password history

**Overview** This command specifies the number of previous passwords that are unable to be reused. A new password is invalid if it matches a password retained in the password history.

The **no** variant of the command disables this feature.

**Syntax** security-password history <0-15>  
no security-password history

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-15>    | The allowable range of previous passwords to match against. A value of 0 will disable the history functionality and is equivalent to the <b>no security-password history</b> command. If the history functionality is disabled, all users' password history is reset and all password history is lost. |

**Default** The default history value is 0, which will disable the history functionality.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To restrict reuse of the three most recent passwords, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password history 3
```

To allow the reuse of recent passwords, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no security-password history
```

**Related commands**

- [security-password forced-change](#)
- [security-password lifetime](#)
- [security-password min-lifetime-enforce](#)
- [security-password minimum-categories](#)
- [security-password minimum-length](#)
- [security-password reject-expired-pwd](#)
- [security-password warning](#)
- [show running-config security-password](#)
- [show security-password configuration](#)
- [show security-password user](#)

# security-password forced-change

**Overview** This command specifies whether or not a user is forced to change an expired password at the next login. If this feature is enabled, users whose passwords have expired are forced to change to a password that must comply with the current password security rules at the next login.

Note that to use this command, the lifetime feature must be enabled with the **security-password lifetime** command and the reject-expired-pwd feature must be disabled with the **security-password reject-expired-pwd** command.

The **no** variant of the command disables this feature.

**Syntax** security-password forced-change  
no security-password forced-change

**Default** The forced-change feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To force a user to change their expired password at the next login, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password forced-change
```

**Related commands**

- security-password history**
- security-password lifetime**
- security-password min-lifetime-enforce**
- security-password minimum-categories**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password reject-expired-pwd**
- security-password warning**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**



# security-password lifetime

**Overview** This command enables password expiry by specifying a password lifetime in days.

Note that when the password lifetime feature is disabled, it also disables the **security-password forced-change** command and the **security-password warning** command.

The **no** variant of the command disables this feature.

**Syntax** security-password lifetime <0-1000>  
no security-password lifetime

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-1000>  | Password lifetime specified in days. A value of 0 will disable lifetime functionality and the password will never expire. This is equivalent to the <b>no security-password lifetime</b> command. |

**Default** The default password lifetime is 0, which will disable the lifetime functionality.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the password lifetime to 10 days, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password lifetime 10
```

**Related commands**

- security-password forced-change**
- security-password history**
- security-password min-lifetime-enforce**
- security-password minimum-categories**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password reject-expired-pwd**
- security-password warning**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**

# security-password min-lifetime-enforce

**Overview** Use this command to configure a minimum number of days before a password can be changed by a user. With this feature enabled, once a user sets the password, the user cannot change it again until the minimum lifetime has passed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the minimum lifetime.

**Syntax** security-password min-lifetime-enforce <0-1000>  
no security-password min-lifetime-enforce

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-1000>  | The minimum number of days before a password can be changed |

**Default** By default, no minimum lifetime is enforced.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The minimum lifetime is helpful in conjunction with a security policy that prevents people from re-using old passwords. For example, if you do not allow people to re-use any of their last 5 passwords, a person can bypass that restriction by changing their password 5 times in quick succession and then re-setting it to their previous password. The minimum lifetime prevents that by preventing people from changing their password in quick succession.

**Example** To force users to wait at least 2 days between changing passwords, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# security-password min-lifetime-enforce 2
```

**Related commands**

- security-password forced-change**
- security-password history**
- security-password lifetime**
- security-password minimum-categories**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password reject-expired-pwd**
- security-password warning**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.2: command added

# security-password minimum-categories

**Overview** This command specifies the minimum number of categories that the password must contain in order to be considered valid. The password categories are:

- uppercase letters: A to Z
- lowercase letters: a to z
- digits: 0 to 9
- special symbols: all printable ASCII characters not included in the previous three categories. The question mark (?) cannot be used as it is reserved for help functionality.

Note that to ensure password security, the minimum number of categories should align with the lifetime selected, i.e. the fewer categories specified the shorter the lifetime specified.

**Syntax** security-password minimum-categories <1-4>

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-4>     | Number of categories the password must satisfy, in the range 1 to 4. |

**Default** The default number of categories that the password must satisfy is 1.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the required minimum number of character categories to be 3, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password minimum-categories 3
```

**Related commands**

- security-password forced-change**
- security-password history**
- security-password lifetime**
- security-password min-lifetime-enforce**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password reject-expired-pwd**
- security-password warning**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**

# security-password minimum-length

**Overview** This command specifies the minimum allowable password length. This value is checked against when there is a password change or a user account is created.

**Syntax** security-password minimum-length <1-23>

| Parameter | Description                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <1-23>    | Minimum password length in the range from 1 to 23. |

**Default** The default minimum password length is 1.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the required minimum password length as 8, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password minimum-length 8
```

**Related commands**

- [security-password forced-change](#)
- [security-password history](#)
- [security-password lifetime](#)
- [security-password min-lifetime-enforce](#)
- [security-password minimum-categories](#)
- [security-password reject-expired-pwd](#)
- [security-password warning](#)
- [show running-config security-password](#)
- [show security-password configuration](#)
- [show security-password user](#)

# security-password reject-expired-pwd

**Overview** This command specifies whether or not a user is allowed to login with an expired password. Users with expired passwords are rejected at login if this functionality is enabled. Users then have to contact the Network Administrator to change their password.



**CAUTION:** *Once all users' passwords are expired you are unable to login to the device again if the security-password reject-expired-pwd command has been executed. You will have to reboot the device with a default configuration file, or load an earlier software version that does not have the security password feature.*

*We recommend you never have the command line "security-password reject-expired-pwd" in a default config file.*

Note that when the reject-expired-pwd functionality is disabled and a user logs on with an expired password, if the forced-change feature is enabled with **security-password forced-change** command, a user may have to change the password during login depending on the password lifetime specified by the **security-password lifetime** command.

The **no** variant of the command disables this feature.

**Syntax** security-password reject-expired-pwd  
no security-password reject-expired-pwd

**Default** The reject-expired-pwd feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the system to reject users with an expired password, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password reject-expired-pwd
```

**Related commands**

- security-password forced-change**
- security-password history**
- security-password lifetime**
- security-password min-lifetime-enforce**
- security-password minimum-categories**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password warning**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**



# security-password warning

**Overview** This command specifies the number of days before the password expires that the user will receive a warning message specifying the remaining lifetime of the password.

Note that the warning period cannot be set unless the lifetime feature is enabled with the **security-password lifetime** command.

The **no** variant of the command disables this feature.

**Syntax** security-password warning <0-1000>  
no security-password warning

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-1000>  | Warning period in the range from 0 to 1000 days. A value 0 disables the warning functionality and no warning message is displayed for expiring passwords. This is equivalent to the <b>no security-password warning</b> command. The warning period must be less than, or equal to, the password lifetime set with the <b>security-password lifetime</b> command. |

**Default** The default warning period is 0, which disables warning functionality.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure a warning period of three days, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# security-password warning 3
```

**Related commands**

- security-password forced-change**
- security-password history**
- security-password lifetime**
- security-password min-lifetime-enforce**
- security-password minimum-categories**
- security-password minimum-length**
- security-password reject-expired-pwd**
- show running-config security-password**
- show security-password configuration**
- show security-password user**

## service advanced-vty

**Overview** This command enables the advanced-vty help feature. This allows you to use TAB completion for commands. Where multiple options are possible, the help feature displays the possible options.

The **no service advanced-vty** command disables the advanced-vty help feature.

**Syntax** service advanced-vty  
no service advanced-vty

**Default** The advanced-vty help feature is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To disable the advanced-vty help feature, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service advanced-vty
```

To re-enable the advanced-vty help feature after it has been disabled, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service advanced-vty
```

# service password-encryption

**Overview** Use this command to enable password encryption. This is enabled by default. When password encryption is enabled, the device displays passwords in the running config in encrypted form instead of in plain text.

Use the **no service password-encryption** command to stop the device from displaying newly-entered passwords in encrypted form. This does not change the display of existing passwords.

**Syntax** service password-encryption  
no service password-encryption

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service password-encryption

**Validation** show running-config  
**Commands**

**Related** enable password  
**commands**

# service telnet

**Overview** Use this command to enable the telnet server. The server is disabled by default. Enabling the telnet server starts the device listening for incoming telnet sessions on the configured port.

The server listens on port 23, unless you have changed the port by using the **privilege level** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the telnet server. Disabling the telnet server will stop the device listening for new incoming telnet sessions. However, existing telnet sessions will still be active.

**Syntax** service telnet [ip|ipv6]  
no service telnet [ip|ipv6]

**Default** The IPv4 and IPv6 telnet servers are disabled by default.  
The configured telnet port is TCP port 23 by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable both the IPv4 and IPv6 telnet servers, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service telnet
```

To enable the IPv6 telnet server only, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service telnet ipv6
```

To disable both the IPv4 and IPv6 telnet servers, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no service telnet
```

To disable the IPv6 telnet server only, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no service telnet ipv6
```

**Related commands** [clear line vty](#)  
[show telnet](#)  
[telnet server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: Disabled by default

## service terminal-length (deleted)

**Overview** This command has been deleted in Software Version 5.4.5-0.1 and later.

## show aaa local user locked

**Overview** This command displays the failed attempts against each user account attempting to login into the device, along with the failure times and locations.

Use this command's output to see if a user is currently locked out or not. You can check:

- the number of login attempts that have a 'V' in the 'Valid' column, and
- if the last attempt happened within the lockout time. If the number of 'V' attempts exceeds the maximum allowed number of attempts, and the last attempt is within the lockout time, then the user is locked out.

The maximum number of attempts is 5 by default. You can change it using the command **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail**.

The lockout time is 5 minutes by default. You can change it using the command **aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time**.

Once a user's lockout status is cleared, this command will no longer display any failed attempts for that user. The status gets cleared by:

- being manually cleared by another privileged user, using the **clear aaa local user lockout** command, or
- the locked out user successfully logs into the system after waiting for the lockout time to pass.

In the Valid column:

- 'V' means this login attempt counts towards the maximum allowed number of attempts
- 'I' means this login attempt does not count towards the maximum allowed number of attempts, because it was more than 15 minutes ago.

**Syntax** show aaa local user locked

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current failed attempts for local users, use the command:

```
awplus# show aaa local user locked
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show aaa local user locked command**

```
awplus#show aaa local user locked
manager:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:48:15 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:48:21 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
user1:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:47:28 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:31 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:35 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:38 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:49 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:20:50 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           I
2023-02-09 11:20:54 RHOST 192.168.5.1          I
2023-02-09 11:47:19 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:23 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
user2:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:47:52 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:55 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:58 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:48:05 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:22:51 RHOST 192.168.5.1          I
2023-02-09 11:22:54 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           I
user3:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:38:58 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:39:04 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:39:06 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:39:22 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:39:26 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
```

This output example was run at 11:49. The lockout-time and max-fail settings are set to their defaults:

- manager: is not locked out because they only have 2 valid attempts.
- user1: is locked out because they have 7 valid attempts and the most recent was within the lockout time.
- user2: is not locked out because only 4 attempts are valid.
- user3: is not locked out. Even though they have 5 valid attempts, the most recent attempt is older than the lockout time of 5 minutes.

**Related commands** [aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#)  
[aaa local authentication attempts max-fail](#)  
[clear aaa local user lockout](#)

# show privilege

**Overview** This command displays the current user privilege level, which can be any privilege level in the range <1-15>. Privilege levels <1-6> allow limited user access (all User Exec commands), privilege levels <7-14> allow restricted user access (all User Exec commands plus Privileged Exec show commands). Privilege level 15 gives full user access to all Privileged Exec commands.

**Syntax** show privilege

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** A user can have an intermediate CLI security level set with this command for privilege levels <7-14> to access all show commands in Privileged Exec mode and all commands in User Exec mode, but no configuration commands in Privileged Exec mode.

**Example** To show the current privilege level of the user, use the command:  
awplus# show privilege

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show privilege command

```
awplus#show privilege
Current privilege level is 15
awplus#disable
awplus>show privilege
Current privilege level is 1
```

**Related commands** [privilege level](#)



# show security-password configuration

**Overview** This command displays the configuration settings for the various security password rules.

**Syntax** show security-password configuration

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current security-password rule configuration settings, use the command:

```
awplus# show security-password configuration
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show security-password configuration command**

```
Security Password Configuration
Minimum password length ..... 8
Minimum password character categories to match ..... 3
Number of previously used passwords to restrict..... 4
Password lifetime ..... 30 day(s)
  Warning period before password expires ..... 3 day(s)
Reject expired password at login ..... Disabled
Force changing expired password at login ..... Enabled
```

**Related commands**

- [security-password forced-change](#)
- [security-password history](#)
- [security-password lifetime](#)
- [security-password min-lifetime-enforce](#)
- [security-password minimum-categories](#)
- [security-password minimum-length](#)
- [security-password reject-expired-pwd](#)
- [security-password warning](#)
- [show security-password user](#)

# show security-password user

**Overview** This command displays user account and password information for all users.

**Syntax** show security-password user

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the system users' remaining lifetime or last password change, use the command:

```
awplus# show security-password user
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show security-password user command

| User account and password information |           |                 |                    |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| UserName                              | Privilege | Last-PWD-Change | Remaining-lifetime |
| -----                                 |           |                 |                    |
| manager                               | 15        | 4625 day(s) ago | No Expiry          |
| bob15                                 | 15        | 0 day(s) ago    | 30 days            |
| ted7                                  | 7         | 0 day(s) ago    | No Expiry          |
| mike1                                 | 1         | 0 day(s) ago    | No Expiry          |

**Related commands**

- [security-password forced-change](#)
- [security-password history](#)
- [security-password lifetime](#)
- [security-password min-lifetime-enforce](#)
- [security-password minimum-categories](#)
- [security-password minimum-length](#)
- [security-password reject-expired-pwd](#)
- [security-password warning](#)
- [show security-password configuration](#)

# show telnet

**Overview** This command shows the Telnet server settings.

**Syntax** show telnet

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the Telnet server settings, use the command:

```
awplus# show telnet
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show telnet command

```
Telnet Server Configuration
-----
Telnet server           : Enabled
Protocol                : IPv4, IPv6
Port                    : 23
```

**Related commands**

- [clear line vty](#)
- [service telnet](#)
- [show users](#)
- [telnet server](#)

# show users

**Overview** This command shows information about the users who are currently logged into the device.

**Syntax** show users

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the users currently connected to the device, use the command:  
awplus# show users

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show users command

| Line  | User    | Host(s) | Idle     | Location    | Priv | Idletime | Timeout |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|------|----------|---------|
| con 0 | manager | idle    | 00:00:00 | ttyS0       | 15   | 10       | N/A     |
| vty 0 | bob     | idle    | 00:00:03 | 172.16.11.3 | 1    | 0        | 5       |

## Parameters in the output of the show users command

| Parameter | Description                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Line      | Console port user is connected to.                                                         |
| User      | Login name of user.                                                                        |
| Host(s)   | Status of the host the user is connected to.                                               |
| Idle      | How long the host has been idle.                                                           |
| Location  | URL location of user.                                                                      |
| Priv      | The privilege level in the range 1 to 15, with 15 being the highest.                       |
| Idletime  | The time interval the device waits for user input from either a console or VTY connection. |
| Timeout   | The time interval before a server is considered unreachable.                               |

# strict-user-process-control

**Overview** Use this command to enable Strict User Process Control.

Strict User Process Control protects sensitive system resources from modification. It does this by preventing use of:

- some file and directory manipulation commands
- trigger scripting commands
- the **erase factory-default** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off Strict User Process Control.

**Syntax** `strict-user-process-control`  
`no strict-user-process-control`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When you enter the **strict-user-process-control** command, it prompts you for a password. Make the password different from any existing privileged management passwords. Store the password carefully and securely, because you will need it if you want to disable the feature.

In addition, the device will prompt you to save your configuration and reboot. This ensures the change takes effect correctly.

The command must be entered from a physical console; entering it from a remote login session is not allowed for extra security.

You can use the **show running-config** command to confirm whether Strict User Process Control is on or off. If the feature is running the output will contain the command **strict-user-process-control**.

**Example** To protect sensitive system files from access, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# strict-user-process-control
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[strict-user-process-control force](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

# strict-user-process-control force

**Overview** Use this command to enable Strict User Process Control permanently, in a way that means it can never be disabled.

Strict User Process Control protects sensitive system resources from modification. It does this by preventing use of:

- some file and directory manipulation commands
- trigger scripting commands
- the **erase factory-default** command.



**CAUTION:** Only use this command if you have to do so for compliance with specific security certifications. Once you have turned this feature on, you will not be able to remove it.

**Syntax** `strict-user-process-control force`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When you enter this command, the device will prompt you to save your configuration and reboot. This ensures the change takes effect correctly.

Unlike the **strict-user-process-control** command, this **strict-user-process-control force** command enables Strict User Process Control without prompting for or saving a password. This means you cannot disable Strict User Process Control using the **no** variant of the command (or in any other way).

The command must be entered from a physical console; entering it from a remote login session is not allowed for extra security.

You can use the **show running-config** command to confirm whether Strict User Process Control is on or off.

**Example** To permanently protect sensitive system files from access, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# strict-user-process-control force
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[strict-user-process-control](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-1.8: command added

# telnet

**Overview** Use this command to open a telnet session to a remote device.

**Syntax** `telnet {<hostname>|[ip] <ipv4-addr>|[ipv6] <ipv6-addr>} [<port>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hostname>  | The host name of the remote system.                                                                                                         |
| ip          | Keyword used to specify the IPv4 address or host name of a remote system.                                                                   |
| <ipv4-addr> | An IPv4 address of the remote system.                                                                                                       |
| ipv6        | Keyword used to specify the IPv6 address of a remote system                                                                                 |
| <ipv6-addr> | Placeholder for an IPv6 address in the format x:x::x:x, for example, 2001:db8::8a2e:7334                                                    |
| <port>      | Specify a TCP port number (well known ports are in the range 1- 1023, registered ports are 1024-49151, and private ports are 49152- 65535). |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To connect to TCP port 2602 on the device at 10.2.2.2, use the command:

```
awplus# telnet 10.2.2.2 2602
```

To connect to the telnet server host .example, use the command:

```
awplus# telnet host.example
```

To connect to the telnet server host .example on TCP port 100, use the command:

```
awplus# telnet host.example 100
```

# telnet server

**Overview** This command enables the telnet server on the specified TCP port. If the server is already enabled then it will be restarted on the new port. Changing the port number does not affect the port used by existing sessions.

**Syntax** telnet server {<1-65535>|default}

| Parameter | Description                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | The TCP port to listen on.          |
| default   | Use the default TCP port number 23. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the telnet server on TCP port 2323, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# telnet server 2323
```

**Related commands** [show telnet](#)



# terminal length

**Overview** Use the **terminal length** command to specify the number of rows of output that the device will display before pausing, for the currently-active terminal only.

Use the **terminal no length** command to remove the length specified by this command. The default length will apply unless you have changed the length for some or all lines by using the **length (asyn)**.

**Syntax** terminal length <length>  
terminal no length [<length>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <length>  | <0-512> Number of rows that the device will display on the currently-active terminal before pausing. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** The following example sets the number of lines to 15:

```
awplus# terminal length 15
```

The following example removes terminal length set previously:

```
awplus# terminal no length
```

**Related commands** terminal resize  
**length (asyn)**

# terminal resize

**Overview** Use this command to automatically adjust the number of rows of output on the console, which the device will display before pausing, to the number of rows configured on the user's terminal.

**Syntax** `terminal resize`

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When the user's terminal size is changed, then a remote session via SSH or TELNET adjusts the terminal size automatically. However, this cannot normally be done automatically for a serial or console port. This command automatically adjusts the terminal size for a serial or console port.

**Examples** The following example automatically adjusts the number of rows shown on the console:

```
awplus# terminal resize
```

**Related commands** [length \(asyn\)](#)  
[terminal length](#)

## username

**Overview** This command creates or modifies a user to assign a privilege level and a password.

**NOTE:** *The default username privilege level of 1 is not shown in running-config output. Any username privilege level that has been modified from the default is shown.*

**Syntax** username <name> privilege <1-15> [password [8] <password>]  
 username <name> password [8] <password>  
 no username <name>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>    | <p>The login name for the user.</p> <p>The user name can contain alphanumeric ASCII characters, plus signs (ASCII 43), dashes (ASCII 45), dots (ASCII 46), @ signs (ASCII 64), slashes (ASCII 47), backslashes (ASCII 92), and underscores (ASCII 95). It cannot contain spaces. It must not start with a digit, a plus sign, a dash or an @ sign. It must not end with an @ sign. On the AlliedWare Plus CLI, it is case sensitive.</p> <p>It cannot contain question marks (?), spaces ( ), or single or double quote characters.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| privilege | <p>The user's privilege level. Use the privilege levels to set the access rights for each user.</p> <table> <tr> <td>&lt;1-15&gt;</td><td> <p>A privilege level: either 1-14 (limited access) or 15 (full access). A user with privilege level 1-14 can only access higher privilege levels if an <b>enable password</b> has been configured for the level the user tries to access and the user enters that password.</p> <p>A user at privilege level 1 can access the majority of show commands. A user at privilege level 7 can access the majority of show commands including platform show commands. Privilege Level 15 (to access the Privileged Exec command mode) is required to access configuration commands as well as show commands in Privileged Exec.</p> </td></tr> </table> | <1-15> | <p>A privilege level: either 1-14 (limited access) or 15 (full access). A user with privilege level 1-14 can only access higher privilege levels if an <b>enable password</b> has been configured for the level the user tries to access and the user enters that password.</p> <p>A user at privilege level 1 can access the majority of show commands. A user at privilege level 7 can access the majority of show commands including platform show commands. Privilege Level 15 (to access the Privileged Exec command mode) is required to access configuration commands as well as show commands in Privileged Exec.</p> |
| <1-15>    | <p>A privilege level: either 1-14 (limited access) or 15 (full access). A user with privilege level 1-14 can only access higher privilege levels if an <b>enable password</b> has been configured for the level the user tries to access and the user enters that password.</p> <p>A user at privilege level 1 can access the majority of show commands. A user at privilege level 7 can access the majority of show commands including platform show commands. Privilege Level 15 (to access the Privileged Exec command mode) is required to access configuration commands as well as show commands in Privileged Exec.</p>                                                                                                                                                                |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| password  | <p>A password that the user must enter when logging in.</p> <table> <tr> <td>8</td><td> <p>The parameter <b>8</b> means that the password that follows is in hashed form, not plain text. Do not type this 8 when creating a password with this command; it is only used in configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints 8 in front of passwords, to indicate that it is displaying the password in its hashed form.</p> </td></tr> </table>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8      | <p>The parameter <b>8</b> means that the password that follows is in hashed form, not plain text. Do not type this 8 when creating a password with this command; it is only used in configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints 8 in front of passwords, to indicate that it is displaying the password in its hashed form.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 8         | <p>The parameter <b>8</b> means that the password that follows is in hashed form, not plain text. Do not type this 8 when creating a password with this command; it is only used in configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints 8 in front of passwords, to indicate that it is displaying the password in its hashed form.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Note that the user needs to enter the plain-text version of the password when logging in.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|           | <div>&lt;password&gt;</div> <p>The user's password. The password can be up to 32 characters in length and include characters from up to four categories. The password categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uppercase letters: A to Z</li> <li>• lowercase letters: a to z</li> <li>• digits: 0 to 9</li> <li>• special symbols: all printable ASCII characters not included in the previous three categories. The question mark ? cannot be used as it is reserved for help functionality.</li> </ul> |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The privilege level is 1 by default. Note the default is not shown in running-config output.

**Usage notes** An intermediate CLI security level (privilege level 7 to privilege level 14) allows a CLI user access to the majority of show commands, including the platform show commands that are available at privilege level 1 to privilege level 6. Note that some show commands, such as **show running-configuration** and **show startup-configuration**, are only available at privilege level 15.

**Examples** To create the user "bob" with a privilege level of 15, for all show commands including show running-configuration and show startup-configuration and to access configuration commands in Privileged Exec command mode, and the password "bobs\_secret", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# username bob privilege 15 password bobs_secret
```

To create a user "junior\_admin" with a privilege level of 7, which will have intermediate CLI security level access for most show commands, and the password "show\_only", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# username junior_admin privilege 7 password
show_only
```

**Related** **enable password**  
**commands** **security-password minimum-categories**  
**security-password minimum-length**

# 5

## Feature Licensing Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 188
  - **license** on page 189
  - **show license** on page 191
  - **show license brief** on page 193
  - **show license brief member** on page 195
  - **show license member** on page 197

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for each of the Feature Licensing commands. Feature Licensing enables you to use advanced features such as Layer 3 routing.

**NOTE:** *crypto secure-mode*

To see which Feature Licenses are available for your device, see the [AlliedWare Plus Datasheet](#).

Allied Telesis Management Framework (AMF) requires a Subscription License. For information about Subscription Licensing commands, see the Subscription Licensing Commands chapter.

For step-by-step instructions about how to license AlliedWare Plus devices, see the [Licensing Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).



# license

**Overview** This command activates the licensed software feature set on a standalone switch, or a stack of switches.

Use the **no** variant of this command to deactivate the licensed software feature set on a standalone switch, or a stack of switches.

For feature licenses, contact your authorized distributor or reseller. If a license key expires or is incorrect so the license key is invalid, then some software features will be unavailable.

**NOTE:** See the AlliedWare Plus™ datasheet for a list of current feature licenses available by product. Purchase licenses from your authorized dealer or reseller.

**NOTE:** The command is not available in Secure Mode (see the command.

In a live network, only install feature licenses during scheduled maintenance.

**Syntax** license <label> <key>  
no license <label>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <label>   | A name for the feature license. To determine names already in use, use the <b>show license</b> command. This can be the default name supplied for the feature, or a renamed feature name. |
| <key>     | The encrypted license key to enable a set of software features.                                                                                                                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** You can change the license label using this command to make it specific to you when you initially add a license. Once a license is added, any change to the license label first requires removal of the license before adding a license again with a new license label.

The default feature license labels are issued along with encrypted license keys by e-mail for you to apply using this command to activate features. You can change default feature license labels, but they must be 15 characters or less.

For example, you may want to change the label of the premium license to "premium-license". You can check your new license label by using the **show license** command.

In a stacked configuration, the **license** command will add a license to all stack members and the **no license** command will remove a license from all stack members. If you introduce a new stack member and it lacks a feature license that is possessed by the other stack members, a warning message will be generated at bootup. If this occurs, use the **license** command to add the license to all stack members, including the new stack members.

If you add a feature license you will be prompted at the console that the feature needs to restart. Restarting of individual protocols in this manner could result in the loss of network traffic. Only install licenses in scheduled maintenance periods for devices in a live environment.

**Examples** To activate the license called "Premium" that has the key 12345678ABCDE123456789ABCDE, use the command:

```
awplus# license Premium 12345678ABCDE123456789ABCDE
```

To deactivate the license called "Premium", use the command:

```
awplus# no license Premium
```

**Related commands** **show license**  
**show license member**

# show license

**Overview** This command displays information about a specific software feature license, or all enabled software feature licenses on the device.

**Syntax** `show license [feature] [<label>|index <index-number>]`

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| feature              | Only display license information for any applied feature licenses.                                                                      |
| <label>              | The license name to show information about. This can be used instead of the index number to identify a specific license.                |
| index <index-number> | The index number of the license to show information about. This can be used instead of the license name to identify a specific license. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** In a stacked configuration, this command will display licenses applied to a stack master only.

Use the **show license member** command instead if you need to display license information for a specific stack member or all stack members.

**Examples** To display full information about all enabled licenses, use the command:

```
awplus# show license
```

To display full information about the licenses with index number 1, use the command:

```
awplus# show license index 1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show license**

```
awplus#show license
Board region: Global
Software Licenses
-----
Index                : 1
License name         : Base License
Customer name        : Base License
Quantity of licenses : 1
Type of license       : Full
License issue date    : 20-Mar-2019
License expiry date   : N/A
Features included     : IPv6Basic, LAG-FULL, MLDSnoop, RADIUS-100, ...
```

**Parameters in the output of show license**

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                         |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Board region         | Name of the region for the Base License features.                                                   |
| Index                | Index identifying entry. The index is assigned automatically by the software. It is not configured. |
| License name         | Name of the license key bundle (case-sensitive).                                                    |
| Customer name        | Customer name.                                                                                      |
| Quantity of licenses | Quantity of licensed installations.                                                                 |
| Type of license      | Full or Trial.                                                                                      |
| License issue date   | Date the license was generated.                                                                     |
| License expiry date  | Expiry date for trial license.                                                                      |
| Features included    | List of features included in the feature license.                                                   |

**Related commands**

- [license](#)
- [show license brief](#)
- [show license member](#)

# show license brief

**Overview** This command displays information about a specific software feature license, or all enabled software feature licenses on the device.

**Syntax** `show license brief`  
`show license [feature] [<label>|index <index-number>] brief`

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| feature              | Only display license information for any applied feature licenses.                                                                      |
| <label>              | The license name to show information about. This can be used instead of the index number to identify a specific license.                |
| index <index-number> | The index number of the license to show information about. This can be used instead of the license name to identify a specific license. |
| brief                | Displays a brief summary of license information.                                                                                        |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** In a stacked configuration, this command will display licenses applied to a stack master only.

Use the **show license brief member** command instead if you need to display license information for a specific stack member or all stack members.

**Examples** To display a brief summary of information about all licenses, use the command:

```
awplus# show license brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show license brief**

```
awplus#show license brief
Board region: Global
Software Licenses
-----
Index License name      Quantity  Customer name
      Type              Version   Period
-----
1      Base License      1         Base License
      Full              N/A
Current enabled features for displayed licenses:
IPv6Basic, LAG-FULL, MLDSnoop ...
```

**Parameters in the output of show license brief**

| Parameter                                       | Description                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Board region                                    | Name of the region for the Base License features.                                                   |
| Index                                           | Index identifying entry. The index is assigned automatically by the software. It is not configured. |
| License name                                    | Name of the license key bundle (case-sensitive).                                                    |
| Quantity                                        | Quantity of licensed installations.                                                                 |
| Customer name                                   | Customer name.                                                                                      |
| Type                                            | Full or Trial.                                                                                      |
| Period                                          | Expiry date for trial license.                                                                      |
| Current enabled features for displayed licenses | List of features included in the license.                                                           |

**Related commands**

- [license](#)
- [show license](#)
- [show license brief member](#)
- [show license member](#)

# show license brief member

**Overview** Use this command to display information about either a specific software license, or all software feature licenses enabled on either a specific stack member or all stack members.

**Syntax** `show license [<label>] brief member [1-8|all]`

| Parameter | Description                                           |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <label>   | The name of the license to show information about.    |
| brief     | Display a brief summary of license information.       |
| <1-8>     | The ID of the stack member to show information about. |
| all       | Display information about all stack members.          |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use the **show license brief member all** command for brief table output of all licenses per stack member.

**Examples** To display a brief summary of information about all enabled licenses on stack member 2, use the command:

```
awplus# show license brief member 2
```

To display a brief summary about all enabled licenses on all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# show license brief member all
```

To display a brief summary about the license "name1" on all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# show license name1 brief member all
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show license brief member**

```
awplus#show license brief member 1

Board region: Global

Feature licenses on stack member 1:

-----
Index License name           Quantity Customer name
      Type                    Period
-----
1      Base License           -         Base License
      Full                    N/A

Current enabled features for displayed licenses:
IPV6Basic, LAG-FULL, MLDSnoop, ...
```

**Parameters in the output of show license brief member**

| Parameter                                       | Description                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Board region                                    | Name of the region for the Base License features.                                                   |
| Index                                           | Index identifying entry. The index is assigned automatically by the software. It is not configured. |
| License name                                    | Name of the license key bundle (case-sensitive).                                                    |
| Quantity                                        | Quantity of licensed installations.                                                                 |
| Customer name                                   | Customer name.                                                                                      |
| Type                                            | Full or Trial.                                                                                      |
| Period                                          | Expiry date for trial license.                                                                      |
| Current enabled features for displayed licenses | List of features included in the license.                                                           |

**Related commands** [license](#)  
[show license](#)  
[show license member](#)



# show license member

**Overview** Use this command to display information about either a specific software license, or all software feature licenses enabled on either a specific stack member or all stack members.

**Syntax** `show license [<label>] member [1-8|all]`

| Parameter | Description                                           |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <label>   | The name of the license to show information about.    |
| <1-8>     | The ID of the stack member to show information about. |
| all       | Display information about all stack members.          |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use the **show license member all** command to display full list output of all licenses per stack member.

**Examples** To display full information about all enabled licenses on all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# show license member all
```

To display full information about all enabled licenses on stack member 2, use the command:

```
awplus# show license member 2
```

To display full information about the license called "name1" on all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# show license name1 member all
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show license member**

```
awplus#show license member all
Board region: Global
Software Feature Licenses
-----
Index                               : 1
License name                        : Base License
Customer name                       : Base License
Quantity of licenses                : 1
Type of license                     : Full
License issue date                  : 12-Jan-2019
License expiry date                 : N/A
Features included                    : IPv6Basic, LAG-FULL, MLDSnoop ...
...
```

**Parameters in the output of show license member**

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                         |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Board region         | Name of the region for the Base License features.                                                   |
| Index                | Index identifying entry. The index is assigned automatically by the software. It is not configured. |
| License name         | Name of the license key bundle (case-sensitive).                                                    |
| Customer name        | Customer name.                                                                                      |
| Quantity of licenses | Quantity of licensed installations.                                                                 |
| Type of license      | Full or Trial.                                                                                      |
| License issue date   | Date the license was generated.                                                                     |
| License expiry date  | Expiry date for trial license.                                                                      |
| Features included    | List of features included in the license.                                                           |

**Related commands** [license](#)  
[show license](#)  
[show license brief member](#)

# 6

## System Configuration and Monitoring Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 201
  - **banner display external-manager** on page 202
  - **banner exec** on page 203
  - **banner external-manager** on page 205
  - **banner login (system)** on page 207
  - **banner motd** on page 208
  - **clock set** on page 210
  - **clock summer-time date** on page 211
  - **clock summer-time recurring** on page 213
  - **clock timezone** on page 216
  - **crypto secure-mode** on page 217
  - **debug core-file** on page 218
  - **ecofriendly button enable** on page 219
  - **ecofriendly led** on page 220
  - **ecofriendly lpi** on page 221
  - **findme** on page 223
  - **findme trigger** on page 225
  - **hostname** on page 226
  - **low-memory restart** on page 228
  - **max-fib-routes** on page 229
  - **max-static-routes** on page 230
  - **no debug all** on page 231
  - **reboot** on page 233
  - **reload** on page 234
  - **show banner external-manager** on page 235
  - **show clock** on page 236
  - **show cpu** on page 238
  - **show cpu history** on page 241
  - **show debugging** on page 243
  - **show ecofriendly** on page 244
  - **show interface memory** on page 246
  - **show memory** on page 248
  - **show memory allocations** on page 250
  - **show memory history** on page 252
  - **show memory pools** on page 254
  - **show memory shared** on page 255
  - **show process** on page 256

- **show reboot history** on page 259
- **show router-id** on page 260
- **show secure-mode** on page 261
- **show system** on page 262
- **show system environment** on page 263
- **show system environment counters** on page 264
- **show system interrupts** on page 266
- **show system mac** on page 267
- **show system serialnumber** on page 269
- **show tech-support** on page 270
- **speed (asyn)** on page 273
- **terminal monitor** on page 275
- **undebug all** on page 276

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands for configuring and monitoring the system.

# banner display external-manager

**Overview** Use this command to display the external-manager banner. The external-manager banner warns you that certain features are being managed by an external management system. For example, if you are using Vista Manager EX to manage your network, you will see a notification banner telling you what features are being managed after you enter Global Configuration Mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to hide the external-manager banner.

**Syntax** banner display external-manager  
no banner display external-manager

**Default** The external-manager banner is displayed by default.

**Mode** User Exec

**Usage notes** The external-manager banner is displayed by default. In some instances it is desirable to hide it for the current session. You do this by using the **no** variant of this command. The banner will remain hidden until you either re-enable it, or log out and then log back in.

**Example** To hide the external-manager banner, use the command:

```
awplus> no banner display external-manager
```

To display the external-manager banner, use the command:

```
awplus> banner display external-manager
```

**Related commands** [banner external-manager](#)  
[show banner external-manager](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## banner exec

**Overview** This command configures the User Exec mode banner that is displayed on the console after you login. The **banner exec default** command restores the User Exec banner to the default banner. Use the **no banner exec** command to disable the User Exec banner and remove the default User Exec banner.

**Syntax** `banner exec <banner-text>`  
`banner exec default`  
`no banner exec`

**Default** By default, the AlliedWare Plus™ version and build date is displayed at console login, such as:

|                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|
| AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00 |
|----------------------------------------------|

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure a User Exec mode banner after login (in this example, to tell people to use the **enable** command to move to Privileged Exec mode), enter the following commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#banner exec Use enable to move to Priv Exec mode
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

awplus login: manager
Password:

Use enable to move to Priv Exec mode

awplus>
```

To restore the default User Exec mode banner after login, enter the following commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#banner exec default
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

awplus login: manager
Password:

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00

awplus>
```

To remove the User Exec mode banner after login, enter the following commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#no banner exec
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

awplus login: manager
Password:

awplus>
```

**Related commands** [banner login \(system\)](#)  
[banner motd](#)



## banner external-manager

**Overview** Use this command to add an entry to the external-manager banner. The external-manager banner warns you that certain features are being managed by an external management system. For example, if you are using Vista Manager EX to manage your network, you will see a notification banner telling you what features are being managed after you enter Global Configuration Mode.

Use the **no** variant to remove an entry from the external-manager banner.

**Syntax** `banner external-manager <manager-name> feature <feature-name>  
note <feature-note>`  
`no banner external-manager <manager-name> [feature <feature-name> note <feature-note>]`

| Parameter                         | Description                                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;manager-name&gt;</code> | A string that describes the management system.     |
| <code>&lt;feature-name&gt;</code> | A string that describes the feature being managed. |
| <code>&lt;feature-note&gt;</code> | A note for the feature.                            |

**Default** No external-manager banner entries are configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When you run this command:

- if no entry exists for an external manager, the external manager, feature and note are added.
- if an entry already exists for an external manager, the feature and note are added to the existing manager.
- if the feature already exists for that manager, then the note is added to the existing feature.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified note from the feature of the specified external manager.

- If there are no other notes for the feature, then the feature is removed.
- If the feature is removed and there are no other features for the external manager, then the external manager is removed.

Use the **no** variant with just the external manager name to remove an external manager and all its features and notes.

**Example** To add an external manager note for 'Vista Manager' for the feature 'traffic-control' with the note 'Dynamic Traffic Management', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# banner external-manager "Vista Manager" feature  
"traffic-control" note "Dynamic Traffic Management"
```

To remove the external manager note 'Dynamic Traffic Management' from the feature 'traffic-control' of the external manager 'Vista Manager', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no banner external-manager "Vista Manager"  
feature "traffic-control" note "Dynamic Traffic Management"
```

To remove all external manager features and notes for 'Vista Manager', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no banner external-manager "Vista Manager"
```

**Related commands** **banner display external-manager**  
**show banner external-manager**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## banner login (system)

**Overview** This command configures the login banner that is displayed on the console when you login. The login banner is displayed on all connected terminals. The login banner is displayed after the MOTD (Message-of-the-Day) banner and before the login username and password prompts.

Use the **no banner login** command to disable the login banner.

**Syntax** banner login  
no banner login

**Default** By default, no login banner is displayed at console login.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure a login banner of "Authorised users only" to be displayed when you login, enter the following commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#banner login
Type CNTL/D to finish.

Authorised users only

awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

Authorised users only

awplus login: manager
Password:

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00

awplus>
```

To remove the login banner, enter the following commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#no banner login
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

awplus login: manager
Password:

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00

awplus>
```

**Related commands** [banner exec](#)  
[banner motd](#)

## banner motd

**Overview** Use this command to create or edit the text MotD (Message-of-the-Day) banner displayed before login. The MotD banner is displayed on all connected terminals. The MotD banner is useful for sending messages that affect all network users, for example, any imminent system shutdowns.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the MotD banner.

**Syntax** banner motd <motd-text>  
no banner motd

| Parameter   | Description                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <motd-text> | The text to appear in the Message of the Day banner. |

**Default** By default, the device displays the AlliedWare Plus™ OS version and build date when you login.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure a MotD banner of "System shutdown at 6pm today" to be displayed when you log in, enter the following commands:

```
awplus>enable
awplus#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
awplus(config)#banner motd System shutdown at 6pm today
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

System shutdown at 6pm today
awplus login: manager
Password:

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00

awplus>
```

To delete the login banner, enter the following commands:

```
awplus>enable
awplus#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
awplus(config)#no banner motd
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#exit

awplus login: manager
Password:

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.5.5 04/05/26 12:00:00

awplus>
```

**Related** **banner exec**  
**commands** **banner login (system)**

# clock set

**Overview** This command sets the time and date for the system clock.

**Syntax** clock set <hh:mm:ss> <day> <month> <year>

| Parameter  | Description                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <hh:mm:ss> | Local time in 24-hour format                 |
| <day>      | Day of the current month, from 1 to 31       |
| <month>    | The first three letters of the current month |
| <year>     | Current year, from 2000 to 2035              |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Configure the timezone before setting the local time. Otherwise, when you change the timezone, the device applies the new offset to the local time.

**NOTE:** If Network Time Protocol (NTP) is enabled, then you cannot change the time or date using this command. NTP maintains the clock automatically using an external time source. If you wish to manually alter the time or date, you must first disable NTP.

**Example** To set the time and date on your system to 2pm on the 2nd of October 2016, use the command:

```
awplus# clock set 14:00:00 2 oct 2016
```

**Related commands** [clock timezone](#)

## clock summer-time date

**Overview** This command defines the start and end of summertime for a specific year only, and specifies summertime's offset value to Standard Time for that year.

The **no** variant of this command removes the device's summertime setting. This clears both specific summertime dates and recurring dates (set with the **clock summer-time recurring**).

By default, the device has no summertime definitions set.

**Syntax** `clock summer-time <timezone-name> date <start-day> <start-month> <start-year> <start-time> <end-day> <end-month> <end-year> <end-time> <1-180>`  
`no clock summer-time`

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;timezone-name&gt;</code> | A description of the summertime zone, up to 6 characters long.                      |
| <code>date</code>                  | Specifies that this is a date-based summertime setting for just the specified year. |
| <code>&lt;start-day&gt;</code>     | Day that the summertime starts, from 1 to 31.                                       |
| <code>&lt;start-month&gt;</code>   | First three letters of the name of the month that the summertime starts.            |
| <code>&lt;start-year&gt;</code>    | Year that summertime starts, from 2000 to 2035.                                     |
| <code>&lt;start-time&gt;</code>    | Time of the day that summertime starts, in the 24-hour time format HH:MM.           |
| <code>&lt;end-day&gt;</code>       | Day that summertime ends, from 1 to 31.                                             |
| <code>&lt;end-month&gt;</code>     | First three letters of the name of the month that the summertime ends.              |
| <code>&lt;end-year&gt;</code>      | Year that summertime ends, from 2000 to 2035.                                       |
| <code>&lt;end-time&gt;</code>      | Time of the day that summertime ends, in the 24-hour time format HH:MM.             |
| <code>&lt;1-180&gt;</code>         | The offset in minutes.                                                              |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set a summertime definition for New Zealand using NZST (UTC+12:00) as the standard time, and NZDT (UTC+13:00) as summertime, with the summertime set to begin on the 25th of September 2016 and end on the 2nd of April 2017:

```
awplus(config)# clock summer-time NZDT date 25 sep 2:00 2016 2  
apr 2:00 2017 60
```

To remove any summertime settings on the system, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no clock summer-time
```

**Related commands** [clock summer-time recurring](#)  
[clock timezone](#)



## clock summer-time recurring

**Overview** This command defines the start and end of summertime for every year, and specifies summertime's offset value to Standard Time.

The **no** variant of this command removes the device's summertime setting. This clears both specific summertime dates (set with the **clock summer-time date**) and recurring dates.

By default, the device has no summertime definitions set.

**Syntax** clock summer-time <timezone-name> recurring <start-week> <start-day> <start-month> <start-time> <end-week> <end-day> <end-month> <end-time> <1-180>

no clock summer-time

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <timezone-name> | A description of the summertime zone, up to 6 characters long.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| recurring       | Specifies that this summertime setting applies every year from now on.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <start-week>    | Week of the month when summertime starts, in the range 1-5. The value 5 indicates the last week that has the specified day in it for the specified month. For example, to start summertime on the last Sunday of the month, enter 5 for <start-week> and sun for <start-day>. |
| <start-day>     | Day of the week when summertime starts. Valid values are mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat or sun.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <start-month>   | First three letters of the name of the month that summertime starts.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <start-time>    | Time of the day that summertime starts, in the 24-hour time format HH:MM.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <end-week>      | Week of the month when summertime ends, in the range 1-5. The value 5 indicates the last week that has the specified day in it for the specified month. For example, to end summertime on the last Sunday of the month, enter 5 for <end-week> and sun for <end-day>.         |
| <end-day>       | Day of the week when summertime ends. Valid values are mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat or sun.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <end-month>     | First three letters of the name of the month that summertime ends.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <end-time>      | Time of the day that summertime ends, in the 24-hour time format HH:MM.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <1-180>         | The offset in minutes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set a summertime definition for New Zealand using NZST (UTC+12:00) as the standard time, and NZDT (UTC+13:00) as summertime, with summertime set to start on the last Sunday in September, and end on the 1st Sunday in April, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# clock summer-time NZDT recurring 5 sun sep 2:00  
1 sun apr 2:00 60
```

To remove any summertime settings on the system, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no clock summer-time
```

**Related commands** [clock summer-time date](#)  
[clock timezone](#)

# clock timezone

**Overview** This command defines the device's clock timezone. The timezone is set as a offset to the UTC.

The **no** variant of this command resets the system time to UTC.

By default, the system time is set to UTC.

**Syntax** `clock timezone <timezone-name> {minus|plus} [<0-13>|<0-12>:<00-59>]`  
`no clock timezone`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <timezone-name> | A description of the timezone, up to 6 characters long.                                                                                                                  |
| minusorplus     | The direction of offset from UTC. The <b>minus</b> option indicates that the timezone is behind UTC. The <b>plus</b> option indicates that the timezone is ahead of UTC. |
| <0-13>          | The offset in hours or from UTC.                                                                                                                                         |
| <0-12>:<00-59>  | The offset in hours or from UTC.                                                                                                                                         |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Configure the timezone before setting the local time. Otherwise, when you change the timezone, the device applies the new offset to the local time.

**Examples** To set the timezone to New Zealand Standard Time with an offset from UTC of +12 hours, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# clock timezone NZST plus 12
```

To set the timezone to Indian Standard Time with an offset from UTC of +5:30 hours, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# clock timezone IST plus 5:30
```

To set the timezone back to UTC with no offsets, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no clock timezone
```

**Related commands** [clock set](#)  
[clock summer-time date](#)  
[clock summer-time recurring](#)

## crypto secure-mode

- Overview** Use this command to put the device into Secure Mode. When in Secure Mode, the following are disabled:
- Telnet
  - SSHv1
  - SNMPv1/v2
  - All privilege levels except 1 and 15
  - Algorithms that are not supported under FIPS, including MD5, RSA-1 and DSA
  - The ability to store passwords in cleartext and to specify an **enable** password.

In Secure Mode, the web server on the device (used by the Device GUI) only accepts AES128-SHA ciphers.

**NOTE:** *Note: Stacking is not supported in Secure Mode.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to leave Secure Mode. You should delete all sensitive information first; see the ["Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** crypto secure-mode  
no crypto secure-mode

**Default** By default, the device is not in Secure Mode.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** For step-by-step instructions about how to enter and leave Secure Mode, see "How to Enable Secure Mode" in the ["Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Related commands** [boot system](#)  
[crypto key zeroize](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[crypto verify](#)  
[show secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added to x930 Series  
Version 5.4.8-1.2: command added to x220, XS900MX, x550 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added to SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series

# debug core-file

**Overview** Use this command to enable the generation of crash core files.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the generation of crash core files.

**Syntax** debug core-file  
no debug core-file

**Default** Enabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Core files may contain raw memory content. This may not be acceptable in a security certified network. Use the **no debug core-file** command to prevent such core files from being generated.

**Example** To prevent the generation of core files, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no debug core-file
```

**Related commands** [show system](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.0: command added

# ecofriendly button enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the eco-friendly button on the front panel of the device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the eco-friendly button on the front panel of the device. This stops the eco-friendly button from being accidentally pressed. Pressing the eco-friendly button turns off LEDs, so pressing it accidentally can lead to confusion about the state of the device.

**Syntax** ecofriendly button enable  
no ecofriendly button enable

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use the command **show ecofriendly** to see whether the button is enabled or not.

**Example** To disable the button, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ecofriendly button enable
```

To enable the button again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ecofriendly button enable
```

**Related commands** **show ecofriendly**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# ecofriendly led

**Overview** Use this command to enable the eco-friendly LED (Light Emitting Diode) feature, which turns off power to the port LEDs.

You can also use the front-panel eco-switch button to enable or disable the eco-friendly feature. Using this button overrides the configuration set with the **ecofriendly led** command.

Note that it is possible to disable the eco-switch button, to prevent it from being accidentally pushed. To do this, use the command **ecofriendly button enable**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the eco-friendly LED feature.

**Syntax** `ecofriendly led`  
`no ecofriendly led`

**Default** The eco-friendly LED feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** While the eco-friendly LED feature is enabled, a port's LED will not change if the port's status changes. Instead, the LED will stay turned off. When you disable the eco-friendly feature again, that will restore power to the port LEDs. The LEDs will correctly show the current state of the ports, even if that state changed while the LEDs were off.

In a stacked environment, enabling the eco-friendly LED feature on the stack master will apply the feature to every member of the stack.

For an example of how to configure a trigger to turn off power to port LEDs, see the **Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Examples** To enable the eco-friendly LED feature which turns off power to all port LEDs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ecofriendly led
```

To disable the eco-friendly LED feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ecofriendly led
```

**Related commands** **ecofriendly button enable**  
**show ecofriendly**



## ecofriendly lpi

**Overview** Use this command to conserve power by enabling the eco-friendly LPI (Low Power Idle) feature. This feature reduces the power supplied to the ports by the switch whenever the ports are idle and are connected to IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet compliant host devices.

LPI is a feature of the IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) standard. LPI lowers power consumption of switch ports during periods of low link utilization when connected to IEEE 802.3az compliant host devices. If no data is sent then the switch port can enter a sleep state, called Low Power Idle (LPI), to conserve power used by the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the eco-friendly LPI feature.

**Syntax** `ecofriendly lpi`  
`no ecofriendly lpi`

**Default** The eco-friendly LPI feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port, or Interface Configuration for a range of switch ports.

**Usage notes** For an example of how to configure a trigger to enable the eco-friendly LPI feature, see the [Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

All ports configured for LPI must support LPI in hardware and must be configured to auto negotiate by default or by using the **speed** and **duplex** commands as needed.

**Examples** To enable the eco-friendly LPI feature on a switch port, port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ecofriendly lpi
```

To enable the eco-friendly LPI feature on a range of switch ports, port1.0.2- port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# ecofriendly lpi
```

To disable the eco-friendly feature on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no ecofriendly lpi
```

**Related commands**

- duplex**
- ecofriendly led**
- show ecofriendly**
- show interface**
- speed**

## findme

**Overview** Use this command to physically locate a specific device from a group of similar devices. Activating the command causes a selected number of port LEDs to alternately flash green then amber (if that device has amber LEDs) at a rate of 1 Hz.

Use the **no** variant of this command to deactivate the Find Me feature prior to the timeout expiring.

**Syntax** `findme [interface <port-list>|member <stack-ID>] [timeout <duration>]`  
`no findme`

| Parameter                                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>interface &lt;port-list&gt;</code> | The ports to flash. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switch port, e.g. port1.0.4</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen, e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.4</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges, e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.8.</li></ul> |
| <code>member &lt;stack-ID&gt;</code>     | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>timeout &lt;duration&gt;</code>    | How long the LEDs flash, in seconds, in the range 5 to 3600 seconds.<br><br>If you specify this, normal LED behavior is restored automatically after the specified time has elapsed, or a <b>no findme</b> command is used.                                                                                    |

**Default** By default all port LEDs flash for 60 seconds.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The **interface** and **member** parameters are mutually exclusive.

**Example** To activate the Find Me feature for the default duration (60 seconds), use the following command:

```
awplus# findme
```

To activate the Find Me feature for 120 seconds, use the following command:

```
awplus# findme timeout 120
```

To activate the Find Me feature for the default duration (60 seconds) on switch port interfaces port1.0.2 through port1.0.4, use the following command:

```
awplus# findme interface port1.0.2-port1.0.4
```

In the example above, ports 2 to 4 will flash 4 times and then all ports will flash twice. Each alternate flash will be amber (if that device has amber LEDs). This pattern will repeat until **timeout** (default or set) or **no findme** commands are used.

To deactivate the Find Me feature, use the following command:

```
awplus# no findme
```

To activate the Find Me feature for the default duration on stack member 2, use the following command:

```
awplus# findme member 2
```

In the example above, all ports on member 2 will flash 4 times and then all ports in the stack will flash twice. Each alternate flash will be amber (if that device has amber LEDs). This pattern will repeat until the timeout (default or set) expires or the **no findme** command is used.

# findme trigger

**Overview** When this command is enabled, the LED flashing functionality of the **find-me** command is applied whenever any or all of the selected parameter conditions is detected.

Use the **no** variant to remove the findme trigger function for the selected parameter.

**Syntax** findme trigger {all|loopprot|thrash-limit}  
no findme trigger {all|loopprot|thrash-limit}

| Parameter    | Description                                                                              |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all          | Enable the find-me function whenever any of the listed parameter conditions are detected |
| loopprot     | Enable the findme function whenever a loop protection condition is detected.             |
| thrash-limit | Enable the findme function whenever a MAC address thrash-limiting condition is detected. |

**Default** The findme trigger function is disabled.

**Mode** Global config

**Usage notes** Note that findme trigger is not available if you have set the switch to take the following actions in response to an event:

- For loop detection, the actions **log-only** and **none**
- For MAC address thrash-limiting, the actions **learn-disable** and **none**.

**Example** To enable action LED flashing for the loop protection function:

```
awplus# findme trigger loopprot
```

**Related commands** [findme](#)  
[loop-protection loop-detect](#)

# hostname

**Overview** This command sets the name applied to the device as shown at the prompt. The hostname is:

- displayed in the output of the **show system** command
- displayed in the CLI prompt so you know which device you are configuring

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert the hostname setting to its default. For devices that are not part of an AMF network, the default is "awplus".

**Syntax** `hostname <hostname>`  
`no hostname [<hostname>]`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;hostname&gt;</code> | Specifies the name given to a specific device. This is also referred to as the Node name in AMF output screens. |

**Default** awplus

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Within an AMF network, any device without a user-defined hostname will automatically be assigned a name based on its MAC address.

To efficiently manage your network using AMF, we strongly advise that you devise a naming convention for your network devices and apply an appropriate hostname to each device.

The name must also follow the rules for ARPANET host names. The name must start with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and use only letters, digits, and hyphens. Refer to RFC 1035.

This command does not set the sysName MIB value. The hostname and the sysName MIB value are independent of each other. Use the **snmp-server system-name** command to set the MIB value.

**Example** To set the system name to HQ-Sales, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# hostname HQ-Sales
```

This changes the prompt to:

```
HQ-Sales(config)#
```

To revert to the default hostname awplus, use the command:

```
HQ-Sales(config)# no hostname
```

This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config)#
```

**NOTE:**

*When AMF is configured, running the **no hostname** command will apply a hostname that is based on the MAC address of the device node, for example, **node\_0000\_5e00\_5301**.*

**Related commands** [show system](#)  
[snmp-server system-name](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command no longer sets the sysName MIB value.

# low-memory restart

**Overview** Use this command to specify a process for the device to terminate if available memory is sufficiently low.

This command is intended for use in consultation with Allied Telesis customer support. Using this command will make the device produce a core dump when the process terminates, which makes it easier for Allied Telesis engineers to debug any issues.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying the process for termination.

**Syntax** low-memory restart <process-name>  
no low-memory restart <process-name>

| Parameter      | Description                                                                    |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <process-name> | The name of a process to terminate if the device memory gets sufficiently low. |

**Default** None. By default, the device will automatically terminate the non-critical process that has the highest memory consumption. Note that only a non-critical process will be terminated automatically, not a critical process.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The process does not have to be running when you enter this command. If it is running at the time the available memory becomes sufficiently low, the device will terminate it.

**Example** To specify RIP as the process to terminate if memory gets too low, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# low-memory restart ripd
```

**Related commands** [show memory](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: command added



## max-fib-routes

**Overview** This command enables you to control the maximum number of FIB routes configured. It operates by providing parameters that enable you to configure preset maximums and warning message thresholds.

**NOTE:** For static routes use the command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the maximum number of FIB routes to the default of 4294967294 FIB routes.

**Syntax** max-fib-routes <1-4294967294> [<1-100>|warning-only]  
no max-fib-routes

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| max-fib-routes | This is the maximum number of routes that can be stored in the device's Forwarding Information dataBase. In practice, other practical system limits would prevent this maximum being reached.                                                                                                                                                |
| <1-4294967294> | The allowable configurable range for setting the maximum number of FIB-routes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <1-100>        | This parameter enables you to optionally apply a percentage value. This percentage will be based on the maximum number of FIB routes you have specified. This will cause a warning message to appear when your routes reach your specified percentage value. Routes can continue to be added until your configured maximum value is reached. |
| warning-only   | This parameter enables you to optionally apply a warning message. If you set this option a warning message will appear if your maximum configured value is reached. Routes can continue to be added until your device reaches either the maximum capacity value of 4294967294, or a practical system limit.                                  |

**Default** The default number of FIB routes is the maximum number of FIB routes (4294967294).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the maximum number of dynamic routes to 2000 and warning threshold of 75%, use the following commands:

```
awplus# config terminal
awplus(config)# max-fib-routes 2000 75
```

## max-static-routes

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of static routes, excluding FIB (Forwarding Information Base) routes.

**NOTE:** For FIB routes use the command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the maximum number of static routes to the default of 1000 static routes.

**Syntax** max-static-routes <1-1000>  
no max-static-routes

**Default** The default number of static routes is the maximum number of static routes (1000).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To reset the maximum number of static routes to the default maximum, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no max-static-routes
```

**NOTE:** Static routes are applied before adding routes to the RIB (Routing Information Base). Therefore, rejected static routes will not appear in the running config.

**Related commands** [max-fib-routes](#)

## no debug all

**Overview** This command disables the debugging facility for all features on your device. This stops the device from generating any diagnostic debugging messages.

You can optionally disable the debugging facility for only the given protocol or feature. The features available depend on your device and will be a subset of the features listed in the Syntax section below.

**Syntax** `no debug all [bgp|ipv6 ospf|ipv6 rip|dot1x|nsm|ospf|pim dense-mode|pim sparse-mode|rip|vrrp]`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bgp             | Turns off all debugging for BGP (Border Gateway Protocol).                    |
| dot1x           | Turns off all debugging for IEEE 802.1X port-based network access- control.   |
| ipv6 ospf       | Turns off all debugging for IPv6 OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).             |
| ipv6 rip        | Turns off all debugging for IPv6 RIP (Routing Information Protocol).          |
| nsm             | Turns off all debugging for the NSM (Network Services Module).                |
| ospf            | Turns off all debugging for OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).                  |
| pim dense-mode  | Turns off all debugging for PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) Dense Mode.  |
| pim sparse-mode | Turns off all debugging for PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) Sparse Mode. |
| rip             | Turns off all debugging for RIP (Routing Information Protocol).               |
| vrrp            | Turns off all debugging for VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol).        |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration and Privileged Exec

**Example** To disable debugging for all features, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug all
```

To disable all 802.1X debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug all dot1x
```

To disable all NSM debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug all nsm
```

To disable all RIP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug all rip
```

**Related commands** **undebug all**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: **pim dense-mode**, **pim sparse-mode**, and **rip** parameters added

# reboot

**Overview** This command halts the device and performs a cold restart (also known as reload). It displays a confirmation request before restarting.

**Syntax** reboot  
reload

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The **reboot** and **reload** commands perform the same action.

**Examples** To restart the device, use the command:

```
awplus# reboot
reboot system? (y/n): y
```

# reload

**Overview** This command performs the same function as the **reboot**.

# show banner external-manager

**Overview** Use this command to show the current external-manager banner. The external-manager banner warns you that certain features are being managed by an external management system. For example, if you are using Vista Manager EX to manage your network, you will see a notification banner telling you which features are being managed after you enter Global Configuration Mode.

**Syntax** show banner external-manager

**Mode** User Exec

**Example** To show the external-manager banner, use the command:

```
awplus# show banner external-manager
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show banner external-manager

```
awplus#show banner external-manager
The following features are being managed by external systems.
Configuring these features may have unintended consequences.
Manager: Network Manager
  Feature: ACLs
  Filters

Manager: Vista Manager
  Feature: Traffic control
  Application Priority
  Dynamic Traffic Management
  Feature: Web control
  all features
```

**Related commands** [banner display external-manager](#)  
[banner external-manager](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

# show clock

**Overview** This command displays the system's current configured local time and date. It also displays other clock related information such as timezone and summertime configuration.

**Syntax** show clock

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the system's current local time, use the command:

```
awplus# show clock
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show c lock command for a device using New Zealand time**

```
Local Time: Mon, 17 Oct 2016 13:56:06 +1200
UTC Time: Mon, 17 Oct 2016 01:56:06 +0000
Timezone: NZST
Timezone Offset: +12:00
Summer time zone: NZDT
Summer time starts: Last Sunday in September at 02:00:00
Summer time ends: First Sunday in April at 02:00:00
Summer time offset: 60 mins
Summer time recurring: Yes
```

**Parameters in the output of the show c lock command**

| Parameter             | Description                                                                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Time            | Current local time.                                                             |
| UTC Time              | Current UTC time.                                                               |
| Timezone              | The current configured timezone name.                                           |
| Timezone Offset       | Number of hours offset to UTC.                                                  |
| Summer time zone      | The current configured summertime zone name.                                    |
| Summer time starts    | Date and time set as the start of summer time.                                  |
| Summer time ends      | Date and time set as the end of summer time.                                    |
| Summer time offset    | Number of minutes that summer time is offset from the system's timezone.        |
| Summer time recurring | Whether the device will apply the summer time settings every year or only once. |

**Related commands**

- clock set**
- clock summer-time date**
- clock summer-time recurring**
- clock timezone**

## show cpu

**Overview** Test paragraph

This command displays a list of running processes with their CPU utilization.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show cpu [sort {thrds|pri|sleep|runtime}]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sort      | Changes the sorting order using the following fields. If you do not specify a field, then the list is sorted by percentage CPU utilization. |
| thrds     | Sort by the number of threads.                                                                                                              |
| pri       | Sort by the process priority.                                                                                                               |
| sleep     | Sort by the average time sleeping.                                                                                                          |
| runtime   | Sort by the runtime of the process.                                                                                                         |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the CPU utilization of current processes, sorting them by the number of threads the processes are using, use the command:

```
awplus# show cpu sort thrds
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show cpu**

```
CPU averages:
 1 second: 12%, 20 seconds: 2%, 60 seconds: 2%
System load averages:
 1 minute: 0.03, 5 minutes: 0.02, 15 minutes: 0.00
Current CPU load:
 userspace: 6%, kernel: 4%, interrupts: 1% iowaits: 0%

user processes
=====
  pid name          thrds  cpu%   pri state sleep% runtime
1544 hostd           1    2.8    20  run    0      120
1166 exfx            17    1.8    20  sleep  0    3846
1284 aisexec         44    0.9    -2  sleep  0   2606
   1 init             1    0.0    20  sleep  0      120
9772 sh              1    0.0    20  sleep  0        0
9773 corerotate       1    0.0    20  sleep  0        0
 853 syslog-ng        1    0.0    20  sleep  0     356
 859 klogd             1    0.0    20  sleep  0        1
 910 inetd             1    0.0    20  sleep  0        3
 920 portmap           1    0.0    20  sleep  0        0
 931 crond             1    0.0    20  sleep  0        1
1090 openhpid         11    0.0    20  sleep  0     233
1111 hpilogd            1    0.0    20  sleep  0        0
1240 hsl              1    0.0    20  sleep  0       79
1453 authd            1    0.0    20  sleep  0       85
...
```

**Parameters in the output of the show cpu command**

| Parameter            | Description                                                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CPU averages         | Average CPU utilization for the periods stated.                              |
| System load averages | The average number of processes waiting for CPU time for the periods stated. |
| Current CPU load     | Current CPU utilization specified by load types.                             |
| pid                  | Identifier number of the process.                                            |
| name                 | A shortened name for the process                                             |
| thrds                | Number of threads in the process.                                            |
| cpu%                 | Percentage of CPU utilization that this process is consuming.                |
| pri                  | Process priority state.                                                      |
| state                | Process state; one of "run", "sleep", "zombie", and "dead".                  |
| sleep%               | Percentage of time that the process is in the sleep state.                   |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| runtime   | The time that the process has been running for, measured in jiffies. A jiffy is the duration of one tick of the system timer interrupt. |

**Related commands**

- [show memory](#)
- [show memory allocations](#)
- [show memory history](#)
- [show memory pools](#)
- [show process](#)

# show cpu history

**Overview** This command prints a graph showing the historical CPU utilization.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show cpu history

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command’s output displays three graphs of the percentage CPU utilization:

- per second for the last minute, then
- per minute for the last hour, then
- per 30 minutes for the last 30 hours.

**Examples** To display a graph showing the historical CPU utilization of the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show cpu history
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show cpu history command**

```
Per second CPU load history

100
 90
 80
 70
 60
 50
 40
 30
 20
 10
***** * *****
|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....
Oldest                                         Newest
      CPU load% per second (last 60 seconds)
      * = average CPU load%

Per minute CPU load history

100
 90
 80
 70
 60
 50
 40
 30
 20 ++ ++++++++ ++++++++ +++++ + ++++++ +++++ + ++++++ ++++++++
 10 *****
    |....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....
    Oldest                                         Newest
          CPU load% per minute (last 60 minutes)
          * = average CPU load%, + = maximum

Per (30) minute CPU load history

100
 90
 80
 70
 60
 50
 40
 30
 20
 10
          ***
    |....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....
    Oldest                                         Newest
          CPU load% per 30 minutes (last 60 values / 30 hours)
          * = average, - = minimum, + = maximum
```

**Related commands** [show memory](#)  
[show memory allocations](#)  
[show memory pools](#)  
[show process](#)

# show debugging

**Overview** This command displays all debugging options in alphabetical order, indicating whether debugging is enabled or disabled for each feature.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To find out what debugging is enabled, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging command

```
awplus#show debugging
AAA debugging status:
  Authentication debugging is off
  Accounting debugging is off

% DHCP Snooping service is disabled

802.1X debugging status:

EPSR debugging status:
  EPSR Info debugging is off
  EPSR Message debugging is off
  EPSR Packet debugging is off
  EPSR State debugging is off

IGMP Debugging status:
  IGMP Decoder debugging is off
  IGMP Encoder debugging is off
...
```

# show ecofriendly

**Overview** This command displays the switch's eco-friendly configuration status, including the **ecofriendly led** configuration.

**Syntax** show ecofriendly

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the switch's eco-friendly configuration status, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ecofriendly
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ecofriendly command:

```
awplus#show ecofriendly
Front panel port LEDs      normal
Hardware button state      enabled

Energy efficient ethernet
Port      Name      Configured  Status
port1.0.1  Port 1      off        -
port1.0.2                off        off
port1.0.3                off        -
port1.0.4  Port 4      off        -
port1.0.5                off        -
...
```



**Parameters in the output of the show ecofriendly command:**

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Front panel port LEDs | <p>Whether the front panel ports show the port status or are turned off:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>normal</b> means the eco-friendly LED feature is disabled and port LEDs show the current state of the ports. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <b>off</b> means the eco-friendly LED feature is enabled and power to the port LEDs is disabled.</li> <li>• <b>normal (configuration overridden by eco button)</b> means the eco-friendly LED feature has been disabled with the eco-switch button, overriding the setting of the <b>ecofriendly led</b> command. In this situation, the port LEDs show the current state of the ports.</li> <li>• <b>off (configuration overridden by eco button)</b> means the eco-friendly LED feature has been enabled with the eco-switch button, overriding the setting of the <b>ecofriendly led</b> command. In this situation, power to the port LEDs is disabled.</li> </ul> |
| Hardware button state | Displays whether the hardware button is enabled or has been disabled with the <b>ecofriendly button enable</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Port                  | Displays the port number as assigned by the switch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Name                  | Displays the port name if a name is configured for a port number.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Configured            | Because LPI is not supported, this entry always shows "off" or a dash (-).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Status                | Because LPI is not supported, this entry always shows "off" or a dash (-).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

**Related commands** **ecofriendly button enable**  
**ecofriendly led**

# show interface memory

**Overview** This command displays the shared memory used by either all interfaces, or the specified interface or interfaces. The output is useful for diagnostic purposes by Allied Telesis authorized service personnel.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show interface memory  
show interface *<port-list>* memory

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Display information about only the specified port or ports. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the shared memory used by all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface memory
```

To display the shared memory used by port1.0.1 and port1.0.3 to port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.4 memory
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show interface memory command**

```
awplus#show interface memory
Vlan blocking state shared memory usage
-----
```

| Interface | shmid   | Bytes Used | nattch | Status |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| port1.0.1 | 491535  | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.2 | 393228  | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.3 | 557073  | 512        | 1      |        |
| ...       |         |            |        |        |
| lo        | 425997  | 512        | 1      |        |
| po1       | 1179684 | 512        | 1      |        |
| po2       | 1212453 | 512        | 1      |        |
| sa3       | 1245222 | 512        | 1      |        |

**Example output from show interface <port-list> memory for a list of interfaces**

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.4 memory
Vlan blocking state shared memory usage
-----
```

| Interface | shmid  | Bytes Used | nattch | Status |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| port1.0.1 | 589842 | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.3 | 688149 | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.4 | 327690 | 512        | 1      |        |

**Related commands**

- [show interface brief](#)
- [show interface status](#)
- [show interface switchport](#)

## show memory

**Overview** This command displays the memory used by each process that is currently running.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [Getting Started with the AlliedWare Plus Command Line Interface](#).

**Syntax** `show memory [<stack-ID>] [sort {size|peak|stk}]`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.                                                                                                          |
| sort       | Changes the sorting order for the list of processes. If you do not specify this, then the list is sorted by percentage memory utilization. |
| size       | Sort by the amount of memory the process is currently using.                                                                               |
| peak       | Sort by the greatest amount of memory ever used by the process.                                                                            |
| stk        | Sort by the stack size of the process.                                                                                                     |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the memory used by the current running processes, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show memory**

```
awplus#show memory

Stack member 1:

RAM total: 514920 kB; free: 382716; buffers: 16368 kB

user processes
=====
pid name          mem%   size   peak   data   stk
962 pss            6    33112  36260  27696  244
1  init            0      348   1092   288    84
797 syslog-ng      0      816   2152   752    84
803 klogd          0      184   1244   124    84
843 inetd          0      256   1256   136    84
...
```

**Parameters in the output of the show memory command**

| Parameter | Description                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RAM total | Total amount of RAM memory free.                                 |
| free      | Available memory size.                                           |
| buffers   | Memory allocated kernel buffers.                                 |
| pid       | Identifier number for the process.                               |
| name      | Short name used to describe the process.                         |
| mem%      | Percentage of memory utilization the process is currently using. |
| size      | Amount of memory currently used by the process.                  |
| peak      | Greatest amount of memory ever used by the process.              |
| data      | Amount of memory used for data.                                  |
| stk       | The stack size.                                                  |

**Related commands**

- [low-memory restart](#)
- [show memory allocations](#)
- [show memory history](#)
- [show memory pools](#)
- [show memory shared](#)
- [snmp-server enable trap low-memory](#)

# show memory allocations

**Overview** This command displays the memory allocations used by processes.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show memory allocations [<process>]

| Parameter | Description                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <process> | Displays the memory allocation used by the specified process. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the memory allocations used by all processes on your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory allocations
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show memory allocations command

```
awplus#show memory allocations
Memory allocations for imi
-----
Current 15093760 (peak 15093760)
Statically allocated memory:
- binary/exe           :    1675264
- libraries             :    8916992
- bss/global data      :   2985984
- stack                 :    139264
Dynamically allocated memory (heap):
- total allocated       :   1351680
- in use                :   1282440
- non-mmapped           :   1351680
- maximum total allocated :   1351680
- total free space      :     69240
- releasable            :    68968
- space in freed fastbins :      16
Context
+      filename:line    allocated    freed
.      lib.c:749        484
.
.
```

**Related commands**

- show memory**
- show memory history**
- show memory pools**
- show memory shared**
- show tech-support**

# show memory history

**Overview** This command prints a graph showing the historical memory usage.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show memory history [<stack-ID>]

| Parameter  | Description                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command’s output displays three graphs of the percentage memory utilization:

- per second for the last minute, then
- per minute for the last hour, then
- per 30 minutes for the last 30 hours.

**Examples** To show a graph displaying the historical memory usage for either a single unstacked device, or a complete stack, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory history
```

To show a graph displaying the historical memory usage for specific stack member (stack member 2 in this example) within a stack, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory history 2
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show memory history command**

```
STACK member 1:
Per minute memory utilization history
100
 90
 80
 70
 60
 50
 40*****
 30
 20
 10
   |...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...
   Oldest                                     Newest
      Memory utilization% per minute (last 60 minutes)
      * = average memory utilisation%.
...
```

**Related commands** [show memory allocations](#)  
[show memory pools](#)  
[show memory shared](#)  
[show tech-support](#)

# show memory pools

**Overview** This command shows the memory pools used by processes.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show memory pools [*<process>*]

| Parameter              | Description                                              |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;process&gt;</i> | Displays the memory pools used by the specified process. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the memory pools used by processes, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory pools
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show memory pools command

```
awplus#show memory pools
Memory pools for imi
-----

Current 15290368 (peak 15290368)

Statically allocated memory:
- binary/exe           :    1675264
- libraries            :    8916992
- bss/global data     :   2985984
- stack                :    139264

Dynamically allocated memory (heap):
- total allocated      :   1548288
- in use               :   1479816
- non-mmapped          :   1548288
- maximum total allocated :   1548288
- total free space     :    68472
- releasable           :    68200
- space in freed fastbins :     16
.
.
.
```

**Related commands** [show memory allocations](#)  
[show memory history](#)  
[show tech-support](#)

# show memory shared

**Overview** This command displays shared memory allocation information. The output is useful for diagnostic purposes by Allied Telesis authorized service personnel.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show memory shared

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about the shared memory allocation used on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show memory shared
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show memory shared command

```
awplus#show memory shared
Shared Memory Status
-----
Segment allocated   = 39
Pages allocated     = 39
Pages resident      = 11

Shared Memory Limits
-----
Maximum number of segments           = 4096
Maximum segment size (kbytes)        = 32768
Maximum total shared memory (pages) = 2097152
Minimum segment size (bytes)         = 1
```

**Related commands** [show memory allocations](#)  
[show memory history](#)  
[show memory](#)

# show process

**Overview** This command lists a summary of the current running processes.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show process [*<stack-ID>*] [sort {cpu|mem}]

| Parameter               | Description                                                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;stack-ID&gt;</i> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.                                         |
| sort                    | Changes the sorting order for the list of processes.                      |
|                         | cpu                Sorts the list by the percentage of CPU utilization.   |
|                         | mem               Sorts the list by the percentage of memory utilization. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays a snapshot of currently-running processes. If you want to see CPU or memory utilization history instead, use the commands [show cpu history](#) or [show memory history](#).

**Example** To display a summary of the current running processes on stack member 2, use the command:  
awplus# show process 2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show process command**

```
Stack member 2:

CPU averages:
 1 second: 8%, 20 seconds: 5%, 60 seconds: 5%
System load averages:
 1 minute: 0.04, 5 minutes: 0.08, 15 minutes: 0.12
Current CPU load:
 userspace: 9%, kernel: 9%, interrupts: 0% iowaits: 0%
RAM total: 514920 kB; free: 382600 kB; buffers: 16368 kB

user processes
=====
pid name          thrds  cpu%  mem%  pri  state  sleep%
962 pss           12    0     6   25  sleep    5
1  init            1    0     0   25  sleep    0
797 syslog-ng      1    0     0   16  sleep   88
...
kernel threads
=====
pid name          cpu%  pri  state  sleep%
71  aio/0           0    20  sleep    0
3  events/0         0    10  sleep   98
...
```

**Parameters in the output from the show process command**

| Parameter            | Description                                                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stack member         | Stack member number.                                                         |
| CPU averages         | Average CPU utilization for the periods stated.                              |
| System load averages | The average number of processes waiting for CPU time for the periods stated. |
| Current CPU load     | Current CPU utilization specified by load types                              |
| RAM total            | Total memory size.                                                           |
| free                 | Available memory.                                                            |
| buffers              | Memory allocated to kernel buffers.                                          |
| pid                  | Identifier for the process.                                                  |
| name                 | Short name to describe the process.                                          |
| thrds                | Number of threads in the process.                                            |
| cpu%                 | Percentage of CPU utilization that this process is consuming.                |
| mem%                 | Percentage of memory utilization that this process is consuming.             |

| Parameter | Description                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pri       | Process priority.                                                  |
| state     | Process state; one of "run", "sleep", "stop", "zombie", or "dead". |
| sleep%    | Percentage of time the process is in the sleep state.              |

**Related commands** [show cpu](#)  
[show cpu history](#)

# show reboot history

**Overview** Use this command to display the device's reboot history.

**Syntax** show reboot history [<stack-ID>]

| Parameter  | Description                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the reboot history of stack member 2, use the command:

```
awplus# show reboot history 2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show reboot history command

```
awplus#show reboot history 2
Stack member 2:
<date>      <time>      <type>      <description>
-----
2016-10-10  01:42:04  Expected    User Request
2016-10-10  01:35:31  Expected    User Request
2016-10-10  01:16:25  Unexpected  Rebooting due to critical process (network/nsm)
failure!
2016-10-10  01:11:04  Unexpected  Rebooting due to critical process (network/nsm)
failure!
2016-10-09  20:46:40  Unexpected  Rebooting due to VCS duplicate member-ID
2016-10-09  19:56:16  Expected    User Request
2016-10-09  20:36:06  Unexpected  Rebooting due to VCS duplicate master (Continuous
reboot prevention)
2016-10-09  19:51:20  Expected    User Request
```

## Parameters in the output from the show reboot history command

| Parameter    | Description                         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Unexpected   | A non-intended reboot.              |
| Expected     | A planned or user-triggered reboot. |
| User request | User initiated reboot via the CLI.  |

**Related commands** [show tech-support](#)

## show router-id

**Overview** Use this command to show the Router ID of the current system.

**Syntax** show router-id

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the Router ID of the current system, use the command:

```
awplus# show router-id
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show router-id command

```
awplus>show router-id  
Router ID: 10.55.0.2 (automatic)
```



## show secure-mode

**Overview** Use this command to see whether secure mode is enabled or not. Secure mode disables a number of insecure features, such as Telnet.

**Syntax** show secure-mode

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To see if secure mode is enabled, use the command:

```
awplus# show secure-mode
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show secure-mode

```
awplus#show secure-mode  
Secure mode is enabled
```

**Related commands** [crypto secure-mode](#)

# show system

**Overview** Use this command to display general system information about the device, including the hardware, memory usage, and software version. It also displays location and contact details when these have been set.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [Getting Started with the AlliedWare Plus Command Line Interface](#).

**Syntax** show system

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display configuration information, use the command:

```
awplus# show system
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show system

|                                                       |     |      |                |                          |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| System Status                                         |     |      |                | Tue Nov 26 13:17:50 2024 |                  |
| Board                                                 | ID  | Bay  | Board Name     | Rev                      | Serial number    |
| -----                                                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Base                                                  | 636 | Base | AT-x240-26GTXm | X3-0                     | A10544G234900003 |
| -----                                                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| RAM: Total: 974152 kB Free: 494196 kB                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Flash: 222.5MB Used: 41.9MB Available: 180.6MB        |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| -----                                                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Environment Status : Normal                           |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Uptime : 34 days 22:25:10                             |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Bootloader version : bootloader-8.0.0                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Current software : x240-5.5.4-0.1.rel                 |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Software version : 5.5.4-0.1                          |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Build date : Mon Mar 11 22:51:13 UTC 2024             |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| Current boot config: flash:/default.cfg (file exists) |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| System Name                                           |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| awplus                                                |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| System Contact                                        |     |      |                |                          |                  |
| System Location                                       |     |      |                |                          |                  |

**Related commands** [show system environment](#)

# show system environment

**Overview** Use this command to display the current environmental status of your device and its power supplies and any other expansion options. The environmental status covers information about temperatures, fans, and voltage.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [Getting Started with the AlliedWare Plus Command Line Interface](#).

**Syntax** show system environment

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the system's environmental status, use the command:

```
awplus# show system environment
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show system environment

```
awplus#show system environment
Environment Monitoring Status

Overall Status: Normal

Resource ID: 1  Name: AT-x240-26GTXm
ID  Sensor (Units)      Reading  Low Limit  High Limit  Status
1   Fan: Fan 1 (Rpm)    4358     2025      -           Ok
2   Fan: Fan 2 (Rpm)    4376     2025      -           Ok
3   Voltage: 0.8V (Volts) 0.802     0.721     0.879       Ok
4   Voltage: 0.8V_AVS (Volts) 0.795     0.721     0.879       Ok
5   Voltage: 3.3V (Volts) 3.325     2.960     3.631       Ok
6   Voltage: 1.2V (Volts) 1.213     1.081     1.318       Ok
7   Voltage: 12.0V (Volts) 11.828    10.767    13.166      Ok
8   Temp: Remote 1 (Degrees C) 42        -11       90          Ok
9   Temp: System (Degrees C) 42        -11       85          Ok
10  Temp: Remote 2 (Degrees C) 25        -11       60          Ok
```

**Related commands** [show system](#)  
[show system environment counters](#)  
[trigger](#)  
[type env-sensor](#)

# show system environment counters

**Overview** Use this command to see the environmental sensor counters.

**Syntax** show system environment counters

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the environment sensor counters, use the following command:

```
awplus# show system environment counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show system environment counters**

```
awplus#show system environment counters
Environment Monitoring Counters
```

```
Resource ID: 1 Name: AT-x240-26GTXm
ID Sensor Value Threshold Checked Read Alarm Alarm
readings readings readings errors asserted cleared
1 Fan: Fan 1 1635 1635 0 0 0 0
2 Fan: Fan 2 1635 1635 0 0 0 0
3 Voltage: 0.8V 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
4 Voltage: 0.8V_AVS 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
5 Voltage: 3.3V 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
6 Voltage: 1.2V 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
7 Voltage: 12.0V 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
8 Temp: Remote 1 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
9 Temp: System 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
10 Temp: Remote 2 1635 3270 0 0 0 0
```

**Parameters in the output from show system environment counters**

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Value readings     | Number of times that the value of this sensor has been read.                                                           |
| Threshold readings | Number of times that a threshold value related to this sensor has been read.                                           |
| Checked readings   | Number of times that this sensor has gone outside a threshold and has been re-read to confirm this is a genuine error. |
| Read errors        | Number of times that there was an error returned when reading this sensor or one of its threshold values.              |
| Alarm asserted     | Number of times that this sensor has entered the fault state.                                                          |
| Alarm cleared      | Number of times that this sensor has left the fault state.                                                             |

**Related commands** [show system](#)  
[show system environment](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-0.1: command added

# show system interrupts

**Overview** Use this command to display the number of interrupts for each IRQ (Interrupt Request) used to interrupt input lines on a PIC (Programmable Interrupt Controller) on your device.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show system interrupts

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about the number of interrupts for each IRQ in your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show system interrupts
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show system interrupts command

```
awplus#show system interrupts
CPU0
27:1387835593      GIC Disabled  1  iproc_gtimer
29:              0      GIC Disabled  1  twd
62:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
63:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
64:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
65:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
66:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
67:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
68:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
69:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
70:              0      GIC Enabled   0  IDM
```

**Related** [show system environment commands](#)

## show system mac

**Overview** This command displays the physical MAC address available on a standalone switch or a stack. This command also shows the virtual MAC address for a stack if the stack virtual MAC address feature is enabled with the **stack virtual-mac** command or the **stack enable** command.

**Syntax** show system mac

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** For more information about the virtual MAC address feature, see the **VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Example** To display the physical MAC address enter the following command:

```
awplus# show system mac
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show system mac command

```
awplus#show system mac  
eccd.6d9d.4eed (system)
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output showing how to use the stack virtual-mac command and the show system mac command

```
awplus#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
awplus(config)#stack virtual-mac  
% Please check that the new MAC 0000.cd37.0065 is unique within  
the network.  
% Save the config and restart the system for this change to take  
effect.  
Member1#copy run start  
Building configuration...  
[OK]  
Member1#reload  
reboot system? (y/n): y  
  
... Rebooting at user request ...  
Loading default configuration ....  
  
awplus login: manager  
Password:  
  
awplus>show system mac  
eccd.6d9d.4eed  
  
Virtual MAC Address 0000.cd37.0065
```

**Related** [stack virtual-mac](#)  
**commands**



# show system serialnumber

**Overview** This command shows the serial number information for the device.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show system serialnumber

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the serial number information for the device, use the command:  
awplus# show system serialnumber

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show system serialnumber command

```
awplus#show system serialnumber
45AX5300X
```

# show tech-support

**Overview** This command generates system and debugging information for the device and saves it to a file.

This command is useful for collecting a large amount of information so that it can then be analyzed for troubleshooting purposes. The output of this command can be provided to technical support staff when reporting a problem.

You can optionally limit the command output to display only information for a given protocol or feature. The features available depend on your device and will be a subset of the features listed in the table below.

**Syntax** show tech-support {[all|atmf|auth|bgp|card|dhcpsn|epsr|firewall|igmp|ip|ipv6|mld|openflow|ospf|ospf6|pim|rip|ripng|stack|stp|system|tacacs+|update]} [outfile <filename>]

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| all       | Display full information                     |
| atmf      | Display ATMF-specific information            |
| auth      | Display authentication-related information   |
| bgp       | Display BGP-related information              |
| card      | Display Chassis Card specific information    |
| dhcpsn    | Display DHCP Snooping specific information   |
| epsr      | Display EPSR specific information            |
| firewall  | Display firewall specific information        |
| igmp      | Display IGMP specific information            |
| ip        | Display IP specific information              |
| ipv6      | Display IPv6 specific information            |
| mld       | Display MLD specific information             |
| openflow  | Display information related to OpenFlow      |
| ospf      | Display OSPF related information             |
| ospf6     | Display OSPF6 specific information           |
| pim       | Display PIM related information              |
| rip       | RIP related information                      |
| ripng     | Display RIPNG specific information           |
| stack     | Display stacking device information          |
| stp       | Display STP specific information             |
| system    | Display general system information           |
| tacacs+   | Display TACACS+ information                  |
| update    | Display resource update specific information |
|           | Output modifier                              |

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| >          | Output redirection                                                                                              |
| >>         | Output redirection (append)                                                                                     |
| outfile    | Output file name                                                                                                |
| <filename> | Specifies a name for the output file. If no name is specified, this file will be saved as: tech-support.txt.gz. |

**Default** Captures **all** information for the device.

By default the output is saved to the file 'tech-support.txt.gz' in the current directory. If this file already exists in the current directory then a new file is generated with the time stamp appended to the file name, for example 'tech-support20161009.txt.gz', so the previous file is retained.

**Usage notes** The command generates a large amount of output, which is saved to a file in compressed format. The output file name can be specified by outfile option. If the output file already exists, a new file name is generated with the current time stamp. If the output filename does not end with ".gz", then ".gz" is appended to the filename. Since output files may be too large for Flash on the device we recommend saving files to external memory or a TFTP server whenever possible to avoid device lockup. This method is not likely to be appropriate when running the working set option of AMF across a range of physically separated devices.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To produce the output needed by technical support staff, use the command:

```
awplus# show tech-support
```

## speed (asyn)

**Overview** This command changes the console speed from the device. Note that a change in console speed is applied for subsequent console sessions. Exit the current session to enable the console speed change using the **clear line console** command.

**Syntax** speed <console-speed-in-bps>

| Parameter              | Description                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <console-speed-in-bps> | Console speed Baud rate in bps (bits per second). |
|                        | 1200      1200 Baud                               |
|                        | 2400      2400 Baud                               |
|                        | 9600      9600 Baud                               |
|                        | 19200     19200 Baud                              |
|                        | 38400     38400 Baud                              |
|                        | 57600     57600 Baud                              |
|                        | 115200    115200 Baud                             |

**Default** The default console speed baud rate is 9600 bps.

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to change the console (asyn) port speed. Set the console speed to match the transmission rate of the device connected to the console (asyn) port on your device.

**Example** To set the terminal console (asyn0) port speed from the device to 57600 bps, then exit the session, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# speed 57600
awplus(config-line)# exit
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# exit
```

Then log in again to enable the change:

```
awplus login:
Password:
awplus>
```

**Related commands**

- clear line console**
- line**
- show running-config**
- show startup-config**
- speed**

# terminal monitor

**Overview** Use this command to display debugging output on a terminal.

To display the cursor after a line of debugging output, press the Enter key.

Use the command **terminal no monitor** or **no terminal monitor** to stop displaying debugging output on the terminal. Alternatively, you can use the timeout option to stop displaying debugging output on the terminal after a set time.

**Syntax** terminal monitor [<1-60>]  
terminal no monitor  
no terminal monitor

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-60>    | Set a timeout between 1 and 60 seconds for terminal output. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display debugging output on a terminal, enter the command:

```
awplus# terminal monitor
```

To display debugging on the terminal for 60 seconds, enter the command:

```
awplus# terminal monitor 60
```

To stop displaying debugging output on the terminal, use the command:

```
awplus# no terminal monitor
```

**Related commands** All debug commands

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: **no terminal monitor** added as an alias for **terminal no monitor**

# undebbug all

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug all** command.



# 7

## Pluggables and Cabling Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 278
  - **clear fiber-monitoring interface** on page 279
  - **clear test cable-diagnostics tdr** on page 280
  - **debug fiber-monitoring** on page 281
  - **fiber-monitoring action** on page 283
  - **fiber-monitoring baseline** on page 285
  - **fiber-monitoring enable** on page 287
  - **fiber-monitoring interval** on page 288
  - **fiber-monitoring sensitivity** on page 289
  - **show system fiber-monitoring** on page 291
  - **show system pluggable** on page 294
  - **show system pluggable detail** on page 296
  - **show system pluggable diagnostics** on page 301
  - **show test cable-diagnostics tdr** on page 304
  - **test cable-diagnostics tdr interface** on page 305

# Introduction

- Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure and monitor Pluggables and Cabling, including:
- Optical Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) to help find fiber issues when links go down
  - Active Fiber Monitoring for detecting changes in optical power received over fiber cables.

For more information, see the **Pluggables and Cabling Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

# clear fiber-monitoring interface

**Overview** Use this command to clear the Active Fiber Monitoring state of a port. It clears the alarm, baseline and history and starts monitoring from the beginning. It does not change the configuration.

**Syntax** clear fiber-monitoring interface *<port>*

| Parameter           | Description                                               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | The name of the port to reset Active Fiber Monitoring on. |

**Default** n/a

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Normally, you do not need to clear the Active Fiber Monitoring state of a port. If the issue resolves itself and the monitored optical power returns to the baseline, the alarm clears automatically.

However, you may need to clear the Active Fiber Monitoring state if the optical power level reduces for a known reason, causing the port to be stuck in the alarm state. In this situation, the alarm will not clear automatically, because Active Fiber Monitoring does not update the baseline when the port is in the alarm state, for security reasons.

**Example** To clear the Active Fiber Monitoring state for interface port1.0.25, use the command:

```
awplus# clear fiber-monitoring interface port1.0.25
```

**Related commands** [show system fiber-monitoring](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added

# clear test cable-diagnostics tdr

**Overview** Use this command to clear the results of the last cable test that was run.

**Syntax** clear test cable-diagnostics tdr

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To clear the results of a previous cable-diagnostics test use the following commands:

```
awplus# clear test cable-diagnostics tdr
```

**Related commands** [show test cable-diagnostics tdr](#)  
[test cable-diagnostics tdr interface](#)

# debug fiber-monitoring

**Overview** Use this command to enable debugging of active fiber monitoring on the specified ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable debugging on all ports or the specified ports.

**Syntax** debug fiber-monitoring interface *<port-list>*  
no debug fiber-monitoring [interface *<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The list of fiber ports to enable or disable debugging for, as a single port, a comma separated list or a hyphenated range. |

**Default** Debugging of active fiber monitoring is disabled by default.

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage** While debugging is enabled by this command for a port, all the optical power readings for the port are sent to the console.

**Example** To enable debugging messages for active fiber monitoring of port1.0.25 to be sent to the console, use the commands:

```
awplus# debug fiber-monitoring interface port1.0.25  
awplus# terminal monitor
```

To disable debugging messages for active fiber monitoring on port1.0.25, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug fiber-monitoring interface port1.0.25
```

To disable all debugging messages for active fiber monitoring, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug fiber-monitoring
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from debug fiber-monitoring**

```
awplus#debug fiber-monitoring interface port1.0.25
awplus#terminal monitor
% Warning: Console logging enabled
awplus#01:42:50 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1
  Reading:1748 Baseline:1708 Threshold:1356
01:42:52 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1 Reading:1717
  Baseline:1709 Threshold:1357
01:42:54 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1 Reading:1780
  Baseline:1709 Threshold:1357
01:42:56 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1 Reading:1685
  Baseline:1710 Threshold:1358
01:42:58 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1 Reading:1701
  Baseline:1710 Threshold:1358
01:43:01 awplus Pluggable[522]: Fiber-monitor port2.0.1: Channel:1 Reading:1733
  Baseline:1709 Threshold:1357
```

**Related** [show system fiber-monitoring commands](#)

## fiber-monitoring action

**Overview** Use this command to specify an action to be taken if the optical power received on the port changes from the baseline by the amount specified in the **fiber-monitoring sensitivity** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified action or all actions from the port.

**Syntax** fiber-monitoring action [trap] [shutdown] [continuous]  
no fiber-monitoring action [trap|shutdown]

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| trap       | Send an SNMP notification.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| shutdown   | Shutdown the port.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| continuous | Make the action or actions happen continuously (every polling interval) while the sensor is in the alarm state. Otherwise, the action only happens when the alarm is triggered or cleared. |

**Default** By default a log message is generated, but no additional action is performed.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a fiber port.

**Usage** If fiber monitoring is enabled and this command is not used to set an action, a change in received power on a fiber port only generates a log message.

**Example** To set the device to send an SNMP trap when port1.0.25 or port1.0.26 receive reduced power and when that reduced-power alarm is cleared, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring action trap
```

To set the device to send an SNMP trap when port1.0.25 or port1.0.26 receive reduced power, and every polling interval after that until the alarm is cleared, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring action trap continuous
```

To set the device to send an SNMP trap and to shut down the port when port1.0.25 or port1.0.26 receive reduced power, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring action trap shutdown
```

To set the device to stop shutting down the port if port1.0.25 or port1.0.26 receive reduced power, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring action shutdown
```

If the device is set to send an SNMP trap for those ports, it will continue to do so.

To set the device not to perform any action when it receives reduced power on port1.0.25 or port1.0.26, except sending a log message, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring action
```

**Related commands** [fiber-monitoring sensitivity](#)  
[show system fiber-monitoring](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: **continuous** parameter added



## fiber-monitoring baseline

**Overview** Use this command to configure how the baseline value for comparison is calculated for active fiber monitoring on the port.

Note that alarm generation will not commence until the link has been up for a full averaging period.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the fiber-monitoring baseline to its default value.

**Syntax** fiber-monitoring baseline average <12-150> [interval <2-86400>]  
fiber-monitoring baseline fixed <1-65535>  
no fiber-monitoring baseline

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| average<br><12-150>   | Set the baseline optical power received to be based on the moving average of the specified number of most recent (non-zero) values. Default is to use this setting and 12 values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| interval<br><2-86400> | <p>Optionally, specify the optical power polling interval for determining the baseline, in seconds. By default, the baseline polling interval is the same as the monitoring polling interval, which is 5 seconds by default.</p> <p>If specified, this baseline interval should be larger than the monitoring interval.</p> <p>Even if you specify a baseline interval, Active Fiber Monitoring will use the monitoring interval to calculate the initial baseline average. This means the first x baseline readings will be taken at the monitoring interval, where x is the number of readings specified in the <b>average</b> parameter.</p> <p>See Usage below for more information.</p> |
| fixed<br><1-65535>    | Set the baseline to a fixed level of received optical power in 0.0001mW. Not recommended—see Usage below.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Default** The default is a moving average of the last 12 values, taken at the same interval as the monitoring interval. The monitoring interval is set using the **fiber-monitoring interval** command. If the monitoring interval is set to its default of 5 seconds, the **fiber-monitoring baseline** default will be the average over the last minute.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a fiber port

**Usage notes** There are two ways to configure the baseline. The first is to choose a number of readings to average. This is the default and recommended method. The second is to set a fixed value in units of x0.0001mW.

If a fixed value is required, the easiest way to choose a value is to enable fiber monitoring on the port and use the **show system fiber-monitoring** command to see what readings you can expect.



**CAUTION:** *We do not recommend setting a fixed value because gradual change over time caused by temperature fluctuations, etc. could lead to unnecessary alarms.*

If you use the averaging method, you can optionally specify how often Active Fiber Monitoring polls the cable to determine the baseline. This allows Active Fiber Monitoring to update the baseline less often than it polls the device for monitoring.

In order to prevent the theoretical possibility of slow clamping, you can set the baseline interval to a large value, so that the baseline average is only updated with the current reading (for example) once per day or once per hour.

As fiber attenuation can be affected by ambient temperature, take care if changing the baseline interval in environments with large daily temperature fluctuations.

**Example** To set the baseline optical power to a moving average of the last 30 monitoring readings on port1.0.25 and port1.0.26, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring baseline average 30
```

To calculate the baseline based on 12 values taken 24 hours (86400 seconds) apart, instead of using the monitoring interval, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring baseline average 12 interval
86400
```

To set the baseline to its default, averaging the last 12 readings, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring baseline
```

**Related commands** [fiber-monitoring interval](#)  
[fiber-monitoring sensitivity](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: **interval** parameter added

# fiber-monitoring enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable active fiber monitoring on a fiber port. If the port can support fiber monitoring but does not have the correct SFP or fiber type installed, the configuration will be saved, and monitoring will commence when a supported SFP is inserted. Disabling and re-enabling fiber monitoring on a port resets the baseline calculation.

Use the **no** variants of this command to disable active fiber monitoring on the interface, or to remove all the configuration and state for the ports, respectively.

**Syntax** fiber-monitoring enable  
no fiber-monitoring enable  
no fiber-monitoring

**Default** Active fiber monitoring is disabled by default

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a fiber port

**Examples** To enable active fiber monitoring on port1.0.25 and port1.0.26, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26  
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring enable
```

To disable fiber monitoring on the ports, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26  
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring enable
```

To remove all fiber-monitoring configuration and state for the ports, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25-port1.0.26  
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring
```

**Related commands** [fiber-monitoring action](#)  
[fiber-monitoring sensitivity](#)  
[show system fiber-monitoring](#)

## fiber-monitoring interval

**Overview** Use this command to configure the fiber monitoring polling interval in seconds for the port. The optical power will be read every <interval> seconds and compared against the calculated threshold values to see if a log message or other action is required.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the polling interval to the default (5 seconds).

**Syntax** fiber-monitoring interval <2-60>  
no fiber-monitoring interval

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| <2-60>    | Optical power polling interval in seconds. |

**Default** The interval is set to 5 seconds by default.

**Mode** Interface configuration mode for a fiber port.

**Example** To set the fiber monitoring polling interval for port1.0.25 to 30 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring interval 30
```

To reset the fiber monitoring polling interval back to the default (5s), use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring interval
```

**Related commands** [fiber-monitoring baseline](#)  
[show system fiber-monitoring](#)

## fiber-monitoring sensitivity

**Overview** Use this command to configure the sensitivity of the alarm thresholds on the port for active fiber monitoring.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the sensitivity to the default.

**Syntax** fiber-monitoring sensitivity (low|medium|high|highest|fixed <25-65535>)|relative <0.01-10.0>  
no fiber-monitoring sensitivity

| Parameter            | Description                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| low                  | Low sensitivity (+/-2 dB)                              |
| medium               | Medium sensitivity (1 dB) (default)                    |
| high                 | High sensitivity (the greater of 0.5 dB and 0.0025 mW) |
| highest              | The highest sensitivity available: 0.0025mW            |
| fixed <25-65535>     | Fixed sensitivity at the specified level in 0.0001 mW. |
| relative <0.01-10.0> | Relative sensitivity at the specified level in dB.     |

**Default** Medium sensitivity.

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage** A log message is generated and configured actions are taken if the received optical power drops below the baseline value by the sensitivity configured with this command.

The sensitivity can be configured to one of four pre-defined levels in decibels or to a fixed absolute delta in units of 0.0001mW. The alarm thresholds can be seen in the **show system fiber-monitoring** output. The maximum absolute sensitivity configurable is 0.0025 mW. Note that 0.0025 mW equates to a reduction of approximately 1dB at the maximum attenuation of an AT-SPLX10/1.

**Example** To set the fiber monitoring sensitivity for port1.0.25 to a relative sensitivity of 0.1 dB, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25  
awplus(config-if)# fiber-monitoring sensitivity relative 0.1
```

To reset the fiber monitoring sensitivity to the default (medium), use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.25  
awplus(config-if)# no fiber-monitoring sensitivity
```

**Related commands** **fiber-monitoring action**  
**fiber-monitoring baseline**  
**show system fiber-monitoring**

# show system fiber-monitoring

**Overview** Use this command to display settings and current status for Active Fiber Monitoring.

**Syntax** show system fiber-monitoring

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display configuration and status for active fiber monitoring on ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show system fiber-monitoring
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show system fiber-monitoring**

```
awplus#show sys fiber-monitoring
Fiber Monitoring Status
  Reading units 0.0001mW

Interface port1.0.25
Status:          enabled
Supported:       Supported pluggable
Debugging:       disabled
Interval:        2 seconds
Sensitivity:     1.00dB
Baseline type:   average of last 35 values greater than 50
Status:
  Baseline value: 496
  Alarm threshold: 393
  Alarm:          no
  Last 12 Readings: 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498 498
  Minimum reading: 486
  Maximum reading: 498

Interface port1.0.26
Status:          enabled
Supported:       Supported pluggable
Debugging:       disabled
Interval:        2 seconds
Sensitivity:     1.00dB
Baseline type:   average of last 30 values greater than 50
Status:
  Baseline value: 0
  Alarm threshold: 0
  Alarm:          no
  Last 12 Readings: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  Minimum reading: 0
  Maximum reading: 0
```

**Parameters in the output from show system fiber-monitoring**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                        |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reading units | The units for optical power readings in the rest of the display, e.g. 0.0001mW.    |
| Status        | Whether active fiber monitoring is enabled or disabled for this port.              |
| Supported     | Whether the pluggable inserted in this port supports active fiber monitoring.      |
| Debugging     | Whether debugging of active fiber monitoring is enabled or disabled for this port. |
| Interval      | The configured interval between readings of optical power on this port.            |
| Sensitivity   | The configured sensitivity threshold for optical power changes on this port.       |



| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Baseline type    | How the baseline optical power level is calculated: either the average of the specified number of previous readings or a specified fixed value in 0.0001mW. |
| Status           | Current values for the following parameters.                                                                                                                |
| Baseline value   | The baseline value, calculated according to the configured baseline method, in 0.0001mW.                                                                    |
| Alarm threshold  | The current threshold for a change in optical power, calculated according to the configured sensitivity method, that will result in action.                 |
| Alarm            | Whether the optical power at the most recent reading fallen below the threshold.                                                                            |
| Last 12 readings | The last 12 optical power values measured, in 0.0001mW, with oldest value first.                                                                            |
| Minimum reading  | The lowest optical power reading since the fiber pluggable was last inserted, or since active fiber monitoring was last enabled on the port.                |
| Maximum reading  | The highest optical power reading since the fiber pluggable was last inserted, or since active fiber monitoring was last enabled on the port.               |

**Related commands**

- [debug fiber-monitoring](#)
- [fiber-monitoring action](#)
- [fiber-monitoring baseline](#)
- [fiber-monitoring enable](#)
- [fiber-monitoring interval](#)
- [fiber-monitoring sensitivity](#)

## show system pluggable

**Overview** This command displays **brief** pluggable transceiver information showing the pluggable type, the pluggable serial number, and the pluggable port on the device. Different types of pluggable transceivers are supported in different models of device. See your Allied Telesis dealer for more information about the models of pluggables that your device supports.

**Syntax** show system pluggable [<port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a single port (e.g. port1.0.25)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.25-port1.0.26)</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges (e.g. port1.0.25,port1.0.26)</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display brief information about all installed pluggable transceivers, use the command:

```
awplus# show system pluggable
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show system pluggable

| awplus#show system pluggable |        |         |                  |          |             |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| System Pluggable Information |        |         |                  |          |             |
| Port                         | Vendor | Device  | Serial Number    | Datecode | Type        |
| port1.0.25                   | ATI    | AT-SPSX | A03240R151300867 | 15032801 | 1000BASE-SX |
| port1.0.26                   | ATI    | AT-SPSX | A03240R111800076 | 15032801 | 1000BASE-SX |

### Parameters in the output from the show system pluggable command

| Parameter    | Description                                                        |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stack member | The stack member number.                                           |
| Port         | Specifies the port number for the installed pluggable transceiver. |

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vendor        | Specifies the vendor's name for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Device        | Specifies the device name for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Serial Number | Specifies the serial number for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Datecode      | Specifies the manufacturing datecode for the installed pluggable transceiver. Checking the manufacturing datecode with the vendor may be useful when determining Laser Diode aging issues. For more information, see "Troubleshooting Fiber and Pluggable Issues" in the <b>"Pluggables and Cabling" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</b> . |
| Type          | Specifies the device type for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Related commands** [show system environment](#)  
[show system pluggable detail](#)  
[show system pluggable diagnostics](#)

## show system pluggable detail

**Overview** This command displays detailed pluggable transceiver information showing the pluggable type, the pluggable serial number, and the pluggable port on the device. Different types of pluggable transceivers are supported in different models of device. See your Allied Telesis reseller or distributor for more information about the models of pluggables that your device supports.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show system pluggable [*<port-list>*] detail

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a single port (e.g. port1.0.25)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.25-port1.0.26)</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges (e.g. port1.0.25,port1.0.26)</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** In addition to the information about pluggable transceivers displayed using the **show system pluggable** command (port, manufacturer, serial number, manufacturing datecode, and type information), the **show system pluggable detail** command displays the following information:

- **SFP Laser Wavelength:** Specifies the laser wavelength of the installed pluggable transceiver.
- **Single mode Fiber:** Specifies the link length supported by the pluggable transceiver using single mode fiber.
- **OM1 (62.5µm) Fiber:** Specifies the link length, in meters (m) or kilometers (km) supported by the pluggable transceiver using 62.5 micron multi-mode fiber.
- **OM2 (50µm) Fiber:** Specifies the link length (in meters or kilometers) supported by the pluggable transceiver using 50 micron multi-mode fiber.
- **Diagnostic Calibration:** Specifies whether the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM Internal or External Calibration.
  - **Internal** is displayed if the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM Internal Calibration.
  - **External** is displayed if the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM External Calibration.
  - a dash (-) is displayed if neither Internal Calibration or External Calibration is supported.
- **Power Monitoring:** Displays the received power measurement type, which can be either **OMA** (Optical Module Amplitude) or **Avg** (Average Power) measured in µW.

**NOTE:** For parameters that are not supported or not specified, a hyphen is displayed instead.

**Example** To display detailed information about the pluggable transceivers installed in a particular port on the device, use a command like:

```
awplus# show system pluggable port1.0.25 detail
```

To display detailed information about all the pluggable transceivers installed on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show system pluggable detail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show system pluggable detail for a port**

```
awplus#show system pluggable port1.0.25 detail
System Pluggable Information Detail
port1.0.25
=====
Vendor Name:                ATI
Device Name:                AT-SPSX
Device Revision:            A
Device Type:                1000BASE-SX
Serial Number:              A02420N0607J0023
Manufacturing Datecode:     060704
SFP Laser Wavelength:       850nm
LinkLength Supported
  Single Mode Fiber :       -
    OM1 (62.5um) Fiber:     150m
    OM2 (50um) Fiber :      300m
    OM3 (50um) Fiber :      -
Diagnostic Calibration:      External
Power Monitoring:            Average
```

### Parameters in the output from show system pluggable detail

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stack member           | The stack member number.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Port                   | Specifies the port the pluggable transceiver is installed in.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Vendor Name            | Specifies the vendor's name for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Device Name            | Specifies the device name for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Device Revision        | Specifies the hardware revision code for the pluggable transceiver. This may be useful for troubleshooting because different devices may support different pluggable transceiver revisions.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Device Type            | Specifies the device type for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Serial Number          | Specifies the serial number for the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Manufacturing Datecode | Specifies the manufacturing datecode for the installed pluggable transceiver. Checking the manufacturing datecode with the vendor may be useful when determining Laser Diode aging issues. For more information, see "Troubleshooting Fiber and Pluggable Issues" in the <b>"Pluggables and Cabling" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</b> . |
| SFP Laser Wavelength   | Specifies the laser wavelength of the installed pluggable transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Single Mode Fiber      | Specifies the link length supported by the pluggable transceiver using single mode fiber.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| OM1 (62.5um) Fiber     | Specifies the link length (in $\mu\text{m}$ - micron) supported by the pluggable transceiver using 62.5 micron multi-mode fiber.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| OM2 (50um) Fiber       | Specifies the link length (in $\mu\text{m}$ - micron) supported by the pluggable transceiver using 50 micron multi-mode fiber.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Diagnostic Calibration | Specifies whether the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM Internal or External Calibration:<br><br><b>Internal</b> is displayed if the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM Internal Calibration.<br><br><b>External</b> is displayed if the pluggable transceiver supports DDM or DOM External Calibration.                             |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | - is displayed if neither Internal Calibration or External Calibration is supported.                                                                       |
| Power Monitoring | Displays the received power measurement type, which can be either <b>OMA</b> (Optical Module Amplitude) or <b>Avg</b> (Average Power) measured in $\mu$ W. |

**Related commands**

- [show system environment](#)
- [show system pluggable](#)
- [show system pluggable diagnostics](#)



# show system pluggable diagnostics

**Overview** This command displays diagnostic information about pluggable transceivers that support Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM).  
Different types of pluggable transceivers are supported in different device models. See your device's Datasheet for more information about the models of pluggables that your device supports.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **"Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show system pluggable [*<port-list>*] diagnostics [dbm]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a single port (e.g. port1.0.25)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.25-port1.0.26)</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges (e.g. port1.0.25,port1.0.26)</li></ul> |
| dbm                      | This option shows TX and RX power values in dBm instead of mW for the transceivers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Diagnostic monitoring features allow you to monitor real-time parameters of the pluggable transceiver, such as optical output power, optical input power, temperature, laser bias current, and transceiver supply voltage. Additionally, RX LOS (Loss of Signal) is shown when the received optical level is below a preset threshold. Monitor these parameters to check on the health of all transceivers, selected transceivers or a specific transceiver installed in a device.

**Examples** To display detailed information about all pluggable transceivers installed on a standalone device, use the command:

```
awplus# show system pluggable diagnostics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show system pluggable diagnostics command on a device**

```
awplus#show system pluggable diagnostics

System Pluggable Information Diagnostics

port1.0.25  Status           Alarms           Warnings
           Reading Alarm      Max      Min      Warning      Max      Min
Temp: (Degrees C) 44.871 - 100.00 -40.00 - 95.000 -30.00
Vcc: (Volts)      3.3043 - 3.4650 3.1350 - 3.4000 3.2000
Tx Bias: (mA)     3.468 - 13.264 0.000 - 10.264 0.264
Tx Power: (mW)    0.2376 - 0.7943 0.0562 - 0.6310 0.0708
Rx Power: (mW)    0.2104 - 1.0000 0.0126 - 0.7943 0.0200
Rx LOS:           Rx Up

...
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show system pluggable diagnostics dbm command on a device showing dBm instead of the default mW.**

```
awplus#show system pluggable diagnostics dbm

System Pluggable Information Diagnostics

port1.0.25  Status           Alarms           Warnings
           Reading Alarm      Max      Min      Warning      Max      Min
Temp: (Degrees C) 32.691 - 100.00 -40.00 - 85.000 -10.00
Vcc: (Volts)      3.378 - 3.630 2.970 - 3.465 3.135
Tx Bias: (mA)     2.819 - 6.00 1.000 - 5.000 1.000
Tx Power: (dBm)   4.66 - 10.41 -2.22 - 10.00 -0.71
Rx Power: (dBm)   2.28 - 12.55 - - 10.00 -6.99
Rx LOS:           Rx Up

...
```

**Parameters in the output from the show system pluggable diagnostics command**

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temp (Degrees C) | Shows the temperature inside the transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Vcc (Volts)      | Shows voltage supplied to the transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Tx Bias (mA)     | Shows current to the Laser Diode in the transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Tx Power (mW)    | Shows the amount of light transmitted from the transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Rx Power (mW)    | Shows the amount of light received in the transceiver.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Rx LOS           | Rx Loss of Signal. This indicates whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• light is being received (Rx Up) and therefore the link is up, or</li><li>• light is not being received (Rx Down) and therefore the link is down</li></ul> |

**Related commands** [show system environment](#)  
[show system pluggable](#)  
[show system pluggable detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: **dbm** parameter added

# show test cable-diagnostics tdr

**Overview** Use this command to display the results of the last cable-diagnostics test that was run using the TDR (Time Domain Reflectometer) on a fixed copper cable port.

The displayed status of the cable can be either:

- OK
- Open
- Short (within-pair)
- Short (across-pair)
- Error

**Syntax** show test cable-diagnostics tdr

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the results of a cable-diagnostics test use the following command:

```
awplus# show test cable-diagnostics tdr
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show test cable-diagnostics tdr command**

| Port      | Pair | Length | Status |
|-----------|------|--------|--------|
| port1.0.1 | A    | -      | OK     |
|           | B    | -      | OK     |
|           | C    | -      | OK     |
|           | D    | -      | OK     |

**Related commands** [clear test cable-diagnostics tdr](#)  
[test cable-diagnostics tdr interface](#)

# test cable-diagnostics tdr interface

**Overview** Use this command to apply the Cable Fault Locator's cable-diagnostics tests to twisted pair data cables for a selected port. The tests will detect either correct, short circuit, or open, circuit terminations. For more information on running the CFL, see the [Pluggables and Cabling Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The test can take several seconds to complete. See the related show command to display the test results.

A new test can only be started if no other test is in progress. CFL cannot run on a port that is currently supplying power via PoE.

The displayed status of the cable can be either, OK, Short (within-pair), or Open. The "Open" or "Short" status is accompanied with the distance from the source port to the incorrect termination.

**Syntax** test cable-diagnostics tdr interface *<interface>*

| Parameter                | Description                                                |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| cable-diagnostics        | The cable diagnostic tests.                                |
| tdr                      | Time Domain Reflectometry.                                 |
| interface                | Selects the interface to test.                             |
| <i>&lt;interface&gt;</i> | Interface number of the port to be tested, e.g. port1.0.2. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To run a cable test on the cable inserted into port1.0.1 use the following command:

```
awplus# test cable-diagnostics tdr interface port1.0.1
```

You will receive the following message:

```
Link will go down while test is in progress. Continue? (y/n): y
Select y to continue.
```

```
awplus# y
```

You will then receive the following message:

```
Test started. This will take several seconds to complete. Use
"show test cable-diagnostics tdr" to print results.
```

**Related commands** [clear test cable-diagnostics tdr](#)  
[show test cable-diagnostics tdr](#)

# 8

## Connectivity Fault Management Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 307
  - **cc interval** on page 308
  - **cc multicast** on page 310
  - **cc unicast** on page 312
  - **clear (MEP Attribute)** on page 313
  - **clear ethernet cfm errorlog** on page 314
  - **clear mep counter** on page 315
  - **ethernet cfm domain-name** on page 316
  - **ethernet cfm mep** on page 320
  - **mep (FNG attributes)** on page 323
  - **mep active** on page 325
  - **mep ccm-ltm-priority** on page 327
  - **mep crosscheck** on page 329
  - **service ma-name** on page 332
  - **show ethernet cfm details** on page 336
  - **show ethernet cfm domain** on page 340
  - **show ethernet cfm errorlog** on page 343
  - **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep** on page 346
  - **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep** on page 351
  - **show ethernet cfm service** on page 355
  - **show mep-alarm status** on page 358

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Connectivity Fault Management.

For more information, see the **Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

## cc interval

**Overview** Use this command to set the CCM Interval.

**Syntax** `cc ma-name <ma-name> interval <interval>`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ma-name    | Specify the Maintenance Association for which the Interval is used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ma-name>  | Specify the Maintenance Association's CLI instance name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| interval   | Specify the CCM Interval.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <interval> | Specify the CCM Interval (CCI), using one of the following:<br>1 - CCI of 3 milliseconds (currently not supported) 2 - CCI of 10 milliseconds (currently not supported) 3 - CCI of 100 milliseconds 4 - CCI of 1 second 5 - CCI of 10 seconds 6 - CCI of 1 minute 7 - CCI of 10 minutes. |

**Default** The default interval is 4 (1 second).

**Mode** Ethernet CFM Configuration

**Usage notes** Continuity Checks is another term for connectivity fault detection. This makes use of Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) that are periodically sent by an MEP (multicast or unicast) and received by other MEP(s). CCMs can be used to detect connectivity faults across a link (using Link Level MEPs) or across a segment of a VLAN using VLAN aware MEPs, both of which are used within an MD/MA. CCMs are sent periodically at a given rate (or frame interval) that is agreed upon by all the MEPs in the MA. The faster the rate, the more quickly faults can be detected.

If an MEP does not receive a CCM within 3.5 times the expected interval from a peer MEP(s), that MEP declares a connectivity fault. This is known as a "defect". Upon detecting a defect, the detecting MEP will also set the Remote Defect Indicator (RDI) bit for its outgoing CCM messages to its peer MEP(s) so as to notify the peer MEPs that a defect has been detected. If the defect persists long enough (generally 2.5 seconds), then an "alarm" is declared. If an alarm is declared, then the defect has to abate long enough (generally 10 seconds) for the alarm to clear.

**Example** To set the CCM interval of a Maintenance Association named "MA-INST2-1" to the value of "4", use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# ethernet cfm domain-name MD-INST2
awplus(config-ether-cfm)# cc ma-name MA-INST2-1 interval 4
```



**Related commands** **ethernet cfm domain-name**  
**service ma-name**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## cc multicast

**Overview** Use this command to enable a Local MEP to send CCMs using multicast, or to disable sending CCMs altogether.

**Syntax** `cc multicast state {enable|disable}`

| Parameter | Description                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| state     | Specify to either enable or disable CFM multicast CCMs. |
| enable    | Start sending periodic multicast frames.                |
| disable   | Stop sending multicast frames.                          |

**Default** Multicast is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Usage notes** Continuity Checks is another term for connectivity fault detection. This makes use of Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) that are periodically sent by an MEP (multicast or unicast) and received by other MEP(s). CCMs can be used to detect connectivity faults across a link (using Link Level MEPs) or across a segment of a VLAN using VLAN aware MEPs, both of which are used within an MD/MA. CCMs are sent using multicast or unicast (but not both).

In order to enable a Local MEP to send, the Local MEP's "active" administrative state must be set to true, using the command **mep active**.

**Example** To configure a Local MEP to send CCMs using multicast, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# cc multicast state enable
```

**Related commands** **ethernet cfm domain-name**  
**ethernet cfm mep**  
**service ma-name**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## cc unicast

**Overview** Use this command to enable a Local MEP to send CCMs using unicast, or to disable sending CCMs altogether.

**Syntax** `cc unicast rmpid <rmep-id> state {enable|disable}`

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| rmpid     | The remote MEP that the Local MEP is to unicast to. |
| <rmep-id> | The remote MEP ID in the range 1-8191.              |

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Usage notes** Continuity Checks is another term for connectivity fault detection. This makes use of Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) that are periodically sent by an MEP (multicast or unicast) and received by other MEP(s). CCMs can be used to detect connectivity faults across a link (using Link Level MEPs) or across a segment of a VLAN using VLAN aware MEPs, both of which are used within an MD/MA. CCMs are sent using multicast or unicast (but not both).

In order to enable a Local MEP to send, the Local MEP's "active" administrative state must be set to true, using the command **mep active**.

In order to send unicast CCMs, the Remote MEP has to be configured along with its MAC address.

**Example** To configure a Local MEP to send CCMs using unicast, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# cc unicast rmpid 21 state enable
```

**Related commands** **ethernet cfm domain-name**  
**ethernet cfm mep**  
**mep crosscheck**  
**service ma-name**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## clear (MEP Attribute)

**Overview** Use this command to clear a Local MEP attribute.

**Syntax** `clear {ccm-ltm-priority|lowest-priority-defect|fng-alarm-time |  
reset-fng-time|active|all}`

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ccm-ltm-priority       | Set the queuing and p-bit priority for CCM messages to their default value of 7.                                                           |
| lowest-priority-defect | Set the Fault Notification Generation (FNG) lowest alarm priority defect to the default value of 2.                                        |
| fng-alarm-time         | Set the Fault Notification Generation (FNG) time for a defect to be present before an alarm is raised to the default value of 2.5 seconds. |
| reset-fng-time         | Set the Fault Notification Generation (FNG) time for a defect to abate before an alarm is cleared to the default value of 10 seconds.      |
| active                 | Set the Local MEP's Active state to the default value of False, which sets the Local MEP's Administrative State to Down.                   |
| all                    | Set all of the above attributes to their default values.                                                                                   |

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Example** To set the active state of the Local MEP to False, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# clear active
```

**Related commands** [ethernet cfm domain-name](#)  
[ethernet cfm mep](#)  
[mep \(FNG attributes\)](#)  
[service ma-name](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## clear ethernet cfm errorlog

**Overview** Use this command to clear the Event List for all Maintenance Associations (MAs) associated with the specified Maintenance Domain (MD).

**Syntax** clear ethernet cfm errorlog domain *<domain-name>*

| Parameter                  | Description             |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>&lt;domain-name&gt;</i> | Specify the domain name |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When a new error is detected for an MA that is associated with an MD, and the error is due to an error from a received or missing CCM from a Remote MEP, an event is logged to the CFM Errors Event List.

**Example** To clear the event list for all MA's associated with an MD named "MD-INST2", use the command:

```
awplus# clear ethernet cfm errorlog domain MD-INST2
```

**Related commands** [show ethernet cfm errorlog](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products

Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## clear mep counter

**Overview** Use this command to clear statistics counters for all Local MEPs within a given Maintenance Association (MA) and its associated Maintenance Domain (MD), or to optionally clear counters for one specific Local MEP.

**Syntax** `clear mep counter domain <domain-name> service <ma-name> [mep <mep-id>]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| domain        | Specify the Maintenance Domain that Local MEP(s) are to have their counters cleared for. Both domain and service must be specified.          |
| <domain-name> | Specify the Maintenance Domain's CLI instance name.                                                                                          |
| service       | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Local MEP(s) are to have their counters cleared for. Both domain and service must be specified. |
| <ma-name>     | Specify the CLI name that identifies the service (Maintenance Association (MA)) instance.                                                    |
| mep           | Specify one specific Local MEP.                                                                                                              |
| <mep-id>      | Specify the Local MEP instance by MEP-id.                                                                                                    |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the statistic counter for an MEP with the MEP ID "12", use the command:

```
awplus# clear mep counter domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mep 12
```

**Related commands** [show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## ethernet cfm domain-name

**Overview** Use this command to create and configure a CFM Maintenance Domain, or to enter Ethernet CFM Configuration mode for an existing Maintenance Domain instance.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the Maintenance Domain's instance that was previously created.



**Syntax** ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name>  
 ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name> md-type character-string  
     md-type-name <md-type-name> level <level> [mip-creation none]  
 ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name> md-type dns-based md-  
     type-name <md-type-name> level <level> [mip-creation none]  
 ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name> md-type mac md-type-name  
     <md-type-name> level <level> [mip-creation none]  
 ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name> md-type no-name level  
     <level> [mip-creation none]  
 no ethernet cfm domain-name <domain-name>

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <domain-name>    | The name that identifies this Maintenance Domain instance. If creating this instance, specify the remaining parameters. If re-entering configuration mode for this instance, use this parameter to identify this instance, and do not enter the remaining parameters.                                     |
| md-type          | Specify the name type. The MD name part of the MAID field may or may not appear in the CCM message. There are different formats and conventions for the name depending on type.                                                                                                                           |
| character-string | Specify the md-type as Character String-based MD name format. The <md-type-name> is a character string of 1 to 43 characters. This character string plus the Short MA name that is configured for an MA make up the MAID field in a CCM message.                                                          |
| md-type-name     | The Maintenance Domain type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <md-type-name>   | The value of the MD type name, which depends on the md-type selected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| dns-based        | Specify the md-type as DNS-based MD name format. The <md-type-name> is a Domain Name like string of 1 to 43 characters. This is a globally unique text string derived from a DNS name. This DNS based string plus the Short MA name that is configured for an MA make up the MAID field in a CCM message. |
| mac              | Specify the md-type as MAC-based MD name format. The <md-type-name> consists of a MAC address + 2-octet (unsigned) integer in the form of HHHH.HHHH.HHHH:<2-octet integer>. This MAC based string plus the Short MA name that is configured for an MA make up the MAID field in a CCM message.            |
| no-name          | Specify the md-type whereby no MD name is to appear in the CCM message.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| level            | Specify the Level the Domain operates in.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Parameter    | Description                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <level>      | 0 to 7.                                                              |
| mip-creation | Optional parameter that specifies the MIP creation permission value. |
| none         | Specifies that no MIPs are to be created (default and only choice).  |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** A Maintenance Domain is a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) term that represents the administrative area of a network from which an operator can manage VLANs that traverse their area. An MD can also be scoped to a simple Ethernet link. To differentiate different administrative areas, an MD is made up of a name and a level. As part of CFM, a Connectivity Check Message (CCM) is used to detect Ethernet connectivity faults amongst nodes that participate in CFM. CCM messages carry the MD name within the MAID field as well as carries the level of the MD.

This command is used to configure the MD name, which can be chosen from a variety of name format types, as well as the level.

**Example** To create a Maintenance Domain instance named "MD-INST2" with a character string-based name of "MD-12L3" and a level of 3, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# ethernet cfm domain-name MD-INST2 md-type  
character-string md-type-name MD-12L3 level 3
```

To enter Ethernet CFM Configuration mode for an existing MD instance named "MD-INST2", use the command:

```
awplus(config)# ethernet cfm domain-name MD-INST2  
awplus(config-ether-cfm)#
```

To destroy a Maintenance Domain instance named "MD-INST2", use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no ethernet cfm domain-name MD-INST2
```

**Related commands**

- cc interval**
- cc multicast**
- cc unicast**
- cfm-sf-notify**
- clear (MEP Attribute)**
- ethernet cfm mep**
- mep (FNG attributes)**
- mep crosscheck**
- service ma-name**
- show ethernet cfm domain**
- show ethernet cfm errorlog**
- show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep**
- show ethernet cfm service**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## ethernet cfm mep

**Overview** Use this command to create a Local MEP instance, or to enter Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration mode for an existing Local MEP's instance, so you can configure it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the Local MEP instance.

**Syntax** ethernet cfm mep down mpid *<mep-id>* domain-name *<domain-name>*  
ma-name *<ma-name>*  
no ethernet cfm mep down mpid *<mep-id>* domain-name *<domain-name>*  
ma-name *<ma-name>*

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| down                       | Specify the Local MEP as a Down MEP.                                             |
| mpid                       | Specify the Local MEP ID.                                                        |
| <i>&lt;mep-id&gt;</i>      | 1-8191. This must be unique ID for all MEPs in the MA (both local and remote).   |
| domain-name                | Specify the Maintenance Domain that the Local MEP is to be associated with.      |
| <i>&lt;domain-name&gt;</i> | Specify the Maintenance Domain's CLI instance name.                              |
| ma-name                    | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Local MEP is to be associated with. |
| <i>&lt;ma-name&gt;</i>     | Specify the Maintenance Association's CLI instance name.                         |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Maintenance Points are entities that exist within an MD/MA and can perform the CFM/802.1ag functions such as Continuity Checks for fault management. The main type of MP is a Maintenance End Point (MEP). This type of maintenance point sits at the edges of a Maintenance Domain but is a member of only one MA within the Maintenance Domain. Thus an MEP is used at the end of a VLAN segment, or it is used at the end of a link. MPs live on bridge ports and station ports. On a bridge port, there are two types.

- An Up Maintenance Entity is considered an inward MP. It communicates across the inside of the bridge to the other side, and this allows it to reach the outside world. It lives on a bridge port for a given VLAN, but it does not use this port to send or receive to get to the outside world. Instead, it sends and receives through the inside of the bridge and communicates to the outside world through the other VLAN port members. An Up MP cannot be used for Link Level CFM.
- A Down Maintenance Entity is considered an outward MP. It sends and receives only through its bridge port outwardly to the outside world, and does not communicate inside the bridge. A Down MP is not subject to blocking due to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or any other protocol trying to prevent loops in the network. As such, it is important that Down MPs be used in an MD/MA that is not subject to topology loops. A Down MP can be VLAN aware or link-local.

An MEP can be either Up or Down for a given MD/MA, but within a bridge for the same MD/MA, there can only be one Up or Down MEP (not both). An Up MEP must be VLAN aware. A Down MEP may be VLAN aware. Otherwise, a Down MEP is allowed to be link local (VLAN unaware), and its scope is that of the entire link.

AlliedWare Plus supports Down Maintenance Entities only.

**Example** To create a local MEP instance context with a domain name of "MD-INST2" and an MA name of "MA-INST2-1", use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
```

To re-enter a local MEP instance context with the domain name "MD-INST2" and the MA name "MA-INST2-1", use the commands:

```
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
```

```
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)#
```

To destroy a local MEP instance context with the domain name "MD-INST2" and the MA name "MA-INST2-1", use the commands:

```
awplus(config-if)# no ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
```

**Related commands**

- cc multicast**
- cc unicast**
- cfm-sf-notify**
- clear (MEP Attribute)**
- ethernet cfm domain-name**
- mep (FNG attributes)**
- mep crosscheck**
- service ma-name**
- show ethernet cfm errorlog**
- show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep**
- show ethernet cfm service**
- show mep-alarm status**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## mep (FNG attributes)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the Fault Notification Generation (FNG) attributes of a Local MEP.

**Syntax** `mep {lowest-priority-defect <defect-priority>|  
fng-alarm-time <soak-time>|reset-fng-time <abate-time>}`

| Parameter                               | Description                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lowest-priority-defect<defect-priority> | The lowest level defect allowed to generate alarms. An integer in the range 1 to 6. The default is 2.                                                                    |
| fng-alarm-time <soak-time>              | The time that the defects must be present before an alarm is generated. An integer in the range of 250 to 1000 in increments of 10 ms. The default is 250 (2.5 seconds). |
| reset-fng-time <abate-time>             | The time that the defect must be absent before the alarm is cleared. An integer in the range of 250 to 1000 in increments of 10 ms. The default is 1000 (10 seconds).    |

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Usage notes** Maintenance Points are entities that exist within an MD/MA and can perform the CFM/802.1ag functions such as Continuity Checks for fault management. The main type of MP is a Maintenance End Point (MEP). This type of maintenance point sits at the edges of a Maintenance Domain but is a member of only one MA within the Maintenance Domain. Thus an MEP is used at the end of a VLAN segment, or it is used at the end of a link.

A Local MEP can detect defects in connectivity of a VLAN or a local link using Continuity Check Messages (CCM) by sending and receiving CCMs with Remote MEP peers. Any defects detected locally can also be conveyed to Remote MEP peers by sending a Remote Defect Indicator (RDI) to the peers within a Continuity Check Message (CCM). If defects persist long enough, an alarm can be generated.

Use this command to configure the following attributes of a Local MEP:

- Fault Notification Generation Lowest Alarm Priority Defect – the lowest defect priority that can cause an alarm to be raised. This configuration parameter specifies the lowest defect that has to occur before an alarm can be generated. Any priority less than this will not result in an alarm notification. Note that if a local defect is detected and its priority is not high enough to generate an alarm, then the Local MEP will not send an RDI to its Remote MEP peers, which is used to notify the peers of a connectivity fault. We recommend you keep the lowest alarm priority defect set to 2.
- Fault Notification Generation Alarm timers – the timers that determine whether a defect has been present long enough to result in an alarm being generated, or whether a defect has been abated for long enough to clear an alarm.

**Example** To clear an alarm after the defect has been abated for 6 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# mep reset-fng-time 600
```

**Related commands** [clear \(MEP Attribute\)](#)  
[ethernet cfm domain-name](#)  
[ethernet cfm mep](#)  
[service ma-name](#)  
[show mep-alarm status](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products



## mep active

**Overview** Use this command to specify the administrative state of the Local MEP.

**Syntax** `mep active {true|false}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| true      | Put the Local MEP into a state of active, which enables it to perform various functions such as processing CCM messages. |
| false     | Specify the state of the Local MEP to cease functioning.                                                                 |

**Default** false

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Usage notes** Maintenance Points are entities that exist within an MD/MA and can perform the CFM/802.1ag functions such as Continuity Checks for fault management. The main type of MP is a Maintenance End Point (MEP). This type of maintenance point sits at the edges of a Maintenance Domain but is a member of only one MA within the Maintenance Domain. Thus an MEP is used at the end of a VLAN segment, or it is used at the end of a link.

A Local MEP can detect defects in connectivity of a VLAN or a local link using Continuity Check Messages (CCM) by sending and receiving CCMs with Remote MEP peers. Any defects detected locally can also be conveyed to Remote MEP peers by sending a Remote Defect Indicator (RDI) to the peers within a Continuity Check Message (CCM). If defects persist long enough, an alarm can be generated.

Setting the Local MEP's Administrative State to true enables it to perform various functions such as processing CCM messages. Setting the state to false deactivates the Local MEP.

**Example** To set the administrative state of the local MEP to "active", use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# mep active true
```

**Related commands** **clear (MEP Attribute)**  
**ethernet cfm domain-name**  
**ethernet cfm mep**  
**service ma-name**  
**show mep-alarm status**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## mep ccm-ltm-priority

**Overview** Use this command to specify the queuing and p-bit priority for CCM messages.

**Syntax** mep ccm-ltm-priority <0-7>

| Parameter | Description                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The queuing and p-bit priority for CCM messages. |

**Default** 7

**Mode** Interface Ethernet CFM MEP Configuration

**Usage notes** Maintenance Points are entities that exist within an MD/MA and can perform the CFM/802.1ag functions such as Continuity Checks for fault management. The main type of MP is a Maintenance End Point (MEP). This type of maintenance point sits at the edges of a Maintenance Domain but is a member of only one MA within the Maintenance Domain. Thus an MEP is used at the end of a VLAN segment, or it is used at the end of a link.

A Local MEP can detect defects in connectivity of a VLAN or a local link using Continuity Check Messages (CCM) by sending and receiving CCMs with Remote MEP peers. CCMs are high priority messages by default, but the priority is configurable, although we do not recommend changing it. Any defects detected locally can also be conveyed to Remote MEP peers by sending a Remote Defect Indicator (RDI) to the peers within a Continuity Check Message (CCM). If defects persist long enough, an alarm can be generated.

**Example** To set the queuing and p-bit priority for CCM messages to 6, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep down mpid 12 domain-name MD-INST2 ma-name MA-INST2-1
awplus(config-if-eth-cfm-mep)# mep ccm-ltm-priority 6
```

CCMs should be the highest priority message so we recommend leaving their priority as 7.

**Related commands** **clear (MEP Attribute)**  
**ethernet cfm domain-name**  
**ethernet cfm mep**  
**service ma-name**  
**show mep-alarm status**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## mep crosscheck

**Overview** Use this command within the MD instance context to create a Remote MEP instance and configure its parameters.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the Remote MEP instance.

**Syntax** `mep crosscheck mpid <rmep-id> ma-name <ma-name> [mac <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>]`  
`no mep crosscheck mpid <rmep-id> ma-name <ma-name>`

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>mpid</code>                   | Specify the Remote MEP id.                                                                                                   |
| <code>&lt;rmep-id&gt;</code>        | 1-8191. This must be unique ID for all MEPs in the MA (both local and remote).                                               |
| <code>ma-name</code>                | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Remote MEP is to be associated with.                                            |
| <code>&lt;ma-name&gt;</code>        | Specify the Maintenance Association's CLI instance name.                                                                     |
| <code>mac</code>                    | Optionally, when using unicast for communication between a Local MEP and a Remote MEP, specify the remote MEP's MAC address. |
| <code>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</code> | Specify the Remote MEP's MAC address using the HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format where H is a hexadecimal value.                         |

**Mode** Ethernet CFM Configuration

**Usage notes** Maintenance Points are entities that exist within an MD/MA and can perform the CFM/802.1ag functions such as Continuity Checks for fault management. The main type of MP is a Maintenance End Point (MEP). This type of maintenance point sits at the edges of a Maintenance Domain but is a member of only one MA within the Maintenance Domain. Thus an MEP is used at the end of a VLAN segment, or it is used at the end of a link. MPs live on bridge ports and station ports. On a bridge port, there are two types.

- An Up Maintenance Entity is considered an inward MP. It communicates across the inside of the bridge to the other side, and this allows it to reach the outside world. It lives on a bridge port for a given VLAN, but it does not use this port to send or receive to get to the outside world. Instead, it sends and receives through the inside of the bridge and communicates to the outside world through the other VLAN port members. An Up MP cannot be used for Link Level CFM.
- A Down Maintenance Entity is considered an outward MP. It sends and receives only through its bridge port outwardly to the outside world, and does not communicate inside the bridge. A Down MP is not subject to blocking due to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or any other protocol trying to prevent loops in the network. As such, it is important that Down MPs be used in an MD/MA that is not subject to topology loops. A Down MP can be VLAN aware or link-local.

An MEP can be either Up or Down for a given MD/MA, but within a bridge for the same MD/MA, there can only be one Up or Down MEP (not both). An Up MEP must be VLAN aware. A Down MEP may be VLAN aware. Otherwise, a Down MEP is allowed to be link local (VLAN unaware), and its scope is that of the entire link.

**Example** To create a remote MEP instance named "MA-INST2-1" with an MEP ID of 21, use the command:

```
awplus(config-ether-cfm)# mep crosscheck mpid 21 ma-name MA-INST2-1
```

To destroy the remote MEP instance named "MA-INST2-1" with the MEP ID of 21, use the command:

```
awplus(config-ether-cfm)# no mep crosscheck mpid 21 ma-name MA-INST2-1
```

**Related commands** **cc unicast**  
**ethernet cfm domain-name**

**ethernet cfm mep**

**service ma-name**

**show ethernet cfm errorlog**

**show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep**

**show ethernet cfm service**

**show mep-alarm status**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## service ma-name

**Overview** Use this command to create a Maintenance Association instance within the MD instance context and configure its parameters.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the Maintenance Association instance.



**Syntax** service ma-name <ma-name> ma-type {icc|integer|primary-vid|  
string|vpn-id} ma-type-name <ma-type-name> [vlan <primary-vid>  
[mip-creation {none}]]  
no service <ma-name>

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ma-name>      | The CLI name that identifies this Maintenance Association (MA) instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ma-type        | Specify the MA name type. The MA name part of the MAID field appears in the CCM message. There are different formats and conventions for the name depending on the type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| icc            | Specify the ma-type as ICC based MA name format. The <ma-type-name> is a 13 byte character string consisting of a 1 to 6 character ITU Carrier Code (ICC) plus a 1 to 6 character Unique MEGID (UMC) code for the name. Any remaining characters are padding out with NULLs by the system to fill out the 13 bytes. This can only be used with Maintenance Domain whose name md-type is set to "No name". |
| integer        | Specify the ma-type as Integer based MA name format. The <ma-type-name> is a number up to 2 Bytes (0..65535).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| primary-vid    | Specify the ma-type as Primary VLAN-id based MA name format. The <ma-type-name> is the VLAN id number that has been assigned to the MA as the primary VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| string         | Specify the ma-type as Character String based MA name format. The <ma-type-name> is a string of 1 to 45 characters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| vpn-id         | Specify the ma-type as an RFC2685 VPN ID based MA name format. The <ma-type-name> is a 7 Byte value divided into two parts. The first part makes up the VPN's OUI which is three octets and the remaining four octets make up the VPN Index. The format is HHHHHH.HHHHHHHH where H is a hexadecimal digit.                                                                                                |
| ma-type-name   | The Maintenance Association (MA) name type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ma-type-name> | The value of the MA type name, which depends on the ma-type selected (icc, integer, primary-vid, string, vpn-id).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| vlan           | An optional parameter that specifies the VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <primary-vid>  | Specify the ID of the primary VLAN in the MA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| mip-creation   | Optional parameter that specifies the MIP creation permission value.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| Parameter | Description                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| none      | Specifies that no MIPs are to be created (the default and only choice). |

**Mode** Ethernet CFM Configuration

**Usage notes** A Maintenance Association is a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) term that represents a particular segment of a network within a Maintenance Domain. An MA can represent a segment of a VLAN that is managed for connectivity within that segment. As a VLAN is often the granularity that a Network Service Provider sells to their customer, an MA is often referred to as a "Service". An MA can also be used to represent a link and in this case the MA is VLAN unaware.

As part of CFM, a Connectivity Check Message (CCM) is used to detect Ethernet connectivity faults amongst nodes that participate in CFM. CCM messages carry the MA name within the MAID field. Within an MD instance context, this command is used to configure the MA name, which can be chosen from a variety of format types.

**Example** To create a Maintenance Association instance named "MA-INST2-1" with an MA name type of "string" and value of "MA-12V100", use the command:

```
awplus(config-ether-cfm)# service ma-name MA-INST2-1 ma-type
string ma-type-name MA-12V100
```

To destroy a Maintenance Association instance named "MA-INST2-1", use the command:

```
awplus(config-ether-cfm)# no service MA-INST2-1
```

**Related commands**

- cc interval**
- cc multicast**
- cc unicast**
- cfm-sf-notify**
- clear (MEP Attribute)**
- ethernet cfm domain-name**
- ethernet cfm mep**
- mep (FNG attributes)**
- mep crosscheck**
- show ethernet cfm domain**
- show ethernet cfm errorlog**
- show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep**
- show ethernet cfm service**

**Command changes**    Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
                          Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
                          Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show ethernet cfm details

**Overview** Use this command to show CFM configuration, status, and statistics in detail for all CFM entities that the system knows about.

**Syntax** show ethernet cfm details

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To show CFM configuration, status, and statistics in detail for all CFM entities, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm details
```

The output loops through the hierarchy of MDs, then MAs within each MD, then local MEPs within that MA, and finally remote MEPs within that MA.

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm details

=====
Maintenance Domain
=====
Maintenance Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Maintenance Domain Name Format... character-string
Maintenance Domain Name Value.... MD-12L3
Level..... 3
Associated CFM Services..... (VLAN 400 ): MA-INST1-1
                             (VLAN 300 ): MA-INST1-2
MIP Creation..... None

Service
-----
CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
CFM Domain Level..... 3
Primary VLAN..... 400
Maintenance Assoc Name Format.... string
Maintenance Assoc Name Value.... MA-12V400
CCM Transmission Interval..... 1 second
Local MEPS..... MEP DOWN
                             2 (interface port1.0.3)
Configured Remote MEPS..... 102
Missing Remote MEPS..... None
Current MEP Defects..... -
MIP Creation..... None

Local Maintenance End Point
-----
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
MA Primary VLAN..... 400
MEP ID..... 2
Direction..... Down
Interface..... port1.0.3
    MEP Active State..... True
    CC State..... Enabled
    CC Type..... Multicast
    PDU VLAN Priority..... 7
    MAC-address..... eccd.6dc9.bef6
    Tx-RDI..... False
    Current Defects..... -
    Current Highest Defect Alarm.. -
    Alarm Minimum Defect..... 2 (someMACstatusDefect)
    Alarm Trip Time..... AUTO (2.5 seconds)
    Alarm Reset Time..... AUTO (10 seconds)
    Configured Remote MEPS..... 102
    Missing Remote MEPS..... None
    Error CCM Reason..... N/A
    Last Error CCM..... N/A
    Cross-connect Defect Reason... N/A
    Last Cross Connect CCM..... N/A

Counters
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
MA Service VLAN..... 400
MEP ID..... 2
Direction..... DOWN
Interface..... port1.0.3
    Tx CCM Count..... 0
    Rx Out-of-Sequence CCM..... 0

Remote Maintenance End Point
```

```

-----
CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Remote MEPID..... 102
Receiving CCMs..... Wait
Rx RDI..... -
MAC Address..... -
Port Status..... -
Interface Status..... -

Service
-----
CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
CFM Domain Level..... 3
Primary VLAN..... 300
Maintenance Assoc Name Format.... string
Maintenance Assoc Name Value..... MA-12V300
CCM Transmission Interval..... 1 second
Local MEPs..... MEP DOWN
                        1 (interface port1.0.1)
                        MEP DOWN
                        200 (interface port1.0.2)
Configured Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
Missing Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
Current MEP Defects..... 3 (someMEPCCMdefect)
MIP Creation..... None

Local Maintenance End Point
-----
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
MA Primary VLAN..... 300
MEP ID..... 1
Direction..... Down
Interface..... port1.0.1
    MEP Active State..... True
    CC State..... Enabled
    CC Type..... Multicast
    PDU VLAN Priority..... 7
    MAC-address..... eccd.6dc9.bef6
    Tx-RDI..... True
    Current Defects..... 3 (someMEPCCMdefect)
    Current Highest Defect Alarm.. 4 (someMEPCCMdefect)
    Alarm Minimum Defect..... 2 (someMACstatusDefect)
    Alarm Trip Time..... AUTO (2.5 seconds)
    Alarm Reset Time..... AUTO (10 seconds)
    Configured Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
    Missing Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
    Error CCM Reason..... N/A
    Last Error CCM..... N/A
    Cross-connect Defect Reason... N/A
    Last Cross Connect CCM..... N/A

Counters
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
MA Service VLAN..... 300
MEP ID..... 1
Direction..... DOWN
Interface..... port1.0.1
    Tx CCM Count..... 121
    Rx Out-of-Sequence CCM..... 0

Local Maintenance End Point
-----
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
MA Primary VLAN..... 300
MEP ID..... 200
Direction..... Down
Interface..... port1.0.2

```

```

MEP Active State..... True
CC State..... Enabled
CC Type..... Multicast
PDU VLAN Priority..... 7
MAC-address..... eccd.6dc9.bef6
Tx-RDI..... True
Current Defects..... 3 (someRMEPCCMdefect)
Current Highest Defect Alarm.. 4 (someRMEPCCMdefect)
Alarm Minimum Defect..... 2 (someMACstatusDefect)
Alarm Trip Time..... AUTO (2.5 seconds)
Alarm Reset Time..... AUTO (10 seconds)
Configured Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
Missing Remote MEPs..... 101,1001
Error CCM Reason..... N/A
Last Error CCM..... N/A
Cross-connect Defect Reason... N/A
Last Cross Connect CCM..... N/A

Counters
Domain Name..... MD-INST1
MA Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
MA Service VLAN..... 300
MEP ID..... 200
Direction..... DOWN
Interface..... port1.0.2
Tx CCM Count..... 0
Rx Out-of-Sequence CCM..... 0

Remote Maintenance End Point
-----
CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Remote MEPID..... 101
Receiving CCMS..... Fail
Rx RDI..... -
MAC Address..... -
Port Status..... -
Interface Status..... -

Remote Maintenance End Point
-----
CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-2
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Remote MEPID..... 1001
Receiving CCMS..... Fail
Rx RDI..... -
MAC Address..... -
Port Status..... -
Interface Status..... -

```

**Related commands**

- [show ethernet cfm domain](#)
- [show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep](#)
- [show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep](#)
- [show ethernet cfm service](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show ethernet cfm domain

**Overview** Use this command to show the Ethernet CFM Domain(s) that have been configured in summary format. Options include the ability to show all domains with detailed information, or to show a specified domain with detailed information.

**Syntax** show ethernet cfm domain  
show ethernet cfm domain details  
show ethernet cfm domain <domain-name> details

| Parameter     | Description                                                    |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <domain-name> | The CLI name that identifies this Maintenance Domain instance. |
| details       | Provide detailed information in the output.                    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all domain configurations in summary format, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm domain
```

To show all domains in detail, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm domain details
```

To show a specific domain named "MD-INST1" in detail, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm domain MD-INST1 details
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm domain**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm domain

CFM Domain Name                      Level
-----
MD-INST1                             0
MD-INST2                             3
```

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm domain**

| Parameter       | Description                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Domain Name | The Maintenance Domain name for the managed object. |
| Level           | The level for the domain.                           |

**Example output from show ethernet cfm domain details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm domain details

Maintenance Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Maintenance Domain Name Format... character-string
Maintenance Domain Name Value... MD-12L0
Level..... 0
Associated CFM Services..... (Link Level ): MA-INST1-1
MIP Creation..... None
-----
Maintenance Domain Name..... MD-INST2
Maintenance Domain Name Format... character-string
Maintenance Domain Name Value... MD-12L3
Level..... 3
Associated CFM Services..... (Link Level ): MA-INST2-1
MIP Creation..... None
-----
```

**Example output from show ethernet cfm domain MD-INST1 details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm domain MD-INST1 details

Maintenance Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Maintenance Domain Name Format... character-string
Maintenance Domain Name Value... MD-12L0
Level..... 0
Associated CFM Services..... (Link Level ): MA-INST1-1
MIP Creation..... None
-----
```

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm domain details**

| Parameter   | Description                                         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Domain Name | The Maintenance Domain name for the managed object. |

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Domain Name Format and Value | The Maintenance Domain Name Format and Value. The format is one of the following: character-stringDNSMACNo name |
| Level                        | The level for the domain.                                                                                       |
| Associated CFM Services      | The Maintenance Associations (MA) instance names.                                                               |
| MIP Creation                 | The MIP creation value.                                                                                         |

**Related commands** [ethernet cfm domain-name](#)  
[service ma-name](#)  
[show ethernet cfm details](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show ethernet cfm errorlog

**Overview** Use this command to list the CFM Errors that are in the CFM Errors Event List, starting from the oldest at the top to the latest at the end.

**Syntax** show ethernet cfm errorlog domain *<domain-name>*

| Parameter                  | Description                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;domain-name&gt;</i> | Specify the domain name value. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When a new error is detected for a Maintenance Association (MA) that is associated with a Maintenance Domain (MD), and such is due to an error from a received or missing CCM from a Remote MEP, an event is logged to the CFM Errors Event List.

**Example** To show the list of errors for an MD named "MD-INST2", use the command:  
awplus# show ethernet cfm errorlog domain MD-INST2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm errorlog domain MD-INST2**

|                                                   |       |      |       |                |                 |  |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| awplus#show ethernet cfm errorlog domain MD-INST2 |       |      |       |                |                 |  |
| CFM Service Name                                  | Level | VLAN | MEPID | Remote MAC     | Error Reason    |  |
| MA-INST2-1                                        | 0     | 0    | 12    | 0000.0000.0000 | Remote MEP Down |  |

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm errorlog domain MD-INST2**

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Level            | The level configured for the MD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| VLAN             | The VLAN ID used by the MA if any, otherwise is "0".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| MEPID            | The MEP ID of the local MEP that detected the error.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Remote MAC       | The source MAC address of the received CCM causing the error if known, 0000.0000.0000 otherwise.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Error Reason     | One of the following: "Remote MEP Down" - an RMEPCCMDefect has been declared for this remote MEP. CCMs have not been received from this remote MEP within the CCM interval. "MEP Configuration" - the CCM received from the remote MEP has the same MEP ID as the local MEP that received the CCM. For unicast remote MEPs this error can also indicate that even though the CCM received from the remote MEP has an MEP ID that matches a configured remote MEP ID in the MA, the source MAC address differs from the configured MAC address for that remote MEP. "Forwarding Loop" - the CCM received from the remote MEP has an MEP ID that matches a configured local MEP ID in the MA, and also has the same source MAC address as the local MEP's MAC address that received the CCM. "Cross Connected" - a xconCCMdefect was detected. |
| CFM Service Name | The name of the MA associated with the MD for this error(s).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Related commands**

- [clear ethernet cfm errorlog](#)
- [ethernet cfm domain-name](#)
- [ethernet cfm mep](#)
- [mep crosscheck](#)
- [service ma-name](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep

**Overview** Use this command to show one or more Local MEPs, and their configuration and status in summary format. Options include the ability to show Local MEP(s) for a given interface with further option to show statistics counters. Another option is to show Local MEPs for a given Maintenance Association (MA) and Maintenance Domain (MD) either for statistics counters, or for one specific Local MEP with either detailed information or statistics counters.

**Syntax** `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep interface <port> [counters]`  
`show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain <domain-name> service <ma-name> [counters]`  
`show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain <domain-name> service <ma-name> mep <mep-id> {details|counters}`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify the interface for which Local MEP(s) are to be shown.                                                          |
| <interface-name> | Specify the interface by name.                                                                                         |
| counters         | Specify that counter statistics are to be shown.                                                                       |
| domain           | Specify the Maintenance Domain that Local MEP(s) are to be shown for. Both this and service must be specified.         |
| <domain-name>    | Specify the Maintenance Domain's CLI instance name.                                                                    |
| service          | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Local MEP(s) are to be shown for. Both this and domain must be specified. |
| <ma-name>        | Specify CLI name that identifies the service (Maintenance Association (MA)) instance of interest.                      |
| mep              | Specify one particular Local MEP of interest.                                                                          |
| <mep-id>         | Specify the Local MEP instance by MEP-id.                                                                              |
| details          | Specify that details are to be included in the output.                                                                 |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the configuration and status of all the Local MEP(s) on an interface, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep interface  
port1.0.2
```

To show details of a specific Local MEP on an MA and its associated MD, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain  
MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mep 12 details
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep interface port1.0.2**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep
interface port1.0.2
```

| Service Name | MEPID | Dir | Interface | State | Defect |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|--------|
| MA-INST1-1   | 12    | D   | port1.0.2 | En    | ..3..  |

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep interface <interface-name>**

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Service Name | The MA service name.                                                                                                                                                     |
| MEPID        | The MEP ID of the local MEP of interest within the MA.                                                                                                                   |
| Dir          | The direction of this local MEP:D - Down MEP.U - Up MEP.Note: Only Down is currently supported.                                                                          |
| Interface    | The interface on which the local MEP resides.                                                                                                                            |
| State        | Whether the local MEP's CCM processing is enabled "En" or disabled "Dis".                                                                                                |
| Defect       | Defect bit list <dbl> indicating which of 5 possible defects are currently being detected with each bit showing the detected <defect-number> or . if there is no defect. |

**Example output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mep 12 details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain MD-
INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mep 12 details
```

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Domain Name.....               | MD-INST1                |
| MA Service Name.....           | MA-INST1-1              |
| MA Primary VLAN.....           | 0                       |
| MEP ID.....                    | 12                      |
| Direction.....                 | Down                    |
| Interface.....                 | port1.0.2               |
| MEP Active State.....          | True                    |
| CC State.....                  | Enabled                 |
| CC Type.....                   | Multicast               |
| PDU VLAN Priority.....         | 7                       |
| MAC-address.....               | 000c.2526.95a1          |
| Tx-RDI.....                    | True                    |
| Current Defects.....           | 3 (someRMEPCCMdefect)   |
| Current Highest Defect Alarm.. | 4 (someRMEPCCMdefect)   |
| Alarm Minimum Defect.....      | 2 (someMACstatusDefect) |
| Alarm Trip Time.....           | AUTO (2.5 seconds)      |
| Alarm Reset Time.....          | AUTO (10 seconds)       |



```
Configured Remote MEPs..... 21
Missing Remote MEPs..... 21
Error CCM Reason..... N/A
Last Error CCM..... N/A
Cross-connect Defect Reason... N/A
Last Cross Connect CCM..... N/A
```

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mep domain <domain-name> service <ma-name> mep <mep-id> details**

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Domain Name and MA Service Name | Uniquely identify the MD and MA this local MEP is associated with.                                                                                                                                |
| MA Primary VLAN                 | The VLAN used by this MEP. A link-local MEP VLAN is indicated by “-”.                                                                                                                             |
| MEP ID                          | The local MEP's ID.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Direction                       | The direction of the local MEP, either Down or Up.                                                                                                                                                |
| Interface                       | The Interface port or Interface lag that the local MEP is configured against.                                                                                                                     |
| MEP Active State                | The MEP's configured administrative state:Up: TrueDown: False.                                                                                                                                    |
| CC State                        | The MEP's CCM configured administrative state:Up: EnableDown: Disable.                                                                                                                            |
| CC Type                         | The configured CCM sending and receiving type, either multicast or unicast. If not yet configured, it shows as None.                                                                              |
| Tx-RDI                          | Whether this local MEP is sending RDI or not. An RDI is sent when one or more of the following defects have been declared by the local MEP:someRMEPCCMdefectsoneMACstatusDefecterrorCCMdefectxco  |
| Current Defects                 | A list of defects the local MEP is currently detecting. It shows the defect(s), as both a defect priority and name.                                                                               |
| Current Highest Defect Alarm    | The highest defect priority that has been encountered while the local MEP has been in an alarm state.                                                                                             |
| Alarm Minimum Defect            | The minimum defect the local MEP has to see before declaring an alarm.                                                                                                                            |
| Alarm Trip Time                 | The amount of time the defect has to exist before an alarm is declared.                                                                                                                           |
| Configured Remote MEP IDs       | A comma separated list of configured remote MEPs (by MEP IDs) known by this local MEP. If the remote MEP also has a configured unicast MAC address, the MEP ID will also include -HHHH.HHHH.HHHH. |

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Missing Remote MEPs         | The remote MEPs (by MEP ID) that have been configured against this local MEP but have not been heard from.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Error CCM Reason            | The reason that the local MEP is detecting the errorCCMdefect condition (if any):Wrong MEP ID Received - CCM received with correct level and MAID, but MEP ID has not been configured in this MA.My MEP ID Received - CCM received with correct level and MAID, but an MEP ID that is the same as a local MEP in this MA.My MEP ID Received (loop) - as above, but the CCM received also has the same MAC address as the local MEP in the MA.CCM Interval Mismatch - CCM received with correct level and MAID, but CCM interval does not match that configured for this MA.MAC address mismatch - for a configured unicast RMEP (via crosscheck) the MAC address did not match the provisioned value in the associated MA.N/A - indicates there is no error CCM defect being detected. |
| Last Error CCM              | If an errorCCMdefect condition is detected, portions of the CCM that caused this condition are displayed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Cross Connect Defect Reason | The reason that the local MEP is detecting the xconCCMdefect condition (if any):Wrong MAID - CCM received with correct level but incorrect MAID (mismatch in the domain name and/or short MA name versus configured).Wrong Level - CCM received with a level that is lower than the level configured for this local MEP's domain.N/A - indicates there is no error CCM defect being detected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Last Cross Connect CCM      | If a xconCCMdefect condition is detected, portions of the CCM that caused this condition are displayed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Related commands** [clear mep counter](#)  
[ethernet cfm mep](#)  
[show ethernet cfm details](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep

**Overview** Use this command to show one or more Ethernet CFM maintenance points, namely Remote Maintenance End Points (MEPs) within a given Maintenance Association (MA) and its associated Maintenance Domain (MD), and their configuration and status in summary format. Options include the ability to show an individual Remote MEP in detail.

**Syntax** show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain <domain-name> service <ma-name> [{mac <rmep-mac-address>|rmep <mep-id>} details]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                       |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| domain             | Specify the Maintenance Domain that Remote MEP(s) are to be shown for.                                            |
| <domain-name>      | Specify the Maintenance Domain's CLI instance name.                                                               |
| service            | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Remote MEP(s) are to be shown for.                                   |
| <ma-name>          | Specify the service's (Maintenance Association (MA)) CLI instance name.                                           |
| mac                | Specify the remote MEP of interest by its MAC address.                                                            |
| <rmep-mac-address> | Specify the value of the remote MEP's MAC address using the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH where H is a hexadecimal digit. |
| rmep               | Specify the remote MEP of interest by its ID.                                                                     |
| <mep-id>           | Specify the value of the remote MEP's ID in the range 1 to 8191.                                                  |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all the remote MEP(s)'s status for this MA and MD in summary form, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain  
MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1
```

To show a specific remote MEP by its ID in detail, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain  
MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 rmep 21 details
```

To show a specific remote MEP by its MAC address in detail, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain  
MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mac 000c.2526.95bf details
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1

CFM Domain Name: MD-INST1
CFM Service Name: MA-INST1-1
      RX      RX      Port  Intf
MEPID  CCM      RDI  Stat  Stat
-----
21      Yes     No    Up    Up
```

**Example output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 rmep 21 details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 rmep 21 details

CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Remote MEPID..... 21
Receiving CCMS..... Yes
Rx RDI..... No
MAC Address..... 000c.2526.95bf
Port Status..... Up
Interface Status..... Up
```

**Example output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mac 000c.2526.95bf details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep domain MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1 mac 000c.2526.95bf details

CFM Service Name..... MA-INST1-1
CFM Domain Name..... MD-INST1
Remote MEPID..... 21
Receiving CCMS..... Yes
Rx RDI..... No
MAC Address..... 000c.2526.95bf
Port Status..... Up
Interface Status..... Up
```

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote mep**

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Domain Name and CFM Service Name | The instance identifiers that uniquely identify the MA and MD for the remote MEP(s) of interest. |
| Remote MEPID                         | The remote MEP ID that is configured for this MA.                                                |
| Receiving CCMS                       | The current state of the 802.1ag remote MEP state machine: Yes - RMEP_OK. CCMS are being         |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | received without any error.Wait - RMEP_START. Still preparing to receive remote MEP CCMs without a timeout occurring.Failed - RMEP_FAILED. While waiting to receive CCMs from a remote MEP, a timeout occurred.- - the state machine is not running.                                                                                              |
| RX RDI           | The current RDI being received from this remote MEP:True - the last CCM received from the remote MEP has the RDI set. This means the remote MEP itself is seeing one of the following defects: someRMEPCCMDefect, someMACstatusDefect, errorCCMdefect, xconCCMdefect.False - the last CCM received from the remote MEP does not have its RDI set. |
| MAC Address      | The configured or discovered MAC address of the remote MEP.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Port Status      | If the CCM was received with a port status TLV, this indicates the last value received, or "-" if none received.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Interface Status | If the CCM was received with an interface status TLV, this indicates the last value received, or "-" if none received.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Related commands**

- [ethernet cfm domain-name](#)
- [mep crosscheck](#)
- [service ma-name](#)
- [show ethernet cfm details](#)

**Commandchanges**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show ethernet cfm service

**Overview** Use this command to show the Ethernet CFM Services (Maintenance Associations (MA)) configuration in summary format, or show a specified MA with detailed information.

**Syntax** show ethernet cfm service [*<ma-name>* domain *<domain-name>* details]

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ma-name&gt;</i>     | The CLI name that identifies the service (Maintenance Association (MA)) instance of interest. |
| domain                     | Specify the domain name by name.                                                              |
| <i>&lt;domain-name&gt;</i> | The CLI name that identifies this Maintenance Domain instance.                                |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To show details for all MAs in summary form, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm service
```

To show a specified MA in detailed form, use the command:

```
awplus# show ethernet cfm service MA-INST2-1 domain MD-INST2 details
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ethernet cfm service**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm service
```

| CFM Domain Name | CFM Service Name | VLAN | Defect |
|-----------------|------------------|------|--------|
| MD-INST1        | MA-INST1-1       | NONE | .....  |
| MD-INST2        | MA-INST2-1       | NONE | ..3..  |

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm service**

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Domain Name  | The Maintenance Domain name for the managed object.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CFM Service Name | The Maintenance Associations (MA) instance name.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| VLAN             | The Primary VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Defect           | A list of defects detected by the MA's Local MEPs. The defects shown can be:1 - someRDIdefect is declared2 - someMACstatusDefect is declared3 - someRMEPCCMdefect is declared4 - errorCCMdefect is declared5 - xconCCMdefect is declared |

**Example output from show ethernet cfm service MA-INST2-1 domain MD-INST2 details**

```
awplus#show ethernet cfm service MA-INST2-1 domain MD-INST2 details
```

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CFM Service Name.....            | MA-INST2-1               |
| CFM Domain Name.....             | MD-INST2                 |
| CFM Domain Level.....            | 3                        |
| Primary VLAN.....                | -                        |
| Maintenance Assoc Name Format... | string                   |
| Maintenance Assoc Name Value.... | MA-12V100                |
| CCM Transmission Interval.....   | 1 second                 |
| Local MEPs.....                  | MEP DOWN                 |
|                                  | 12 (interface port1.0.2) |
| Configured Remote MEPs.....      | 21                       |
| Missing Remote MEPs.....         | 21                       |
| Current MEP Defects.....         | 3 (someRMEPCCMdefect)    |
| MIP Creation.....                | None                     |

**Parameters in the output from show ethernet cfm service <ma-name> domain <domain-name> details**

| Parameter        | Description                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Service Name | The Maintenance Associations (MA) instance name. |



| Parameter                               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Domain Name                         | The Maintenance Domain name for the managed object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CFM Domain Level                        | The level of the domain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Primary VLAN                            | The Primary VLAN that was configured (if any).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Maintenance Assoc Name Format and Value | The name and name format of the MA. The name format is one of the following:<br>ICC - ICC string based name format<br>Integer - Integer based name format<br>Primary-vid - Primary VLAN based name format<br>String - Character string based name format<br>VPN-ID - VPN-ID based name format |
| CCM Transmission Interval               | The CCI that was configured for this MA. It can be one of the following:<br>3 - CCI of 100 milliseconds<br>4 - CCI of 1 second (default)<br>5 - CCI of 10 seconds<br>6 - CCI of 1 minute<br>7 - CCI of 10 minutes                                                                             |
| Local MEPs                              | A list of the Local MEPs configured for this MA. For each MEP, it displays the MEP direction Up or Down, its MEP-id, and the interface it was configured on.                                                                                                                                  |
| Configured Remote MEPs                  | A list of Remote MEPs by MEP-id.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Missing Remote MEPs                     | A list of the configured Remote MEPs that this MA has not received any CCM messages from within 3.5 times the configured CCI.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Defect                                  | A list of defects detected by the MA's Local MEPs. The defects shown can be:<br>1 - someRDId defect is declared<br>2 - someMACstatusDefect is declared<br>3 - someRMEPCCMdefect is declared<br>4 - errorCCMdefect is declared<br>5 - xconCCMdefect is declared                                |

**Related commands**

- [ethernet cfm domain-name](#)
- [ethernet cfm mep](#)
- [mep crosscheck](#)
- [service ma-name](#)
- [show ethernet cfm details](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show mep-alarm status

**Overview** Use this command to show any alarms that have been declared by Local MEPs, and the defect(s) that caused the alarm.

**Syntax** show mep-alarm status

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** A Local MEP is used to detect connectivity faults with other remote MEPs that are in the same Maintenance Association (MA) and Maintenance Domain (MD) as the Local MEP. A Local MEP looks first for connectivity defects, and if these defects persist for a long enough period of time (typically 2.5 seconds), then an alarm is declared.

**Example** To show the alarms on local MEPs, use the command:  
awplus# show mep-alarm status

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show mep-alarm status

|                              |                  |     |              |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----|--------------|
| awplus#show mep-alarm status |                  |     |              |
| CFM Domain Name              | CFM Service Name | MEP | Active Alarm |
| -----                        |                  |     |              |
| MD-INST1                     | MA-INST1-1       | 12  | someRMEPCCM  |

## Parameters in the output from show mep-alarm status

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                     |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CFM Domain Name  | The domain name.                                                                                                                |
| CFM Service Name | The MA name.                                                                                                                    |
| Active Alarms    | The highest priority defect causing the alarm, one of the following: someRDI, someMACstatus, someRMEPCCM, errorCCM, or xconCCM. |
| MEP              | The local MEP's ID.                                                                                                             |

**Related commands** [ethernet cfm mep](#)  
[mep \(FNG attributes\)](#)  
[mep crosscheck](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# 9

# Logging Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 362
  - **clear exception log** on page 363
  - **clear log** on page 364
  - **clear log buffered** on page 365
  - **clear log external** on page 366
  - **clear log permanent** on page 367
  - **copy buffered-log** on page 368
  - **copy permanent-log** on page 369
  - **default log buffered** on page 370
  - **default log console** on page 371
  - **default log email** on page 372
  - **default log external** on page 373
  - **default log host** on page 374
  - **default log monitor** on page 375
  - **default log permanent** on page 376
  - **log buffered** on page 377
  - **log buffered (filter)** on page 378
  - **log buffered exclude** on page 383
  - **log buffered size** on page 387
  - **log console** on page 388
  - **log console (filter)** on page 389
  - **log console exclude** on page 394
  - **log email** on page 398
  - **log email (filter)** on page 399
  - **log email exclude** on page 404
  - **log email time** on page 408
  - **log external** on page 410
  - **log external (filter)** on page 412
  - **log external exclude** on page 417
  - **log external rotate** on page 422
  - **log external size** on page 424
  - **log facility** on page 425
  - **log host** on page 427
  - **log host (filter)** on page 429
  - **log host exclude** on page 434
  - **log host source** on page 439
  - **log host startup-delay** on page 440

- **log host time** on page 442
- **log monitor (filter)** on page 444
- **log monitor exclude** on page 449
- **log permanent** on page 453
- **log permanent (filter)** on page 454
- **log permanent exclude** on page 459
- **log permanent size** on page 463
- **log-rate-limit nsm** on page 464
- **log trustpoint** on page 466
- **show counter log** on page 468
- **show exception log** on page 470
- **show log** on page 471
- **show log config** on page 473
- **show log external** on page 476
- **show log permanent** on page 477
- **show running-config log** on page 479
- **unmount** on page 480

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure logging. See the [Logging Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information about the different types of log and how to filter log messages.

## clear exception log

**Overview** This command resets the contents of the exception log, but does not remove the associated core files.

**Syntax** clear exception log

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# clear exception log

# clear log

**Overview** This command removes the contents of the buffered and permanent logs.

**Syntax** clear log

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the contents of the buffered and permanent log use the command:

```
awplus# clear log
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log buffered](#)
- [clear log permanent](#)
- [show log](#)



# clear log buffered

**Overview** This command removes the contents of the buffered log.

**Syntax** clear log buffered

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the contents of the buffered log use the following commands:

```
awplus# clear log buffered
```

**Related commands**

- [default log buffered](#)
- [log buffered](#)
- [log buffered \(filter\)](#)
- [log buffered size](#)
- [log buffered exclude](#)
- [show log](#)
- [show log config](#)

# clear log external

**Overview** Use this command to delete the external log file from the USB storage device it is stored on.

If the external log is rotating between multiple files, this command deletes all those files, not just the most recent one.

When this command is used within a stacked environment, it will delete the external logs on all stack members.

**Syntax** `clear log external`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the external log file, use the command:

```
awplus# clear log external
```

**Related commands**

- [default log external](#)
- [log external](#)
- [log external \(filter\)](#)
- [log external exclude](#)
- [log external rotate](#)
- [log external size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log external](#)
- [unmount](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# clear log permanent

**Overview** This command removes the contents of the permanent log.

**Syntax** clear log permanent

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the contents of the permanent log use the following commands:

```
awplus# clear log permanent
```

**Related commands**

- [default log permanent](#)
- [log permanent](#)
- [log permanent \(filter\)](#)
- [log permanent exclude](#)
- [log permanent size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log permanent](#)

# copy buffered-log

**Overview** Use this command to copy the buffered log to an internal or external destination.

**Syntax** `copy buffered-log <destination-name>`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path for the destination file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To copy the buffered log file into a folder in Flash named “buffered-log” and name the file “buffered-log.log”, use the command:

```
awplus# copy buffered-log flash:/buffered-log/buffered-log.log
```

To copy the buffered log file onto a USB storage device and name the file “buffered-log.log”, use the command:

```
awplus# copy buffered-log usb:/buffered-log.log
```

**Related commands** [log buffered](#)  
[show file systems](#)  
[show log](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

## copy permanent-log

**Overview** Use this command to copy the permanent log to an internal or external destination.

**Syntax** `copy permanent-log <destination-name>`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;destination-name&gt;</code> | The filename and path for the destination file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To copy the permanent log file into a folder in Flash named “perm-log” and name the file “permanent-log.log”, use the command:

```
awplus# copy permanent-log flash:/perm-log/permanent-log.log
```

To copy the permanent log file onto a USB storage device and name the file “permanent-log.log”, use the command:

```
awplus# copy permanent-log usb:/permanent-log.log
```

**Related commands**

- [log permanent](#)
- [show file systems](#)
- [show log permanent](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# default log buffered

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for the buffered log stored in RAM. By default the size of the buffered log is 50 kB and it accepts messages with the severity level of “warnings” and above.

**Syntax** default log buffered

**Default** The buffered log is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the buffered log to its default settings use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log buffered
```

**Related commands**

- clear log buffered**
- log buffered**
- log buffered (filter)**
- log buffered size**
- log buffered exclude**
- show log**
- show log config**

# default log console

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for log messages sent to the terminal when a **log console** command is issued. By default all messages are sent to the console when a **log console** command is issued.

**Syntax** default log console

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the log console to its default settings use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log console
```

**Related commands**

- log console**
- log console (filter)**
- log console exclude**
- show log config**

# default log email

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for log messages sent to an email address. By default no filters are defined for email addresses. Filters must be defined before messages will be sent. This command also restores the remote syslog server time offset value to local (no offset).

**Syntax** `default log email <email-address>`

| Parameter                          | Description                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;email-address&gt;</code> | The email address to send log messages to |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the default settings for log messages sent to the email address `admin@alliedtelesis.com` use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# default log email admin@alliedtelesis.com
```

**Related commands**

- [log email](#)
- [log email \(filter\)](#)
- [log email exclude](#)
- [log email time](#)
- [show log config](#)



# default log external

**Overview** Use this command to restore the default settings for the external log. By default, the size of the external log is 50 kB, it rotates through 1 additional file, and it accepts messages with a severity level of notices and above.

Note that this command does not clear the configured filename for the external log.

**Syntax** `default log external`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the default settings for the external log, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log external
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log external](#)
- [log external](#)
- [log external \(filter\)](#)
- [log external exclude](#)
- [log external rotate](#)
- [log external size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log external](#)
- [unmount](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# default log host

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for log sent to a remote syslog server. By default no filters are defined for remote syslog servers. Filters must be defined before messages will be sent. This command also restores the remote syslog server time offset value to local (no offset).

**Syntax** default log host *<ip-addr>*

| Parameter              | Description                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> | The IP address of a remote syslog server |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the default settings for messages sent to the remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21 use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log host 10.32.16.21
```

**Related commands**

- [log host](#)
- [log host \(filter\)](#)
- [log host exclude](#)
- [log host source](#)
- [log host time](#)
- [show log config](#)

# default log monitor

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for log messages sent to the terminal when a **terminal monitor** command is used.

**Syntax** default log monitor

**Default** All messages are sent to the terminal when a **terminal monitor** command is used.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the log monitor to its default settings use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log monitor
```

**Related commands**

- log monitor (filter)**
- log monitor exclude**
- show log config**
- terminal monitor**

# default log permanent

**Overview** This command restores the default settings for the permanent log stored in Flash. By default, the size of the permanent log is 50 kB and it accepts messages with the severity level of warnings and above.

**Syntax** default log permanent

**Default** The permanent log is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To restore the permanent log to its default settings use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# default log permanent
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log permanent](#)
- [log permanent](#)
- [log permanent \(filter\)](#)
- [log permanent exclude](#)
- [log permanent size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log permanent](#)

# log buffered

**Overview** This command configures the device to store log messages in RAM. Messages stored in RAM are not retained on the device over a restart. Once the buffered log reaches its configured maximum allowable size old messages will be deleted to make way for new ones.

**Syntax** log buffered  
no log buffered

**Default** The buffered log is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configured the device to store log messages in RAM use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# log buffered
```

To configure the device to not store log messages in a RAM buffer use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no log buffered
```

**Related commands**

- clear log buffered**
- copy buffered-log**
- default log buffered**
- log buffered (filter)**
- log buffered size**
- log buffered exclude**
- show log**
- show log config**

## log buffered (filter)

**Overview** Use this command to create a filter to select messages to be sent to the buffered log. Selection can be based on the priority/ severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a sub-string within the message or a combination of some or all of these.

The **no** variant of this command removes the corresponding filter, so that the specified messages are no longer sent to the buffered log.

**Syntax** log buffered [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log buffered [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| level           | Filter messages to the buffered log by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <level>         | The minimum severity of message to send to the buffered log. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:                                                                                                   |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| program         | Filter messages to the buffered log by program. Include messages from a specified program in the buffered log.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <program- name> | The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are. |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rsvp       | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                         |
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                                         |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                                        |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                                                  |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                                        |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                                     |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                                                 |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                                          |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                                       |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                                        |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                                                |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                                    |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                                        |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                                            |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                                              |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                                           |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                                      |
| facility   | Filter messages to the buffered log by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from in the buffered log: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                                              |



| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| user           | Random user-level messages                                                                                              |
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** By default the buffered log has a filter to select messages whose severity level is “notices (5)” or higher. This filter may be removed using the **no** variant of this command.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To add a filter to send all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the buffered log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log buffered level notices program epsr
```

To add a filter to send all messages containing the text “Bridging initialization” to the buffered log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log buffered msgtext Bridging initialization
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the buffered log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log buffered level notices program epsr
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages containing the text “Bridging initialization” to the buffered log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log buffered msgtext Bridging initialization
```

**Related commands**

- clear log buffered**
- default log buffered**
- log buffered**
- log buffered size**
- log buffered exclude**
- show log**
- show log config**

## log buffered exclude

**Overview** Use this command to exclude specified log messages from the buffered log. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** log buffered exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log buffered exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHPCSN)                                                   |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log buffered exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log buffered](#)
- [default log buffered](#)
- [log buffered](#)
- [log buffered \(filter\)](#)
- [log buffered size](#)
- [show log](#)
- [show log config](#)

# log buffered size

**Overview** This command configures the amount of memory that the buffered log is permitted to use. Once this memory allocation has been filled, old messages will be deleted to make room for new messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default.

**Syntax** `log buffered size <50-250>`

| Parameter                   | Description                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;50-250&gt;</code> | Size of the permanent log in kilobytes |

**Default** 50 kilobytes

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To allow the buffered log to use up to 100 kilobytes of RAM, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log buffered size 100
```

To return to the default value, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log buffered size
```

**Related commands**

- `clear log buffered`
- `copy buffered-log`
- `default log buffered`
- `log buffered`
- `log buffered (filter)`
- `log buffered exclude`
- `show log`
- `show log config`

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: Maximum and default size increased on AMFCloud and AR4000S-Cloud

# log console

**Overview** This command configures the device to send log messages to consoles. The console log is configured by default to send messages to the device's main console port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to configure the device not to send log messages to consoles.

**Syntax** log console  
no log console

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure the device to send log messages use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log console
```

To configure the device not to send log messages in all consoles use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log console
```

**Related commands** [default log console](#)  
[log console \(filter\)](#)  
[log console exclude](#)  
[show log config](#)



## log console (filter)

**Overview** This command creates a filter to select messages to be sent to all consoles when the **log console** command is given. Selection can be based on the priority/severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a sub-string within the message or a combination of some or all of these.

**Syntax** log console [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log console [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Filter messages by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The minimum severity of message to send. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                                        | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Filter messages by program. Include messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Filter messages by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** By default the console log has a filter to select messages whose severity level is **critical** or higher. This filter may be removed using the **no** variant of this command. This filter may be removed and replaced by filters that are more selective.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To create a filter to send all messages containing the text “Bridging initialization” to console instances where the **log console** command has been entered, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log console msgtext "Bridging initialization"
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to consoles, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log console level notices program epsr
```

To remove a default filter that includes sending **critical**, **alert** and **emergency** level messages to the console, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log console level critical
```

**Related commands**

- default log console**
- log console**
- log console exclude**
- show log config**

# log console exclude

**Overview** Use this command to prevent specified log messages from being sent to the console, when console logging is turned on. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** log console exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log console exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |



| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log console exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [default log console](#)
- [log console](#)
- [log console \(filter\)](#)
- [show log config](#)

# log email

**Overview** This command configures the device to send log messages to an email address. The email address is specified in this command.

**Syntax** `log email <email-address>`

| Parameter                          | Description                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;email-address&gt;</code> | The email address to send log messages to |

**Default** By default no filters are defined for email log targets. Filters must be defined before messages will be sent.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To have log messages emailed to the email address `admin@alliedtelesis.com` use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@alliedtelesis.com
```

**Related commands**

- [default log email](#)
- [log email \(filter\)](#)
- [log email exclude](#)
- [log email time](#)
- [show log config](#)

## log email (filter)

**Overview** This command creates a filter to select messages to be sent to an email address. Selection can be based on the priority/ severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a substring within the message or a combination of some or all of these.

The **no** variant of this command configures the device to no longer send log messages to a specified email address. All configuration relating to this log target will be removed.

**Syntax** log email <email-address> [level <level>] [program <program-name>] [facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log email <email-address> [level <level>] [program <program-name>] [facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <email- address> | The email address to send logging messages to                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| level            | Filter messages by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>          | The minimum severity of message to send. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity: <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table> | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies    | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts         | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical       | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors         | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings       | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices        | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational  | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging      | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program          | Filter messages by program. Include messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name>  | The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are. <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> </table>               | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip              | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng            | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf             | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3           | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp              | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rsvp       | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                     |
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Filter messages by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| user           | Random user-level messages                                                                                              |
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

### Mode Global Configuration

**Examples** To create a filter to send all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the email address admin@homebase.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@homebase.com level notices
program epsr
```

To create a filter to send all messages containing the text "Bridging initialization", to the email address admin@homebase.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@homebase.com msgtext "Bridging
initialization"
```

To create a filter to send messages with a severity level of **informational** and above to the email address admin@alliedtelesis.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@alliedtelesis.com level
informational
```

To stop the device emailing log messages emailed to the email address admin@alliedtelesis.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log email admin@homebase.com
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the email address admin@homebase.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log email admin@homebase.com level notices
program epsr
```

To remove a filter that sends messages with a severity level of **informational** and above to the email address admin@alliedtelesis.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log email admin@alliedtelesis.com level
informational
```

**Related commands**

- [default log email](#)
- [log email](#)
- [log email exclude](#)
- [log email time](#)
- [show log config](#)

## log email exclude

**Overview** Use this command to prevent specified log messages from being emailed, when the device is configured to send log messages to an email address. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.



**Syntax** log email exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log email exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email exclude msgtext example of irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [default log email](#)
- [log email](#)
- [log email \(filter\)](#)
- [log email time](#)
- [show log config](#)

# log email time

**Overview** This command configures the time used in messages sent to an email address. If the syslog server is in a different time zone to your device then the time offset can be configured using either the **utc-offset** parameter option keyword or the **local-offset** parameter option keyword, where **utc-offset** is the time difference from UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated) and **local-offset** is the difference from local time.

**Syntax** `log email <email-address> time {local|local-offset|utc-offset {plus|minus}<0-24>}`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <email-address> | The email address to send log messages to                                                                                                                                                                      |
| time            | Specify the time difference between the email recipient and the device you are configuring.                                                                                                                    |
| local           | The device is in the same time zone as the email recipient                                                                                                                                                     |
| local-offset    | The device is in a different time zone to the email recipient. Use the <b>plus</b> or <b>minus</b> keywords and specify the difference (offset) from local time of the device to the email recipient in hours. |
| utc-offset      | The device is in a different time zone to the email recipient. Use the <b>plus</b> or <b>minus</b> keywords and specify the difference (offset) from UTC time of the device to the email recipient in hours.   |
| plus            | Negative offset (difference) from the device to the email recipient.                                                                                                                                           |
| minus           | Positive offset (difference) from the device to the email recipient.                                                                                                                                           |
| <0-24>          | World Time zone offset in hours                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** The default is **local** time.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use the **local** option if the email recipient is in the same time zone as this device. Messages will display the time as on the local device when the message was generated.

Use the **offset** option if the email recipient is in a different time zone to this device. Specify the time offset of the email recipient in hours. Messages will display the time they were generated on this device but converted to the time zone of the email recipient.

**Examples** To send messages to the email address `test@home.com` in the same time zone as the device's local time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@base.com time local 0
```

To send messages to the email address `admin@base.com` with the time information converted to the time zone of the email recipient, which is 3 hours ahead of the device's local time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email admin@base.com time local-offset plus
3
```

To send messages to the email address `user@remote.com` with the time information converted to the time zone of the email recipient, which is 3 hours behind the device's UTC time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log email user@remote.com time utc-offset minus
3
```

**Related commands**

- default log email**
- log email**
- log email (filter)**
- log email exclude**
- show log config**

# log external

**Overview** Use this command to enable external logging. External logging sends syslog messages to a file on a USB storage device.

If the file does not already exist on the storage device, it (and any specified subdirectory) will be automatically created. If the file already exists, messages are appended to it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable external logging.

**Syntax** log external <filename>  
no log external

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                    |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filename> | The file and optionally directory path to store the log messages in.<br><br>See <a href="#">Introduction</a> for valid syntax. |

**Default** External logging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** We strongly recommend using ext3 or ext4 as the file system on the external storage device. These file systems have a lower risk of file corruption occurring if the switch or firewall loses power.

You should also unmount the storage device before removing it from the switch or firewall, to avoid corrupting the log file. To unmount the device, use the **unmount** command.

If you are using this on a VCStack, each stack member needs to have its own external storage device. Enabling or disabling external logging enables or disables it on all stack members.

**Example** To save messages to a file called "messages.log" in a directory called "log" on a USB storage device, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external usb:/log/messages.log
```

**Related commands**

- clear log external**
- default log external**
- log external (filter)**
- log external exclude**
- log external rotate**
- log external size**
- show log config**
- show log external**
- unmount**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

## log external (filter)

**Overview** Use this command to create a filter to select messages to be sent to the external log. You can include messages based on:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

The **no** variant of this command removes the corresponding filter, so that the specified messages are no longer sent to the external log.



**Syntax** log external [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log external [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Filter messages to the external log by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The minimum severity of message to send to the external log. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table> | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Filter messages to the external log by program. Include messages from a specified program in the external log.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> </table>                                   | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                     |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                                         |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rsvp       | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                |
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                                |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                               |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                                         |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                               |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                            |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                                        |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                                 |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                              |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                               |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                                       |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                           |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                               |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                                   |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                                     |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                                  |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                             |
| facility   | Filter messages to the external log by syslog facility.                             |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from in the log: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                                     |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| user           | Random user-level messages                                                                                              |
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** By default the external log has a filter to select messages whose severity level is “notices (5)” or higher. This filter may be removed using the **no** variant of this command.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To add a filter to send all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the external log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external level notices program epsr
```

To add a filter to send all messages containing the text “Bridging initialization” to the external log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external msgtext Bridging initialization
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the external log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log external level notices program epsr
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages containing the text “Bridging initialization” to the external log, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log external msgtext Bridging initialization
```

**Related commands**

- clear log external**
- default log external**
- log external**
- log external exclude**
- log external rotate**
- log external size**
- show log config**
- show log external**
- unmount**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

## log external exclude

**Overview** Use this command to exclude specified log messages from the external log. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** log external exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log external exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```



**Related commands**

- [clear log external](#)
- [default log external](#)
- [log external](#)
- [log external \(filter\)](#)
- [log external rotate](#)
- [log external size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log external](#)
- [unmount](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# log external rotate

**Overview** Use this command to configure the number of files that the external log can rotate through.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default.

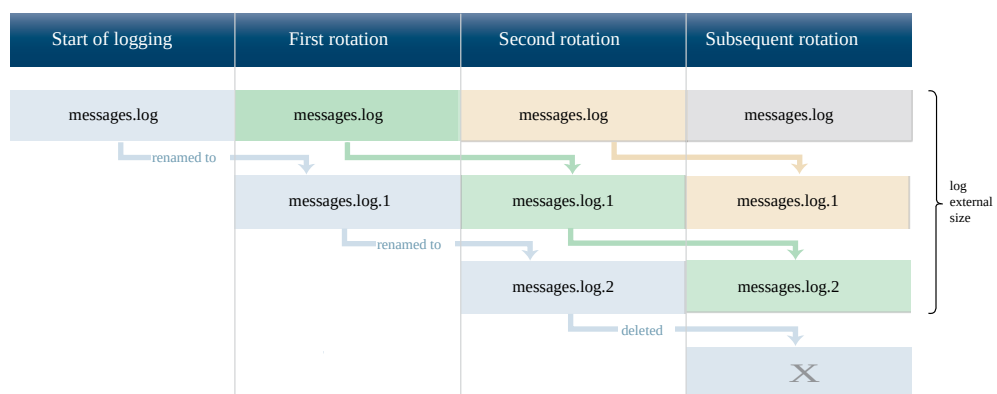
**Syntax** log external rotate <0-255>  
no log external rotate

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-255>   | The number of additional files to rotate through. Note that the device rotates between the initial file and the number of additional files specified by this value - see the Usage section below. |

**Default** The default is 1, which rotates between the initial file and 1 additional file (for example, rotates between messages.log and messages.log.1)

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The device rotates between the initial file and the number of additional files specified by this command. For example, the diagram below shows how setting rotate to 2 makes the device rotate through 3 files.



Note that if you set rotate to 0, and the external log file becomes full, then the device deletes the full log file and creates a new (empty) file of the same name to save messages into. For this reason, we recommend setting rotate to at least 1.

**Example** To set the rotation value to 2, and therefore rotate between 3 files, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external rotate 2
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log external](#)
- [default log external](#)
- [log external](#)
- [log external \(filter\)](#)
- [log external exclude](#)
- [log external size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log external](#)
- [unmount](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# log external size

**Overview** Use this command to configure the total amount of size that the external log is permitted to use, in kilobytes. The maximum possible depends on the storage device's file system.

Note that if you are rotating between multiple files, this is the maximum size of all files, not of each individual file. For example, if you are rotating between 2 files (**log external rotate 1**), each file will have a maximum size of 25 kBytes by default.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default size.

**Syntax** log external size [<50-4194304>]  
no log external size

| Parameter    | Description                                                                       |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <50-4194304> | The total amount of size that the external log is permitted to use, in kilobytes. |

**Default** 50 kBytes

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure a total log size of 100 kBytes, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log external size 100
```

**Related commands**

- clear log external**
- default log external**
- log external**
- log external (filter)**
- log external exclude**
- log external rotate**
- log external size**
- show log config**
- show log external**
- unmount**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# log facility

**Overview** Use this command to assign a facility to all log messages generated on this device. This facility overrides any facility that is automatically generated as part of the log message.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured facility.

**Syntax** `log facility {kern|user|mail|daemon|auth|syslog|lpr|news|uucp|cron|authpriv|ftp|local0|local1|local2|local3|local4|local5|local6|local7}`  
`no log facility`

**Default** None. The outgoing syslog facility depends on the log message.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Specifying different facilities for log messages generated on different devices can allow messages from multiple devices sent to a common server to be distinguished from each other.

Ordinarily, the facility values generated in log messages have meanings as shown in the following table. Using this command will override these meanings, and the new meanings will depend on the use you put them to.

### Ordinary meanings of the facility parameter in log messages

| Facility    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| kern        | Kernel messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| user        | User-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| mail        | Mail system                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| daemon      | System daemons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| auth        | Security/authorization messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| syslog      | Messages generated internally by the syslog daemon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| lpr         | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| news        | Network news subsystem                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| uucp        | UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program subsystem                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| cron        | Clock daemon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| authpriv    | Security/authorization (private) messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ftp         | FTP daemon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| local<0..7> | The facility labels above have specific meanings, while the local facility labels are intended to be put to local use. In AlliedWare Plus, some of these local facility labels are used in log messages. In particular, local5 is assigned to log messages generated by UTM Firewall security features. |

**Example** To specify a facility of local6, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log facility local6
```

**Related commands** [show log config](#)

# log host

**Overview** This command configures the device to send log messages to a remote syslog server via UDP port 514. The IP address of the remote server must be specified. By default no filters are defined for remote syslog servers. Filters must be defined before messages will be sent.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop sending log messages to the remote syslog server.

**Syntax** `log host <ipv4-addr> [secure]`  
`log host <ipv6-addr>`  
`no log host <ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipv4-addr> | Specify the source IPv4 address, in dotted decimal notation (A.B.C.D).                       |
| <ipv6-addr> | Specify the source IPv6 address, in X:X::X:X notation.                                       |
| secure      | Optional value to create a secure log destination. This option is only valid for IPv4 hosts. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use the optional **secure** parameter to configure a secure IPv4 syslog host. For secure hosts, syslog over TLS is used to encrypt the logs. The certificate received from the remote log server must have an issuer chain that terminates with the root CA certificate for any of the trustpoints that are associated with the application.

The remote server may also request that a certificate is transmitted from the local device. In this situation the first trustpoint added to the syslog application will be transmitted to the remote server.

For detailed information about securing syslog, see the [PKI Feature Overview\\_and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Examples** To configure the device to send log messages to a remote secure syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.99, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.99 secure
```

To stop the device from sending log messages to the remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.99, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log host 10.32.16.99
```

**Related commands**

- default log host**
- log host (filter)**
- log host exclude**
- log host source**
- log host startup-delay**
- log host time**
- log trustpoint**
- show log config**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF



## log host (filter)

**Overview** This command creates a filter to select messages to be sent to a remote syslog server. Selection can be based on the priority/severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a substring within the message or a combination of some or all of these.

The **no** variant of this command configures the device to no longer send log messages to a remote syslog server. The IP address of the syslog server must be specified. All configuration relating to this log target will be removed.

**Syntax** `log host <ip-addr> [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log host <ip-addr> [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]`

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</code>       | The IP address of a remote syslog server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| <code>level</code>                 | Filter messages by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| <code>&lt;level&gt;</code>         | <p>The minimum severity of message to send. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                                                                                                                               | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages                               | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies                      | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 1 alerts                           | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 2 critical                         | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 3 errors                           | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 4 warnings                         | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 5 notices                          | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 6 informational                    | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| 7 debugging                        | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| <code>program</code>               | Filter messages by program. Include messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| <code>&lt;program- name&gt;</code> | <p>The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>pim-dm</td><td>Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) | pim-dm          | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM) |             |                      |
| rip                                | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| ripng                              | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| ospf                               | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| ospfv3                             | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| bgp                                | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| rsvp                               | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |
| pim-dm                             | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                                                      |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Filter messages by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |
| mail       | Mail system                                                              |
| daemon     | System daemons                                                           |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | auth<br>Security/authorization messages                                                                                 |
|                | syslog<br>Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                      |
|                | lpr<br>Line printer subsystem                                                                                           |
|                | news<br>Network news subsystem                                                                                          |
|                | uucp<br>UUCP subsystem                                                                                                  |
|                | cron<br>Clock daemon                                                                                                    |
|                | authpriv<br>Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                   |
|                | ftp<br>FTP daemon                                                                                                       |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To create a filter to send all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to a remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.21 level notices program epsr
```

To create a filter to send all messages containing the text "Bridging initialization", to a remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.21 msgtext "Bridging
initialization"
```

To create a filter to send messages with a severity level of **informational** and above to the syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.21 level informational
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to a remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log host 10.32.16.21 level notices program
epsr
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages containing the text "Bridging initialization", to a remote syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log host 10.32.16.21 msgtext "Bridging
initialization"
```

To remove a filter that sends messages with a severity level of **informational** and above to the syslog server with IP address 10.32.16.21, use the following commands:

```
awplusawpluls# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log host 10.32.16.21 level informational
```

**Related commands** [default log host](#)  
[log host](#)

[log host exclude](#)

[log host source](#)

[log host time](#)

[show log config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF

## log host exclude

**Overview** Use this command to prevent specified log messages from being sent to the remote syslog server, when **log host** is enabled. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** `log host {<hostname>|<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>} exclude  
[level <level>] [program <program-name>] [facility <facility>]  
[msgtext <text-string>]  
no log host {<hostname>|<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>} exclude  
[level <level>] [program <program-name>] [facility <facility>]  
[msgtext <text-string>]`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <hostname>      | The host name of a remote syslog server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <ipv4-addr>     | The IPv4 address of a remote syslog server, in A.B.C.D format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <ipv6-addr>     | The IPv6 address of a remote syslog server, in X:X::X:X format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHPCPSN)                                                  |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |



| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To exclude messages that contain the string 'example of irrelevant message' being sent to the remote syslog server 10.10.10.100, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.10.10.100 exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [default log host](#)
- [log host](#)
- [log host \(filter\)](#)
- [log host source](#)
- [log host time](#)
- [show log config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.2.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF

# log host source

**Overview** Use this command to specify a source interface or IP address for the device to send syslog messages from. You can specify any one of an interface name, an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.

This is useful if the device can reach the syslog server via multiple interfaces or addresses and you want to control which interface/address the device uses.

Note that AlliedWare Plus does not support source interface settings on secure log hosts (which are hosts configured using "log host <ip-address> secure").

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop specifying a source interface or address.

**Syntax** log host source {<interface-name>|<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>}  
no log host source

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-name> | Specify the source interface name. You can enter a VLAN, eth interface or loopback interface. |
| <ipv4-addr>      | Specify the source IPv4 address, in dotted decimal notation (A.B.C.D).                        |
| <ipv6-addr>      | Specify the source IPv6 address, in X:X::X:X notation.                                        |

**Default** None (no source is configured)

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To send syslog messages from 192.168.1.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host source 192.168.1.1
```

**Related commands**

- [default log host](#)
- [log host](#)
- [log host \(filter\)](#)
- [log host exclude](#)
- [log host time](#)
- [show log config](#)

## log host startup-delay

**Overview** Use this command to set the delay between the device booting up and it attempting to connect to remote log hosts. This is to allow time for network connectivity to the remote host to be established. During this period, the device buffers log messages and sends them once it has connected to the remote host.

The startup delay begins when the message "syslog-ng starting up" appears in the log.

If the default startup delay is not long enough for the boot and configuration process to complete and the links to come up, you may see logging failure messages on startup. In these cases, you can use the command to increase the startup delay.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default delay values.

**Syntax** log host startup-delay [delay <1-600>] [messages <1-5000>]  
no log host startup-delay

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| delay <1-600>     | The time, in seconds, from when syslog starts before the device attempts to filter and transmit the buffered messages to remote hosts. |
| messages <1-5000> | The maximum number of messages that the device will buffer during the delay period.                                                    |

**Default** By default the system will buffer up to 2000 messages and wait 120 seconds from when syslog starts before attempting to filter and transmit the buffered messages to remote hosts.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To increase the delay to 180 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host startup-delay delay 180
```

**Related commands**

- default log host**
- log host (filter)**
- log host exclude**
- log host source**
- log host time**
- log trustpoint**
- show log config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: defaults changed

# log host time

**Overview** This command configures the time used in messages sent to a remote syslog server. If the syslog server is in a different time zone to your device then the time offset can be configured using either the **utc-offset** parameter option keyword or the **local-offset** parameter option keyword, where **utc-offset** is the time difference from UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated) and **local-offset** is the difference from local time.

**Syntax** `log host {<hostname>|<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>} time {local|local-offset|utc-offset {plus|minus} <0-24>}`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;hostname&gt;</i>      | The host name of a remote syslog server.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>&lt;ipv4-addr&gt;</i>     | The IPv4 address of a remote syslog server, in A.B.C.D format.                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;</i>     | The IPv6 address of a remote syslog server, in X:X::X:X format.                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>&lt;email-address&gt;</i> | The email address to send log messages to                                                                                                                                                                      |
| time                         | Specify the time difference between the email recipient and the device you are configuring.                                                                                                                    |
| local                        | The device is in the same time zone as the email recipient                                                                                                                                                     |
| local-offset                 | The device is in a different time zone to the email recipient. Use the <b>plus</b> or <b>minus</b> keywords and specify the difference (offset) from local time of the device to the email recipient in hours. |
| utc-offset                   | The device is in a different time zone to the email recipient. Use the <b>plus</b> or <b>minus</b> keywords and specify the difference (offset) from UTC time of the device to the email recipient in hours.   |
| plus                         | Negative offset (difference) from the device to the syslog server.                                                                                                                                             |
| minus                        | Positive offset (difference) from the device to the syslog server.                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;0-24&gt;</i>          | World Time zone offset in hours                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** The default is **local** time.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use the **local** option if the remote syslog server is in the same time zone as the device. Messages will display the time as on the local device when the message was generated.

Use the **offset** option if the email recipient is in a different time zone to this device. Specify the time offset of the remote syslog server in hours. Messages will display the time they were generated on this device but converted to the time zone of the remote syslog server.

**Examples** To send messages to the remote syslog server with the IP address 10.32.16.21 in the same time zone as the device's local time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.21 time local 0
```

To send messages to the remote syslog server with the IP address 10.32.16.12 with the time information converted to the time zone of the remote syslog server, which is 3 hours ahead of the device's local time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.12 time local-offset plus 3
```

To send messages to the remote syslog server with the IP address 10.32.16.02 with the time information converted to the time zone of the email recipient, which is 3 hours behind the device's UTC time zone, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log host 10.32.16.02 time utc-offset minus 3
```

**Related commands**

- default log host**
- log host**
- log host (filter)**
- log host exclude**
- log host source**
- show log config**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF

## log monitor (filter)

**Overview** This command creates a filter to select messages to be sent to the terminal when the **terminal monitor** command is given. Selection can be based on the priority/severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a sub-string within the message or a combination of some or all of these.



**Syntax** log monitor [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log monitor [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Filter messages by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The minimum severity of message to send. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                                        | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Filter messages by program. Include messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Filter messages by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** By default there is a filter to select all messages. This filter may be removed and replaced by filters that are more selective.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To create a filter to send all messages that are generated by authentication and have a severity of **info** or higher to terminal instances where the terminal monitor command has been given, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log monitor level info program auth
```

To remove a filter that sends all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of **notices** or higher to the terminal, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log monitor level notices program epsr
```

To remove a default filter that includes sending everything to the terminal, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log monitor level debugging
```

**Related**  
**commands**

- default log monitor**
- log monitor exclude**
- show log config**
- terminal monitor**

# log monitor exclude

**Overview** Use this command to prevent specified log messages from being displayed on a terminal, when **terminal monitor** is enabled. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** log console exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log console exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log monitor exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [default log monitor](#)
- [log monitor \(filter\)](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [terminal monitor](#)



# log permanent

**Overview** This command configures the device to send permanent log messages to Flash memory on the device. The content of the permanent log is retained over a reboot. Once the permanent log reaches its configured maximum allowable size old messages will be deleted to make way for new messages.

The **no** variant of this command configures the device not to send any messages to the permanent log. Log messages will not be retained over a restart.

**Syntax** log permanent  
no log permanent

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable permanent logging use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# log permanent
```

To disable permanent logging use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no log permanent
```

**Related commands**

- clear log permanent**
- copy permanent-log**
- default log permanent**
- log permanent (filter)**
- log permanent exclude**
- log permanent size**
- show log config**
- show log permanent**

## log permanent (filter)

**Overview** This command creates a filter to select messages to be sent to the permanent log. Selection can be based on the priority/ severity of the message, the program that generated the message, the logging facility used, a sub-string within the message or a combination of some or all of these.

The **no** variant of this command removes the corresponding filter, so that the specified messages are no longer sent to the permanent log.

**Syntax** log permanent [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log permanent [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| level           | Filter messages sent to the permanent log by severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <level>         | The minimum severity of message to send. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:                                                                                                                       |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| program         | Filter messages by program. Include messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <program- name> | The name of a program to log messages from. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The pre-defined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are. |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHCP SN)                                                  |
| facility   | Filter messages by syslog facility.                                      |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to include messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Select messages containing a certain text string.                                                                       |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** By default the buffered log has a filter to select messages whose severity level is notices (5) or higher. This filter may be removed using the **no** variant of this command.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To create a filter to send all messages generated by EPSR that have a severity of notices or higher to the permanent log use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log permanent level notices program epsr
```

To create a filter to send all messages containing the text "Bridging initialization", to the permanent log use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log permanent msgtext Bridging initialization
```

**Related commands**

- clear log permanent**
- default log permanent**
- log permanent**
- log permanent exclude**
- log permanent size**
- show log config**
- show log permanent**

## log permanent exclude

**Overview** Use this command to prevent specified log messages from being sent to the permanent log. You can exclude messages on the basis of:

- the priority/severity of the message
- the program that generated the message
- the logging facility used
- a sub-string within the message, or
- a combination of some or all of these.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop excluding the specified messages.

**Syntax** `log permanent exclude [level <level>] [program <program-name>]  
[facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]  
no log permanent exclude [level <level>] [program <program-  
name>] [facility <facility>] [msgtext <text-string>]`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| level           | Exclude messages of the specified severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <level>         | <p>The severity level to exclude. The level can be specified as one of the following numbers or level names, where 0 is the highest severity and 7 is the lowest severity:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 emergencies</td><td>System is unusable</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 alerts</td><td>Action must be taken immediately</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 critical</td><td>Critical conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 errors</td><td>Error conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 warnings</td><td>Warning conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 notices</td><td>Normal, but significant, conditions</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 informational</td><td>Informational messages</td></tr> <tr> <td>7 debugging</td><td>Debug-level messages</td></tr> </table>                                            | 0 emergencies | System is unusable                 | 1 alerts | Action must be taken immediately                       | 2 critical | Critical conditions             | 3 errors | Error conditions                                   | 4 warnings | Warning conditions            | 5 notices | Normal, but significant, conditions  | 6 informational | Informational messages | 7 debugging | Debug-level messages |
| 0 emergencies   | System is unusable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 1 alerts        | Action must be taken immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 2 critical      | Critical conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 3 errors        | Error conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 4 warnings      | Warning conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 5 notices       | Normal, but significant, conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 6 informational | Informational messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| 7 debugging     | Debug-level messages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| program         | Exclude messages from a specified program.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| <program- name> | <p>The name of a program. You can enter either one of the following predefined program names (depending on your device model), or another program name that you find in the log output. The predefined names are not case sensitive but other program names from the log output are.</p> <table> <tr> <td>rip</td><td>Routing Information Protocol (RIP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ripng</td><td>Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospf</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ospfv3</td><td>Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)</td></tr> <tr> <td>bgp</td><td>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)</td></tr> <tr> <td>rsvp</td><td>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</td></tr> </table> | rip           | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) | ripng    | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) | ospf       | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) | ospfv3   | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3) | bgp        | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) | rsvp      | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rip             | Routing Information Protocol (RIP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ripng           | Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospf            | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| ospfv3          | Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3 (OSPFv3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| bgp             | Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |
| rsvp            | Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |                                    |          |                                                        |            |                                 |          |                                                    |            |                               |           |                                      |                 |                        |             |                      |



| Parameter  | Description                                                              |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pim-dm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM)                     |
| pim-sm     | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)                    |
| pim-smv6   | PIM-SM version 6 (PIM-SMv6)                                              |
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control                                    |
| lacp       | Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)                                 |
| stp        | Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)                                             |
| rstp       | Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)                                      |
| mstp       | Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)                                   |
| imi        | Integrated Management Interface (IMI)                                    |
| imish      | Integrated Management Interface Shell (IMISH)                            |
| epsr       | Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)                                |
| irdp       | ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP)                                    |
| rmon       | Remote Monitoring                                                        |
| loopprot   | Loop Protection                                                          |
| poe        | Power-inline (Power over Ethernet)                                       |
| dhcpsn     | DHCP snooping (DHPCSN)                                                   |
| facility   | Exclude messages from a syslog facility.                                 |
| <facility> | Specify one of the following syslog facilities to exclude messages from: |
| kern       | Kernel messages                                                          |
| user       | Random user-level messages                                               |

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail           | Mail system                                                                                                             |
| daemon         | System daemons                                                                                                          |
| auth           | Security/authorization messages                                                                                         |
| syslog         | Messages generated internally by syslogd                                                                                |
| lpr            | Line printer subsystem                                                                                                  |
| news           | Network news subsystem                                                                                                  |
| uucp           | UUCP subsystem                                                                                                          |
| cron           | Clock daemon                                                                                                            |
| authpriv       | Security/authorization messages (private)                                                                               |
| ftp            | FTP daemon                                                                                                              |
| msgtext        | Exclude messages containing a certain text string.                                                                      |
| <text- string> | A text string to match (maximum 128 characters). This is case sensitive, and must be the last text on the command line. |

**Default** No log messages are excluded

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To remove messages that contain the string “example of irrelevant message”, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log permanent exclude msgtext example of
irrelevant message
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log permanent](#)
- [default log permanent](#)
- [log permanent](#)
- [log permanent \(filter\)](#)
- [log permanent size](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log permanent](#)

# log permanent size

**Overview** This command configures the amount of memory that the permanent log is permitted to use. Once this memory allocation has been filled, old messages will be deleted to make room for new messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default.

**Syntax** log permanent size <50-250>

no log permanent size

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| <50-250>  | Size of the permanent log in kilobytes |

**Default** 50 kilobytes

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To allow the permanent log to use up to 100 kilobytes of flash, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log permanent size 100
```

To return to the default value, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log permanent size
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log permanent](#)
- [copy permanent-log](#)
- [default log permanent](#)
- [log permanent](#)
- [log permanent \(filter\)](#)
- [log permanent exclude](#)
- [show log config](#)
- [show log permanent](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: Maximum and default size increased on AMFCloud and AR4000S-Cloud

## log-rate-limit nsm

**Overview** This command limits the number of log messages generated by the device for a specified time interval.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default number of log messages, which is up to 200 log messages per second.

**Syntax** `log-rate-limit nsm messages <message-limit> interval <time-interval>`  
`no log-rate-limit nsm`

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;message-limit&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code><br>The number of log messages generated by the device.                                                                                         |
| <code>&lt;time-interval&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code><br>The time period for log message generation in 1/100 seconds. If an interval of 0 is specified then no log message rate limiting is applied. |

**Default** By default, the device will allow 200 log messages to be generated per second.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command limits the rate that log messages are generated. Limiting log messages protects the device from running out of memory in extreme conditions, such as during a broadcast storm.

Once the specified number of log messages per interval is exceeded, any excess log messages are dropped. When this occurs a summary log message is generated at the end of the interval. This summary message includes the number of log messages dropped.

If you expect a lot of dropped log messages, we recommend setting the time interval to no less than 100. This limits the number of summary messages to one per second, which prevents the log from filling up with these summary messages.

**Examples** To allow the device to generate a maximum of 300 log messages per second, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log-rate-limit nsm messages 300 interval 100
```

To return the device to the default setting, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no log-rate-limit nsm
```

# log trustpoint

**Overview** This command adds one or more trustpoints to be used with the syslog application. Multiple trustpoints may be specified, or the command may be executed multiple times, to add multiple trustpoints to the application.

The **no** version of this command removes one or more trustpoints from the list of trustpoints associated with the application.

**Syntax** log trustpoint [*<trustpoint-list>*]  
no log trustpoint [*<trustpoint-list>*]

| Parameter                      | Description                                             |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;trustpoint-list&gt;</i> | Specify one or more trustpoints to be added or deleted. |

**Default** No trustpoints are created by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The device certificate associated with first trustpoint added to the application will be transmitted to remote servers. The certificate received from the remote server must have an issuer chain that terminates with the root CA certificate for any of the trustpoints that are associated with the application.

If no trustpoints are specified in the command, the trustpoint list will be unchanged.

If **no log trustpoint** is issued without specifying any trustpoints, then all trustpoints will be disassociated from the application.

**Example** You can add multiple trustpoints by executing the command multiple times:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log trustpoint trustpoint_1
awplus(config)# log trustpoint trustpoint_2
```

Alternatively, add multiple trustpoints with a single command:

```
awplus(config)# log trustpoint trustpoint_2 trustpoint_3
```

Disassociate all trustpoints from the syslog application using the command:

```
awplus(config)# log trustpoint trustpoint_2 trustpoint_3
```

**Related** **log host**  
**commands** **show log config**

# show counter log

**Overview** This command displays log counter information.

**Syntax** show counter log

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the log counter information, use the command:

```
awplus# show counter log
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter log command**

|                   |       |      |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| Log counters      |       |      |
| Total Received    | ..... | 2328 |
| Total Received P0 | ..... | 0    |
| Total Received P1 | ..... | 0    |
| Total Received P2 | ..... | 1    |
| Total Received P3 | ..... | 9    |
| Total Received P4 | ..... | 32   |
| Total Received P5 | ..... | 312  |
| Total Received P6 | ..... | 1602 |
| Total Received P7 | ..... | 372  |

**Parameters in output of the show counter log command**

| Parameter         | Description                                              |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Received    | Total number of messages received by the log             |
| Total Received P0 | Total number of Priority 0 (Emergency) messages received |
| Total Received P1 | Total number of Priority 1 (Alert) messages received     |
| Total Received P2 | Total number of Priority 2 (Critical) messages received  |
| Total Received P3 | Total number of Priority 3 (Error) messages received     |
| Total Received P4 | Total number of Priority 4 (Warning) messages received   |
| Total Received P5 | Total number of Priority 5 (Notice) messages received    |
| Total Received P6 | Total number of Priority 6 (Info) messages received      |
| Total Received P7 | Total number of Priority 7 (Debug) messages received     |

**Related commands** [show log config](#)

## show exception log

**Overview** This command displays the contents of the exception log. If the device has unexpectedly restarted and has produced a core dump file, the output of this command shows the name and location of the file.

**Syntax** show exception log

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the exception log, use the command:

```
awplus# show exception log
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show exception log command on a device that has never had an exception occur**

```
awplus#show exception log
<date> <time> <facility>.<severity> <program[<pid>]>: <message>
-----
None
-----
awplus#
```

# show log

**Overview** This command displays the contents of the buffered log.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show log [tail [<10-250>]]

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| tail      | Display only the latest log entries.          |
| <10-250>  | Specify the number of log entries to display. |

**Default** By default the entire contents of the buffered log is displayed.

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the optional **tail** parameter is specified, only the latest 10 messages in the buffered log are displayed. A numerical value can be specified after the **tail** parameter to select how many of the latest messages should be displayed.

The **show log** command is only available to users at privilege level 7 and above. To set a user’s privilege level, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# username <name> privilege <1-15>
```

**Examples** To display the contents of the buffered log use the command:

```
awplus# show log
```

To display the 10 latest entries in the buffered log use the command:

```
awplus# show log tail 10
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show log**

```
awplus#show log
<date> <time> <facility>.<severity> <program[<pid>]>: <message>
-----
2023 May 29 07:55:22 kern.warning awplus kernel: No pci config register base in
dev tree, using default
2023 May 29 07:55:23 kern.notice awplus kernel: Kernel command line: console=tty
S0,9600 releasefile= ramdisk=14688 bootversion=1.1.0 loglevel=1 extraflash=00000000
2023 May 29 07:55:25 kern.notice awplus kernel: RAMDISK: squashfs filesystem fou
nd at block 0
2023 May 29 07:55:28 kern.warning awplus kernel: ipifwd: module license 'Proprie
tary' taints kernel.
...
```

**Related commands**

- [clear log buffered](#)
- [copy buffered-log](#)
- [default log buffered](#)
- [log buffered](#)
- [log buffered \(filter\)](#)
- [log buffered size](#)
- [log buffered exclude](#)
- [show log config](#)

## show log config

**Overview** This command displays information about the logging system. This includes the configuration of the various log destinations, such as buffered, permanent, syslog servers (hosts) and email addresses. This also displays the latest status information for each log destination.

**Syntax** show log config

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the logging configuration use the command:

```
awplus# show log config
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show log config**

```
Facility: default
PKI trustpoints: example_trustpoint

Buffered log:
Status ..... enabled
Maximum size ... 100kb
Filters:
*1 Level ..... notices
  Program ..... any
  Facility ..... any
  Message text . any
  2 Level ..... informational
    Program ..... auth
    Facility ..... daemon
    Message text . any
  Statistics ..... 1327 messages received, 821 accepted by filter (2016 Oct 11
10:36:16)

Permanent log:
Status ..... enabled
Maximum size ... 60kb
Filters:
  1 Level ..... error
    Program ..... any
    Facility ..... any
    Message text . any
  *2 Level ..... warnings
    Program ..... dhcp
    Facility ..... any
    Message text . "pool exhausted"
  Statistics ..... 1327 messages received, 12 accepted by filter (2016 Oct 11
10:36:16)

Host 10.32.16.21:
Time offset .... +2:00
Offset type .... UTC
Source ..... -
Secured ..... enabled
Filters:
  1 Level ..... critical
    Program ..... any
    Facility ..... any
    Message text . any
  Statistics ..... 1327 messages received, 1 accepted by filter (2016 Oct 11
10:36:16)

Email admin@alliedtelesis.com:
Time offset .... +0:00
Offset type .... Local
Filters:
  1 Level ..... emergencies
    Program ..... any
    Facility ..... any
    Message text . any
  Statistics ..... 1327 messages received, 0 accepted by filter (2016 Oct 11
10:36:16)
...
```

In the above example the '\*' next to filter 1 in the buffered log configuration indicates that this is the default filter. The permanent log has had its default filter removed, so none of the filters are marked with '\*'.

**NOTE:** *Terminal log and console log cannot be set at the same time. If console logging is enabled then the terminal logging is turned off.*

**Related commands**

- show counter log**
- show log**
- show log permanent**

# show log external

**Overview** Use this command to display the contents of the external log, which is stored on a USB storage device.

**Syntax** `show log external [tail [<10-250>]]`

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| tail      | Display only the latest log entries.          |
| <10-250>  | Specify the number of log entries to display. |

**Mode** Global Configuration  
Privileged Exec  
User Exec

**Usage notes** If the optional **tail** parameter is specified, only the latest 10 messages in the permanent log are displayed. A numerical value can be specified after the **tail** parameter to change how many of the latest messages should be displayed.

**Example** To display the last 5 entries in the external log, use the command:  
`awplus# show log external tail 5`

**Related commands** [clear log external](#)  
[default log external](#)  
[log external](#)  
[log external \(filter\)](#)  
[log external exclude](#)  
[log external rotate](#)  
[log external size](#)  
[show log config](#)  
[unmount](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added



# show log permanent

**Overview** This command displays the contents of the permanent log.

**Syntax** show log permanent [<stack-ID>] [tail [<10-250>]]

| Parameter  | Description                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.             |
| tail       | Display only the latest log entries.          |
| <10-250>   | Specify the number of log entries to display. |

**Usage notes** If the optional **tail** parameter is specified, only the latest 10 messages in the permanent log are displayed. A numerical value can be specified after the **tail** parameter to change how many of the latest messages should be displayed.

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the permanent log, use the command:

```
awplus# show log permanent
```

To display the permanent log of stack member 2, use the command:

```
awplus# show log permanent 2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show log permanent

```
awplus#show log permanent
<date> <time> <facility>.<severity> <program[<pid>]>: <message>
-----
2025 Apr 10 09:30:09 syslog.notice syslog-ng[67]: syslog-ng starting up;
version='2.0rc3\'
2025 Apr 10 09:30:09 auth.warning portmap[106]: user rpc not found, reverting to
user bin
2025 Apr 10 09:30:09 cron.notice crond[116]: crond 2.3.2 dillon, started, log
level 8
2025 Apr 10 09:30:14 daemon.err snmpd[181]: /flash/.configs/snmpd.conf: line 20:
Error: bad SUBTREE object
2025 Apr 10 09:30:14 user.info HSL[192]: HSL: INFO: Registering port port1.0.1
```

**Related commands**

- clear log permanent**
- copy permanent-log**
- default log permanent**
- log permanent**
- log permanent (filter)**
- log permanent exclude**
- log permanent size**
- show log config**

# show running-config log

**Overview** This command displays the current running configuration of the Log utility.

**Syntax** show running-config log

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration of the log utility, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config log
```

**Related commands** [show log](#)  
[show log config](#)

# unmount

**Overview** Use this command to unmount an external storage device. We recommend you unmount storage devices before removing them, to avoid file corruption. This is especially important if files may be automatically written to the storage device, such as external log files or AMF backup files.

**Syntax** unmount usb  
unmount usb member [<stack-ID>]

| Parameter         | Description                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| usb               | Unmount the USB storage device.   |
| member <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To unmount a USB storage device and safely remove it from the device, use the command:

```
awplus# unmount usb
```

**Related commands** [clear log external](#)  
[log external](#)  
[show file systems](#)  
[show log config](#)  
[show log external](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# 10

## Scripting Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 482
  - **activate** on page 483
  - **echo** on page 485
  - **wait** on page 486

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides commands used for command scripts.

## Command List

# activate

**Overview** This command activates a script file.

**Syntax** activate [background] <script>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| background | Activate a script to run in the background. A process that is running in the background will operate as a separate task, and will not interrupt foreground processing. Generally, we recommend running short, interactive scripts in the foreground and longer scripts in the background. The default is to run the script in the foreground. |
| <script>   | The file name of the script to activate. The script is a command script consisting of commands documented in this software reference.<br><br>Note that you must use either a <b>.scp</b> or a <b>.sh</b> filename extension for a valid script text file, as described below in the usage section for this command.                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** In a stacked environment you can use the CLI on a stack master to access file systems that are located on a stack backup member. In this case the command specifies a file on the backup member. The stack member's file system will be denoted by: <hostname>- <member-id> For example, **awplus-1** for member 1, **awplus-2** for member 2.

When a script is activated, the privilege level is set to 1 enabling User Exec commands to run in the script. If you need to run Privileged Exec commands in your script you need to add an **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command to the start of your script. If you need to run Global Configuration commands in your script you need to add a **configure terminal** command after the **enable** command at the start of your script.

The **activate** command executes the script in a new shell. A **terminal length** shell command, such as **terminal length 0** may also be required to disable a delay that would pause the display.

A script must be a text file with a filename extension of either **.sh** or **.scp** only for the AlliedWare Plus CLI to activate the script file. The **.sh** filename extension indicates the file is an ASH script, and the **.scp** filename extension indicates the file is an AlliedWare Plus script. You can't use ASH scripts when the device is in Secure Mode.

**Examples** To activate a command script to run as a background process, use the command:

```
awplus#activate background test.scp
```

To activate a script named “/flash:/test.scp” on stack member 2, use the command:

```
awplus-2#activate awplus-2/flash:/test.scp
```

**Related commands**

- configure terminal**
- echo**
- enable (Privileged Exec mode)**
- wait**



# echo

**Overview** This command echoes a string to the terminal, followed by a blank line.

**Syntax** `echo <line>`

| Parameter | Description        |
|-----------|--------------------|
| <line>    | The string to echo |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage** This command may be useful in CLI scripts, to make the script print user-visible comments.

**Example** To echo the string Hello World to the console, use the command:

```
awplus# echo Hello World
```

**Output**

```
Hello World
```

**Related commands** [activate](#)  
[wait](#)

# wait

**Overview** This command pauses execution of the active script for the specified period of time.

**Syntax** wait <delay>

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <delay>   | <1 - 65535> Specify the time delay in seconds |

**Default** No wait delay is specified by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec (when executed from a script not directly from the command line)

**Usage notes** Use this command to pause script execution in an **.scp** (AlliedWare Plus™ script) or an **.sh** (ASH script) file executed by the **activate** command. The script must contain an **enable** command, because the **wait** command is only executed in the Privileged Exec mode.

**Example** See an **.scp** script file extract below that will show port counters for interface port1.0.2 over a 10 second interval:

```
enable
show interface port1.0.2
wait 10
show interface port1.0.2
```

**Related commands** **activate**  
**echo**  
**enable (Privileged Exec mode)**

# 11

## Interface Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 488
  - **description (interface)** on page 489
  - **interface (to configure)** on page 490
  - **mtu** on page 492
  - **platform jumboframe** on page 494
  - **service statistics interfaces counter** on page 495
  - **show interface** on page 496
  - **show interface brief** on page 499
  - **show interface memory** on page 500
  - **show interface status** on page 502
  - **shutdown** on page 505

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure and display interfaces.

# description (interface)

**Overview** Use this command to add a description to a specific port or interface.

**Syntax** `description <description>`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | Text describing the specific interface. Descriptions can contain any printable ASCII characters (ASCII 32-126). |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** The following example uses this command to describe the device that an interface is connected to.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# description Boardroom PC
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: valid character set changed to printable ASCII characters

# interface (to configure)

**Overview** Use this command to select one or more interfaces to configure.

**Syntax** `interface <interface-list>`

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;interface-list&gt;</code> | <p>The interfaces to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Usage notes** A local loopback interface is one that is always available for higher layer protocols to use and advertise to the network. Although a local loopback interface is assigned an IP address, it does not have the usual requirement of connecting to a lower layer physical entity. This lack of physical attachment creates the perception of a local loopback interface always being accessible via the network.

Local loopback interfaces can be utilized by a number of protocols for various purposes. They can be used to improve access to the device and also increase its reliability, security, scalability and protection. In addition, local loopback interfaces can add flexibility and simplify management, information gathering and filtering.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** The following example shows how to enter Interface mode to configure VLAN interface vlan1. Note how the prompt changes.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)#
```

The following example shows how to enter Interface mode to configure the local loopback interface.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface lo
awplus(config-if)#
```

**Related commands** **ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)**  
**show interface**  
**show interface brief**

## mtu

**Overview** Use this command to set the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size for interfaces, where MTU is the maximum packet size that interfaces can transmit. The MTU size setting is applied to both IPv4 and IPv6 packet transmission.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a previously specified Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size, and restore the default MTU size. For example, the VLAN interface default is 1500 bytes.

**Syntax** `mtu <68-1582>`  
`no mtu`

| Parameter                    | Description                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;68-1582&gt;</code> | The Maximum Transmission size in bytes. |

**Default** The default MTU size, for example 1500 bytes for VLAN interfaces.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** If a device receives an IPv4 packet for Layer 3 switching to another interface with an MTU size smaller than the packet size, and if the packet has the **'don't fragment'** bit set, then the device will send an ICMP **'destination unreachable'** (3) packet type and a **'fragmentation needed and DF set'** (4) code back to the source. For IPv6 packets bigger than the MTU size of the transmitting interface, an ICMP **'packet too big'** (ICMP type 2 code 0) message is sent to the source.

Note that **show interface** output will only show MTU size for VLAN interfaces.

**Examples** To configure an MTU size of 1555 bytes on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# mtu 1555
```

To restore the MTU size to the default MTU size of 1500 bytes on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no mtu
```

**Related commands** **show interface**



**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: Behavior change when MTU set to less than 1500 on FS980M and GS980M.

Version 5.5.1-0.1: Layer 3 jumbo frames supported on SBx908 GEN2 and x950.

Version 5.5.1-1.2: Layer 3 jumbo frames supported on x530 and GS980MX.

Version 5.5.3-1.x Layer 3 jumbo frames supported on x240, SE240, x250, SE250, x540L, SE540L.

Version 5.5.5-0.1 Layer 3 jumbo frames supported on XS900MX, x550, x930, SBx81CFC960.

# platform jumboframe

**Overview** This command enables the device to forward jumbo frames. See the [Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information.

When jumbo frame support is enabled, the maximum size of packets that the device can forward is 9216 bytes of payload.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove jumbo frame support. This stops the ports from forwarding packets larger than VLAN tagged frames (1522 bytes).

**NOTE:** The number above specifies the payload only. For an IEEE 802.1q frame, provision is made (internally) for the following additional components:

- Source and Destination addresses
- EtherType field
- Priority and VLAN tag fields
- FCS

These additional components increase the frame size (to 1522 bytes in the default case).

**Syntax** platform jumboframe  
no platform jumboframe

**Default** By default, jumbo frames is off.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You must save the configuration and restart the device after entering this command for it to take effect. You can use the [reboot](#) command to restart the device.

**Example** To enable the device to forward jumbo frames, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform jumboframe
```

**Related commands** [show platform](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# service statistics interfaces counter

**Overview** Use this command to enable the interface statistics counter.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the interface statistics counter.

**Syntax** service statistics interfaces counter  
no service statistics interfaces counter

**Default** The interface statistics counter is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the interface statistics counter, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# service statistics interfaces counter
```

To disable the interface statistics counter, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no service statistics interfaces counter
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# show interface

**Overview** Use this command to display interface configuration and status.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show interface [*<interface-list>*]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | <p>The interfaces or ports to display. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Note that the output displayed with this command will show MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size for VLAN interfaces, and MRU (Maximum Received Unit) size for switch ports.

**Example** To display configuration and status information for all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface
```

To display configuration and status information for the loopback interface lo, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface lo
```

To display configuration and status information for interface vlan1, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface vlan1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show interface command:**

```
awplus#show interface
Interface port1.0.1
  Scope: both
  Link is UP, administrative state is UP
  Thrash-limiting
    Status Not Detected, Action learn-disable, Timeout 1(s)
  Hardware is Ethernet, address is 00c0.ffee.0401
  index 5001 metric 1 mru 1500
  current duplex full, current speed 1000, current polarity mdix
  configured duplex auto, configured speed auto, configured polarity auto
  <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>
  SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
    input packets 2901115, bytes 212107158, dropped 0, multicast packets 1250912
    output packets 317532, bytes 29171173, multicast packets 3, broadcast packets 3
    input average rate : 30 seconds 5.09 Kbps, 5 minutes 3.72 Kbps
    output average rate: 30 seconds 1.36 Kbps, 5 minutes 477 bps
    input peak rate 152.06 Kbps at 2018/04/10 15:56:53
    output peak rate 6.78 Mbps at 2018/04/10 15:56:53
  Time since last state change: 7 days 03:06:10
  ...
```

**Example output from the show interface lo command:**

```
awplus#show interface lo
Interface lo
  Scope: both
  Link is UP, administrative state is UP
  Hardware is Loopback
  index 1 metric 1
  <UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>
  SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
  Router Advertisement is disabled
  Router Advertisement default routes are accepted
  Router Advertisement prefix info is accepted
  Time since last state change: 8 days 00:01:09
```

**Example output from the show interface vlan1 command:**

```
awplus#show interface vlan1
Interface vlan1
  Link is UP, administrative state is UP
  Hardware is VLAN, address is 0000.cd38.026c
  IPv4 address 192.168.1.1/24 broadcast 192.168.1.255
  index 301 metric 1 mtu 1500
  arp ageing timeout 300
  <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>
  VRF Binding: Not bound
  SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
  Router Advertisement is disabled
  Router Advertisement default routes are accepted
  Router Advertisement prefix info is accepted
    input packets 0, bytes 0, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    output packets 9, bytes 612, multicast packets 0, broadcast packets 0
    input average rate : 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
    output average rate: 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
    output peak rate 140 bps at 2018/04/10 16:40:56
  Time since last state change: 8 days 19:09:19
```

**Related commands** [mtu](#)  
[show interface brief](#)  
[show interface status](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: average rate and peak rate added to output

# show interface brief

**Overview** Use this command to display brief interface, configuration, and status information, including provisioning information.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show interface brief

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display summarized information about all interfaces on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show interface brief

|                             |          |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| awplus#show interface brief |          |          |
| Interface                   | Status   | Protocol |
| port1.0.1                   | admin up | down     |
| port1.0.2                   | admin up | down     |
| port1.0.3                   | admin up | down     |
| port1.0.4                   | admin up | down     |
| port1.0.5                   | admin up | down     |
| port1.0.6                   | admin up | running  |
| lo                          | admin up | running  |
| vlan1                       | admin up | down     |
| vlan2                       | admin up | down     |

## Parameters in the output of show interface brief

| Parameter | Description                                                                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface | The name or type of interface.                                                            |
| Status    | The administrative state. This can be either <b>admin up</b> or <b>admin down</b> .       |
| Protocol  | The link state. This can be either <b>down</b> , <b>running</b> , or <b>provisioned</b> . |

**Related commands** [show interface](#)  
[show interface status](#)  
[show interface memory](#)

# show interface memory

**Overview** This command displays the shared memory used by either all interfaces, or the specified interface or interfaces. The output is useful for diagnostic purposes by Allied Telesis authorized service personnel.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show interface memory  
show interface *<port-list>* memory

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Display information about only the specified port or ports. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the shared memory used by all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface memory
```

To display the shared memory used by port1.0.1 and port1.0.3 to port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.4 memory
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show interface memory command**

```
awplus#show interface memory
Vlan blocking state shared memory usage
-----
```

| Interface | shmid   | Bytes Used | nattch | Status |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| port1.0.1 | 491535  | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.2 | 393228  | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.3 | 557073  | 512        | 1      |        |
| ...       |         |            |        |        |
| lo        | 425997  | 512        | 1      |        |
| po1       | 1179684 | 512        | 1      |        |
| po2       | 1212453 | 512        | 1      |        |
| sa3       | 1245222 | 512        | 1      |        |

**Example output from show interface <port-list> memory for a list of interfaces**

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.4 memory
Vlan blocking state shared memory usage
-----
```

| Interface | shmid  | Bytes Used | nattch | Status |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| port1.0.1 | 589842 | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.3 | 688149 | 512        | 1      |        |
| port1.0.4 | 327690 | 512        | 1      |        |

**Related commands**

- [show interface brief](#)
- [show interface status](#)
- [show interface switchport](#)

# show interface status

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of the specified interface or interfaces. Note that when no interface or interfaces are specified then the status of all interfaces on the device are shown.

**Syntax** `show interface [<port-list>] status`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;port-list&gt;</code> | The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display the status of port1.0.1 to port1.0.3, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface port1.0.1-port1.0.3 status
```

To display the status of all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface status
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show interface <port-list> status command**

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.1-port1.0.3 status
Port      Name      Status      Vlan Duplex  Speed Type
port1.0.1      notconnect      1 auto    auto 1000BASE-T
port1.0.2      notconnect      1 auto    auto 1000BASE-T
port1.0.3      notconnect      1 auto    auto 1000BASE-T
```

**Example output from the show interface status command**

```
awplus#show interface status
Port      Name      Status      Vlan Duplex  Speed Type
port1.0.1 Trunk_Net  connected    trunk a-full  a-1000 1000BaseTX
port1.0.2 Access_Net1 connected    1 full   1000 1000BaseTX
port1.0.3 Access_Net1 disabled     1 auto   auto 1000BaseTX
...
```

**Parameters in the output from the show interface status command**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port      | Name/Type of the interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Name      | Description of the interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Status    | The administrative and operational status of the interface; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disabled: the interface is administratively down.</li> <li>connect: the interface is operationally up.</li> <li>notconnect: the interface is operationally down.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Vlan      | VLAN type or VLAN IDs associated with the port: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the VLAN mode is trunk, it displays <b>trunk</b> (it does not display the VLAN IDs).</li> <li>When the VLAN mode is access, it displays the VLAN ID.</li> <li>When the VLAN mode is private promiscuous, it displays the primary VLAN ID if it has one, and <b>promiscuous</b> if it does not have a VLAN ID.</li> <li>When the VLAN mode is private host, it displays the primary and secondary VLAN IDs.</li> <li>When the VLAN is dynamically assigned, it displays the current dynamically assigned VLAN ID (not the access VLAN ID), or <b>dynamic</b> if it has multiple VLANs dynamically assigned.</li> </ul> |
| Duplex    | The actual duplex mode of the interface, preceded by <b>a-</b> if it has autonegotiated this duplex mode. If the port is disabled or not connected, it displays the configured duplex setting.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Speed     | The actual link speed of the interface, preceded by <b>a-</b> if it has autonegotiated this speed. If the port is disabled or not connected, it displays the configured speed setting.              |
| Type      | The type of interface, e.g. 1000BaseTX. For SFP bays, it displays <b>Unknown</b> if it does not recognize the type of SFP installed, or <b>Not present</b> if an SFP is not installed or is faulty. |

**Related commands** [show interface](#)  
[show interface brief](#)  
[show interface memory](#)

# shutdown

**Overview** This command shuts down the selected interface. This administratively disables the link and takes the link down at the physical (electrical) layer.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function and bring the link back up again.

**Syntax** shutdown  
no shutdown

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** If you shutdown an aggregator, the device shows the admin status of the aggregator and its component ports as "admin down". While the aggregator is down, the device accepts **shutdown** and **no shutdown** commands on component ports, but these have no effect on port status. Ports will not come up again while the aggregator is down.

**Example** To shut down port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# shutdown
```

To bring up port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no shutdown
```

To shut down vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# shutdown
```

To bring up vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no shutdown
```

# 12 Port Mirroring and Remote Mirroring Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 507
  - **mirror interface** on page 508
  - **remote-mirror interface** on page 511
  - **show mirror** on page 514
  - **show mirror interface** on page 515
  - **show remote-mirror** on page 516
  - **switchport remote-mirror-egress** on page 519
  - **vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan** on page 520

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Port Mirroring and Remote Mirroring (also known as RSPAN). For more information, see the [Mirroring Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

## mirror interface

**Overview** Use this command to mirror traffic. Mirroring involves sending a copy of traffic from one port out another port, so it can be analyzed by a device attached to that port. Using this command allows you to specify:

- one or more mirror ports - these are the ports you specify when you enter interface configuration mode before entering this **mirror interface** command
- the ports to mirror - these are the ports you specify in this command
- the direction of traffic to mirror - received, transmitted, or both.

Mirror ports are removed from all VLANs, and no longer participate in other switching.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable port mirroring by the destination port on the specified source port.



**Syntax** mirror interface <source-port-list> direction {both|receive|transmit}  
mirror interface none  
no mirror interface <source-port-list>  
no mirror interface none

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-port-list> | The source switch ports to mirror. A port-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a port (e.g. port1.0.2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen, e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges, e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.2-port1.0.4</li></ul> The source port list cannot include dynamic or static channel groups (link aggregators).                             |
| direction          | Specifies whether to mirror traffic that the source port receives, transmits, or both.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| both               | Mirroring traffic both received and transmitted by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| receive            | Mirroring traffic received by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| transmit           | Mirroring traffic transmitted by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| none               | Specify this parameter for use with the <b>copy-to-mirror</b> parameter of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the ACL (Access Control List) <b>access-list</b> and <b>ipv6 access-list</b> commands or</li><li>- the QoS (Quality of Service) <b>default action</b> command.</li></ul> The <b>none</b> parameter lets you specify the destination port (the analyzer port) for the traffic without specifying a source mirror port. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** A mirror port cannot be associated with a VLAN. If a switch port is configured to be a mirror port, it is automatically removed from any VLAN it was associated with.

You can use access control lists to mirror a subset of traffic from the mirrored port by using the copy-to-mirror parameter in hardware ACL commands.

For more information about mirroring, see the [Mirroring Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example** To mirror traffic received and transmitted on port1.0.1 to destination port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# mirror interface port1.0.1 direction both
```

To enable use with the **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)** ACL and **default-action** QoS commands to destination port1.0.1 without specifying a source port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# mirror interface none
```

To mirror all received or transmitted TCP traffic to analyzer port1.0.1, use the sample configuration snippet below:

```
awplus#show running-config

mls qos enable
access-list 3000 copy-to-mirror tcp any any
access-group 3000
!
interface port1.0.1
 mirror interface none
```

**Related commands** **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)**  
**access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)**  
**default-action**  
**ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: ability to create multiple mirror ports added, except on x220, x320, GS980M and GS980EM Series

## remote-mirror interface

**Overview** Use this command on the source device to specify the source port whose traffic is to be remote-mirrored (monitored), and the remote mirroring VLAN ID these mirrored frames will be tagged with when they egress from the source device. The port for which Interface Configuration mode is entered is the port via which the mirrored traffic egresses the source device towards the remote destination device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable remote mirroring of the specified mirrored port by the egress (destination) port on the source device.

**Syntax** `remote-mirror interface <port-list> direction {both|receive|transmit} vlan <2-4090> [priority <0-7>]`  
`remote-mirror interface none vlan <2-4090> [priority <0-7>]`  
`no remote-mirror interface <port-list> [direction {receive|transmit}]`  
`no remote-mirror interface none`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;port-list&gt;</code> | The ports from which to mirror traffic. A port-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a port (e.g. port1.0.1)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen, e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.4</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges, e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-port1.0.4</li></ul> |
| <code>direction</code>         | Specifies whether to mirror traffic that the source port receives, transmits, or both.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>both</code>              | Mirroring traffic both received and transmitted by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <code>receive</code>           | Mirroring traffic received by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>transmit</code>          | Mirroring traffic transmitted by the source port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>2-4090</code>            | The VLAN ID of the remote mirroring VLAN that this mirrored traffic is to be tagged with at the egress port on the source device.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>priority</code>          | The 802.1p priority tag to apply to mirrored packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** No ports are set to be remote mirrored by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** To prevent unwanted processing of mirrored traffic, we recommend configuring remote monitoring on the receiving device before configuring it on the source device.

This command can only be used to configure a single egress port on the source device, not a range of egress ports. Do not use the **interface** command with multiple interfaces before using this **remote-mirror interface** command. One egress (destination) port on the source device can transmit mirrored frames from up to four remote mirrored (source) ports.

The egress port on the source device can be associated with other VLANs in addition to the remote mirror VLAN, so it can function as an uplink for traffic from multiple VLANs. This command does not change the VLAN associations of the mirrored ports.

Only one port on the device can be configured as either a mirror port for port mirroring (**mirror interface** command) or as an egress port on the source device for remote mirroring (**remote-mirror interface** command).

All mirrored ports on a single device must use the same remote mirror VLAN and priority.

Access control lists can be used to mirror a subset of traffic from the mirrored port by using the copy-to-mirror parameter in hardware ACL commands.

**Example** To configure the source device to send all the traffic that it receives on remote-mirrored port port1.0.2 out egress port port1.0.1 tagged with remote mirroring VLAN ID 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# remote-mirror interface port1.0.2 direction
receive vlan 2
```

To stop port1.0.1 remote-mirroring traffic received on mirrored port port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no remote-mirror interface port1.0.2
direction receive
```

**Related commands**

- access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)**
- access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)**
- default-action**
- mirror interface**
- remote-mirror interface**
- show remote-mirror**
- switchport remote-mirror-egress**
- vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan**

# show mirror

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of all mirrored ports.

**Syntax** show mirror

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the status of all mirrored ports, use the following command:

```
awplus# show mirror
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show mirror command

```
Mirror Test Port Name: port1.0.1  
Mirror option: Enabled  
Mirror direction: both  
Monitored Port Name: port1.0.2
```

# show mirror interface

**Overview** Use this command to display port mirroring configuration for a mirrored (monitored) switch port.

**Syntax** show mirror interface *<port>*

| Parameter           | Description                                             |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | The monitored switch port to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display port mirroring configuration for port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# show mirror interface port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show mirror interface command

```
Mirror Test Port Name: port1.0.1
Mirror option: Enabled
Mirror direction: both
Monitored Port Name: port1.0.2
```

# show remote-mirror

**Overview** Use this command to display information for remote-mirroring.

**Syntax** show remote-mirror

**Mode** User Exec

**Example** To display information about remote mirroring, use the command:

```
awplus# show remote-mirror
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show remote-mirror**

```
awplus#show remote-mirror
Remote mirror information:
Remote mirror destination:
  Port: port1.0.3
  VLAN: 259
  User priority: 0

Monitored ports:
  port1.0.1
  direction: both

Remote mirror egress ports:

Remote mirror VLANs:
  VLAN 259
```

**Parameters in the output from show remote-mirror**

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Remote mirror destination  | On the source device, this displays information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the egress port for the mirrored traffic on the source device</li><li>the remote mirroring VLAN ID this traffic is tagged with on egress</li><li>the user priority this traffic is tagged with on egress</li></ul>                                                              |
| Monitored ports            | On the source device, this displays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the ports being mirrored (monitored)</li><li>the direction—whether both received traffic, transmitted traffic or both are mirrored</li><li>'none (via ACL)' if it is configured with the command <b>remote-mirror interface none</b> to allow ACLs to select the traffic to be mirrored</li></ul> |
| Remote mirror egress ports | On the destination device, this displays : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the remote mirror egress ports</li><li>the remote mirror VLANs they are associated with</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Remote mirror VLANs        | On source, destination and intermediate devices, this displays a list of any VLANs configured in remote mirror VLAN mode. To see a list of the ports associated with these VLANs, use the command <b>show vlan brief</b> .                                                                                                                                                   |

**Related commands** [remote-mirror interface](#)  
[switchport remote-mirror-egress](#)  
[vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan](#)

# switchport remote-mirror-egress

**Overview** Use this command on the device receiving remote mirrored traffic to set the remote mirroring egress port for the specified remote mirroring VLAN. This port removes the remote mirror VLAN tagging before transmitting the mirrored traffic. Ingress traffic on this port is disabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the port to no longer function as a remote mirror egress port.

**Syntax** switchport remote-mirror-egress vlan <vlan-id>  
no switchport remote-mirror-egress

| Parameter | Description                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vlan-id> | The port will transmit the mirrored traffic it receives from this remote mirror VLAN. |

**Default** There is no remote mirror egress port by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port

**Usage notes** To prevent unwanted processing of mirrored traffic, we recommend configuring remote monitoring on the receiving device before configuring it on the source device.

This command would typically be used for the port that transmits the remote-mirrored traffic to a device that will analyze it. The port effectively functions as an access port in the remote mirror VLAN, with the added feature of not allowing ingress traffic on the port.

**Example** To set port1.0.2 on the destination device as the remote mirror egress port for mirrored traffic that is tagged with VLAN ID 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport remote-mirror-egress vlan 2
```

To unset port1.0.2 as a remote mirror egress port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport remote-mirror-egress
```

**Related commands** [remote-mirror interface](#)  
[show remote-mirror](#)  
[vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan](#)

## vlan mode remote-mirror-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to create a single VLAN or a range of VLANs in remote mirror mode to be used for remote mirroring.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the remote mirror VLAN from the VLAN database and its configurations.

**Syntax** `vlan [<vid>|<vid-range>] mode remote-mirror-vlan`  
`no vlan [<vid>|<vid-range>]`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;vid&gt;</code>       | The VLAN ID of the remote mirroring VLAN to be created.             |
| <code>&lt;vid-range&gt;</code> | The range of VLAN IDs for the remote mirroring VLANs to be created. |

**Default** There is no remote mirror VLAN by default.

**Mode** VLAN Configuration

**Usage notes** This remote mirror VLAN needs to be configured on the remote mirroring source device, the destination (receiving) device, and any devices in between that are to forward the mirrored traffic. We recommend configuring this on the receiving device and intermediate devices before configuring the source device.

The remote mirror VLAN operates in a special mode— all traffic on the remote mirror VLAN is flooded, and no learning or CPU processing is done for packets in the VLAN. BPDU packets (link-local packets used to control features like spanning tree or AMF) are dropped on remote mirror VLANs.

Disabling the remote-mirroring VLAN on the source switch does not prevent the mirrored packets from being sent with the remote-mirror VLAN tag. To stop the mirroring, the command **no remote-mirror interface** must be used.

**Example** To create a VLAN with VLAN ID 3 in remote mirror VLAN mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 3 mode remote-mirror-vlan
```

To remove the remote mirror VLAN with ID 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# no vlan 3
```

**Related commands** [remote-mirror interface](#)  
[show remote-mirror](#)  
[switchport remote-mirror-egress](#)

## **Part 2: Interfaces and Layer 2**

# 13

## Switching Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 525
  - **clear loop-protection action** on page 526
  - **clear loop-protection counters** on page 527
  - **clear mac address-table dynamic** on page 528
  - **clear mac address-table static** on page 530
  - **clear port counter** on page 531
  - **clear port-security intrusion** on page 532
  - **debug loopprot** on page 535
  - **debug platform packet** on page 536
  - **duplex** on page 538
  - **linkflap action** on page 540
  - **linkflap enable-stable-time** on page 541
  - **loop-protection loop-detect** on page 542
  - **loop-protection action** on page 544
  - **loop-protection action-delay-time** on page 546
  - **loop-protection timeout** on page 547
  - **mac address-table acquire** on page 548
  - **mac address-table ageing-time** on page 549
  - **mac address-table logging** on page 550
  - **mac address-table static** on page 551
  - **mac address-table thrash-limit** on page 552
  - **platform control-plane-prioritization rate** on page 553
  - **platform jumboframe** on page 555
  - **platform l2mc-overlap** on page 556
  - **platform l2mc-table mode** on page 557
  - **platform load-balancing** on page 560
  - **platform multicast-address-mismatch-action** on page 562
  - **platform multicast-ratelimit** on page 564
  - **platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding** on page 565
  - **platform vlan-stacking-tpid** on page 567
  - **polarity** on page 568
  - **show debugging loopprot** on page 569
  - **show debugging platform packet** on page 570
  - **show flowcontrol interface** on page 571
  - **show interface err-disabled** on page 572
  - **show interface switchport** on page 574
  - **show loop-protection** on page 575

- **show mac address-table** on page 577
- **show mac address-table thrash-limit** on page 579
- **show platform** on page 580
- **show platform classifier statistics utilization brief** on page 583
- **show platform port** on page 587
- **show port-security interface** on page 589
- **show port-security intrusion** on page 590
- **show storm-control** on page 591
- **speed** on page 592
- **storm-control level** on page 596
- **switchport block unicast-flooding** on page 598
- **switchport port-security** on page 600
- **switchport port-security aging** on page 602
- **switchport port-security maximum** on page 604
- **switchport port-security violation** on page 606
- **thrash-limiting** on page 608
- **undebg loopprot** on page 610
- **undebg platform packet** on page 611



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure switching.

For more information, see the [Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# clear loop-protection action

**Overview** Use this command to clear the loop protection actions on the specified interfaces.

**Syntax** clear loop-protection [interface *<port-list>*] action

| Parameters               | Description                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| interface                | The interface whose actions are to be cleared. |
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | A port, a port range, or an aggregated link.   |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the loop protection actions on interface port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# clear loop-protection interface port1.0.2 action
```

To clear the loop protection actions of all interfaces on a device, use the command:

```
awplus# clear loop-protection action
```

**Related commands** [loop-protection loop-detect](#)  
[loop-protection action](#)  
[show loop-protection](#)

# clear loop-protection counters

**Overview** Use this command to clear the loop protection counters.

**Syntax** `clear loop-protection [interface <port-list>] counters`

| Parameters  | Description                                     |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| interface   | The interface whose counters are to be cleared. |
| <port-list> | A port, a port range, or an aggregated link.    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To clear the counter information for all interfaces:

```
awplus# clear loop-protection counters
```

To clear the counter information for a single port:

```
awplus# clear loop-protection interface port1.0.1 counters
```

**Related commands** [show loop-protection](#)

## clear mac address-table dynamic

**Overview** Use this command to clear the filtering database of all entries learned for a selected MAC address, an MSTP instance, a switch port interface, or a VLAN interface.

**Syntax** `clear mac address-table dynamic  
[address <mac-address>|interface <port> [instance <inst>]]  
vlan <vid>]`

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| address <mac-address> | Specify a MAC (Media Access Control) address to be cleared from the filtering database, in the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.                                                                                                                                             |
| interface <port>      | Specify a switch port to be cleared from the filtering database. The port can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li></ul> |
| instance <inst>       | Specify an MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree) instance in the range 1 to 63 to be cleared from the filtering database.                                                                                                                                                 |
| vlan <vid>            | Specify a VID (VLAN ID) in the range 1 to 4094 to be cleared from the filtering database.                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command with options to clear the filtering database of all entries learned for a given MAC address, interface or VLAN. Use this command without options to clear any learned entries.

Use the optional **instance** parameter to clear the filtering database entries associated with a specified MSTP instance. Note that you must first specify a switch port interface before you can specify an MSTP instance.

Compare this usage and operation with the [clear mac address-table static](#). Note that an MSTP instance cannot be specified with the command `clear mac address-table static`.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear all dynamically learned filtering database entries.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table dynamic
```

This example shows how to clear all dynamically learned filtering database entries when learned through device operation for the MAC address 0000.5E00.5302.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table dynamic address 0000.5E00.5302
```

This example shows how to clear all dynamically learned filtering database entries when learned through device operation for a given MSTP instance 1 on switch port interface port1.0.3.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table dynamic interface port1.0.3  
instance 1
```

**Related commands** [clear mac address-table static](#)  
[show mac address-table](#)

# clear mac address-table static

**Overview** Use this command to clear the filtering database of all statically configured entries for a selected MAC address, interface, or VLAN.

**Syntax** `clear mac address-table static [address <mac-address>|  
interface <port>|vlan <vid>]`

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| address <mac-address> | Specify a MAC (Media Access Control) address to be cleared from the filtering database, in the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.                                                                                                                                                        |
| interface <port>      | Specify the port from which statically configured entries are to be cleared. The port can be <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li></ul> |
| vlan <vid>            | Specify a VID (VLAN ID) in the range 1 to 4094 to be cleared from the filtering database.                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command with options to clear the filtering database of all entries made from the CLI for a given MAC address, interface or VLAN. Use this command without options to clear any entries made from the CLI.

Compare this usage with [clear mac address-table dynamic](#).

**Examples** This example shows how to clear all filtering database entries configured through the CLI.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table static
```

This example shows how to clear all filtering database entries for a specific interface configured through the CLI.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table static interface port1.0.3
```

This example shows how to clear filtering database entries configured through the CLI for the MAC address 0000.5E00.5302.

```
awplus# clear mac address-table static address 0000.5E00.5302
```

**Related commands** [clear mac address-table dynamic](#)  
[mac address-table static](#)  
[show mac address-table](#)

# clear port counter

**Overview** Use this command to clear the packet counters of the port.

**Syntax** clear port counter [*<port>*]

| Parameter           | Description              |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | The port number or range |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the packet counter for port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear port counter port1.0.1
```

**Related commands** [show platform port](#)

## clear port-security intrusion

**Overview** Use this command to clear the history of the port-security intrusion list on all ports and LAGs, or an individual port or LAG. If you do not specify a port or LAG, this command clears the intrusion lists of all ports and LAGs.

This command does not clear any MAC addresses the switch has already learned. If you want to clear already-learned MAC addresses from the filtering database, use the **clear mac address-table dynamic** command or the **clear mac address-table static** command.

**Syntax** clear port-security intrusion [interface *<port>*]

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | Specify the switch port or LAG from which the history of violated address entries will be cleared. This can be a single switch port, (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec



**Examples** To see the intrusion list on port1.0.2, use the following command:

```
awplus# show port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from show port-security intrusion**

```
awplus#show port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2
Port Security Intrusion List
-----
Interface: port1.0.2      - 1 intrusion(s) detected
801f.0200.19da
```

To clear the history of port-security intrusion list on port1.0.2, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2
```

To see the port-security status on port1.0.2, use the following command:

```
awplus# show port-security interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from show port-security interface**

```
awplus#show port-security interface port1.0.2
Port Security configuration
-----
Security Enabled : YES
Port Status : ENABLED
Violation Mode : TRAP
Aging : OFF
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 1
Lock Status : LOCKED
Security Violation Count : 0
Last Violation Source Address : None
```

**NOTE:** Note that the port status is still locked while the history of port violation is cleared from the database.

To re-check the intrusion list on port1.0.2, use the following command:

```
awplus# show port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from show port-security intrusion**

```
awplus#show port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2
Port Security Intrusion List
-----
Interface: port1.0.2      - no intrusions detected
```

**Related commands** **show port-security interface**  
**show port-security intrusion**  
**switchport port-security**  
**switchport port-security aging**  
**switchport port-security maximum**  
**switchport port-security violation**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: port-security on LAGs added for SBx81CFC960, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x550, x530, x530L, x320, x230, x230L and x220 Series switches

# debug loopprot

**Overview** This command enables Loop Protection debugging.  
The **no** variant of this command disables Loop Protection debugging.

**Syntax** debug loopprot {info|msg|pkt|state|nsm|all}  
no debug loopprot {info|msg|pkt|state|nsm|all}

| Parameter | Description                                                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| info      | General Loop Protection information.                                           |
| msg       | Received and transmitted Loop Detection Frames (LDFs).                         |
| pkt       | Echo raw ASCII display of received and transmitted LDF packets to the console. |
| state     | Loop Protection states transitions.                                            |
| nsm       | Network Service Module information.                                            |
| all       | All debugging information.                                                     |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To enable debug for all state transitions, use the command:

```
awplus# debug loopprot state
```

**Related commands** [show debugging loopprot](#)  
[undebug loopprot](#)

## debug platform packet

**Overview** This command enables platform to CPU level packet debug functionality on the device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable platform to CPU level packet debug. If the result means both send and receive packet debug are disabled, then any active timeout will be canceled.

**Syntax** debug platform packet [recv] [send] [sflow] [timeout <timeout>]  
[vlan <vid>|all]  
no debug platform packet [recv] [send]

| Parameter         | Description                                                                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recv              | Debug packets received.                                                     |
| send              | Debug packets sent.                                                         |
| sflow             | Debug sFlow packets.                                                        |
| timeout <timeout> | Stop debug after a specified time. Specify the time in seconds.             |
| vlan <vid>        | Specify a VID (VLAN ID) in the range 1 to 4094 to limit debug to that VLAN. |
| all               | Debug all VLANs (default setting).                                          |

**Default** A 5 minute timeout is configured by default if no other timeout duration is specified.

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be used to trace packets sent and received by the CPU. If a timeout is not specified, then a default 5 minute timeout will be applied.

If a timeout of 0 is specified, packet debug will be generated until the **no** variant of this command is used or another timeout value is specified. The timeout value applies to both send and receive debug and is updated whenever the **debug platform packet** command is used.

**Examples** To enable both receive and send packet debug for the default timeout of 5 minutes, enter:

```
awplus# debug platform packet
```

To enable receive packet debug for 10 seconds, enter:

```
awplus# debug platform packet recv timeout 10
```

To enable packet debug for sFlow packets only for the default timeout of 5 minutes, enter:

```
awplus# debug platform packet sflow
```

To enable send packet debug with no timeout, enter:

```
awplus# debug platform packet send timeout 0
```

To enable VLAN packet debug for VLAN 1 with a timeout duration of 3 minutes, enter:

```
awplus# debug platform packet vlan 1 timeout 180
```

To disable receive packet debug, enter:

```
awplus# no debug platform packet recv
```

**Related commands** [show debugging platform packet](#)  
[undebug platform packet](#)

# duplex

**Overview** This command changes the duplex mode for the specified port.

To see the currently-negotiated duplex mode for ports whose links are up, use the command **show interface**. To see the configured duplex mode (when different from the default), use the command **show running-config**.

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

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| auto      | Auto-negotiate duplex mode.       |
| full      | Operate in full duplex mode only. |
| half      | Operate in half duplex mode only. |

**Default** By default, ports auto-negotiate duplex mode (except for 100Base-FX ports which do not support auto-negotiation, so default to full duplex mode).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Switch ports in a static or dynamic (LACP) channel group must have the same port speed and be in full duplex mode. Once switch ports have been aggregated into a channel group, you can set the duplex mode of all the switch ports in the channel group by applying this command to the channel group.

**Examples** To specify full duplex for port1.0.4, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# duplex full
```

To specify half duplex for port1.0.4, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# duplex half
```

To auto-negotiate duplex mode for port1.0.4, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# duplex auto
```

**Related** **polarity**  
**commands** **speed**  
**show interface**

## linkflap action

**Overview** Use this command to detect flapping on all ports. If more than 15 flaps occur in less than 15 seconds the flapping port will shut down.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable flapping detection at this rate.

**Syntax** linkflap action [shutdown]  
no linkflap action

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| linkflap  | Global setting for link flapping. |
| action    | Specify the action for port.      |
| shutdown  | Shutdown the port.                |

**Default** Linkflap action is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the linkflap action command on the device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkflap action shutdown
```



# linkflap enable-stable-time

**Overview** Use this command to enable linkflap detection delay, which causes the switch to wait for 500 milliseconds for a stable connection when a cable is plugged in.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove linkflap detection delay.

**Syntax** linkflap enable-stable-time  
no linkflap enable-stable-time

| Parameter          | Description                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| linkflap           | Global setting for linkflapping |
| enable-stable-time | Enable stable-time delay        |

**Default** Enabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure linkflap detection delay, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkflap enable-stable-time
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.1: command added

## loop-protection loop-detect

**Overview** Use this command to enable the loop-protection loop-detect feature and configure its parameters.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the loop-protection loop-detect feature.

**Syntax** `loop-protection loop-detect [ldf-interval <period>] [ldf-rx-window <frames>] [fast-block]`  
`no loop-protection loop-detect`

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>ldf-interval</code>   | The time (in seconds) between successive loop-detect frames being sent.                                                  |
| <code>&lt;period&gt;</code> | Specify a period between 1 and 600 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.                                                   |
| <code>ldf-rx-window</code>  | The number of transmitted loop detect frames whose details are held for comparing with frames arriving at the same port. |
| <code>&lt;frames&gt;</code> | Specify a value for the window size between 1 and 5 frames. The default is 3 frames.                                     |
| <code>fast-block</code>     | The fast-block blocks transmitting port to keep partial connectivity.                                                    |

**Default** The loop-protection loop-detect feature is disabled by default. The default interval is 10 seconds, and the default window size is 3 frames.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If transmitting of loop-detection frames takes too long, then it can time out and the switch may not send all loop-detection frames, and therefore may not detect a loop. This can happen in some networks with large numbers of loop-protection instances with short loop-detection intervals. In this case, the switch generates a log message:

“Sending loop-detection frames taking longer than expected - too many instances?”

To prevent this log message, you can either:

- change the loop-detection frame interval to a higher value to reduce the number of packets that are sent in each block. To do this, use the command **loop-protection loop-detect ldf-interval <period>**, or
- reduce the number of instances by reducing the number of VLANs per port or by removing loop protection from some ports.

The **show loop-protection** command shows the total number of loop-protection instances (one instance per VLAN per port) and the number of packets that need to be transmitted by the device each second (the Total Instances entry). It also shows the number of packets that timed out for each port (the Timeout entry). The **show loop-protection counter** command shows the number of timeouts per VLAN for each port.

See the “Loop Protection” section in the **Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for more relevant conceptual, configuration, and overview information before applying this command.

**Example** To enable the loop-detect mechanism on the switch, and generate loop-detect frames once every 5 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# loop-protection loop-detect ldf-interval 5
```

**Related commands** **loop-protection action**  
**loop-protection timeout**  
**show loop-protection**

## loop-protection action

**Overview** Use this command to specify the protective action to apply when a network loop is detected on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the loop protection actions to the default action, vlan-disable, on an interface.

**Syntax** loop-protection action {link-down|log-only|port-disable|vlan-disable|none}  
no loop-protection action

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| link-down    | Block all traffic on a port (or aggregated link) that detected the loop, and take <b>down</b> the link.                                                                 |
| log-only     | Details of loop conditions are logged. No action is applied to the port (or aggregated link).                                                                           |
| port-disable | Block all traffic on interface for which the loop occurred, but keep the link in the <b>up</b> state.                                                                   |
| vlan-disable | Block all traffic for the VLAN on which the loop traffic was detected. Note that setting this parameter will also enable ingress filtering. This is the default action. |
| none         | Applies no protective action.                                                                                                                                           |

**Default** loop-protection action vlan-disable

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** See the “Loop Protection” section in the [Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for relevant conceptual, configuration, and overview information prior to applying this command.

**Example** To disable the interface port1.0.2 and bring the link down when a network loop is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# loop-protection action link-down
```

**Related commands** **loop-protection loop-detect**  
**loop-protection timeout**  
**show loop-protection**

# loop-protection action-delay-time

**Overview** Use this command to sets the loop protection action delay time for an interface to specified values in seconds. The action delay time specifies the waiting period for the action.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the loop protection action delay time for an interface to default.

**Syntax** loop-protection action-delay-time <0-86400>  
no loop-protection action

| Parameter | Description                                              |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-86400> | Time in seconds; 0 means action delay timer is disabled. |

**Default** Action delay timer is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To configure a loop protection action delay time of 10 seconds on port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# loop-protection action-delay-time 10
```

**Related commands** [loop-protection loop-detect](#)  
[loop-protection timeout](#)  
[show loop-protection](#)

# loop-protection timeout

**Overview** Use this command to specify the Loop Protection recovery action duration on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the loop protection timeout to the default.

**Syntax** loop-protection timeout *<duration>*  
no loop-protection timeout

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;duration&gt;</i> | The time (in seconds) for which the configured action will apply before being disabled. This duration can be set between 0 and 86400 seconds (24 hours). The set of 0 means infinity so timeout does not expire. |

**Default** The default is 7 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** See the “Loop Protection” section in the [Switching\\_Feature Overview\\_and Configuration\\_Guide](#) for relevant conceptual, configuration, and overview information prior to applying this command.

**Example** To configure a loop protection action timeout of 10 seconds for port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# loop-protection timeout 10
```

**Related commands** [loop-protection loop-detect](#)  
[loop-protection action](#)  
[show loop-protection](#)

## mac address-table acquire

**Overview** Use this command to enable MAC address learning on the device.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable learning.

**Syntax** `mac address-table acquire`  
`no mac address-table acquire`

**Default** Learning is enabled by default for all instances.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# mac address-table acquire`



## mac address-table ageing-time

**Overview** Use this command to specify an ageing-out time for a learned MAC address. The learned MAC address will persist for at least the specified time.

The **no** variant of this command will reset the ageing-out time back to the default of 300 seconds (5 minutes).

**Syntax** `mac address-table ageing-time <ageing-timer> none`  
`no mac address-table ageing-time`

| Parameter                         | Description                                                           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ageing-timer&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;10-1000000&gt;</code> The number of seconds of persistence. |
| <code>none</code>                 | Disable learned MAC address timeout.                                  |

**Default** The default ageing time is 300 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** The following commands specify various ageing timeouts on the device:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table ageing-time 1000
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table ageing-time none
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mac address-table ageing-time
```

## mac address-table logging

**Overview** Use this command to create log entries when the content of the FDB (forwarding database) changes. Log messages are produced when a MAC address is added to or removed from the FDB.



**CAUTION:** MAC address table logging may impact the performance of the switch. Only enable it when necessary as a debug tool.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop creating log entries when the content of the FDB changes.

**Syntax** mac address-table logging  
no mac address-table logging

**Default** MAC address table logging is disabled by default.

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage** When MAC address table logging is enabled, the switch produces the following messages:

| Change       | Message format                  | Example                                    |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| MAC added    | MAC add <mac> <port> <vlan>     | MAC add eccd.6db5.68a7 port1.0.1 vlan2     |
| MAC deleted  | MAC delete <mac> <port> <vlan>  | MAC delete eccd.6db5.68a7 port1.0.1 vlan2  |
| MAC aged out | MAC age-out <mac> <port> <vlan> | MAC age-out eccd.6db5.68a7 port1.0.1 vlan2 |

To see whether MAC address table logging is enabled, use the command **show running-config**.

**Example** To create log messages when the content of the FDB changes, use the command:

```
awplus# mac address-table logging
```

**Related commands** **show running-config**

# mac address-table static

**Overview** Use this command to statically configure the MAC address-table to do one of the following:

- forward frames with a matching destination MAC address
- discard frames with a matching destination MAC address

**Syntax** `mac address-table static <mac-addr> {forward|discard} interface <port> [vlan <vid>]`  
`no mac address-table static <mac-addr> {forward|discard} interface <port> [vlan <vid>]`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <mac-addr>       | The destination MAC address in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format.                                                                                                                                                            |
| forward          | Forward frames when the destination MAC address matches.                                                                                                                                                         |
| discard          | Drop frames when the destination MAC address matches.                                                                                                                                                            |
| interface <port> | Specify a port. The port can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li></ul> |
| vlan <vid>       | The ID of a VLAN to apply the command to, in the range 1 to 4094. If you do not specify a VLAN, the command applies to VLAN1.                                                                                    |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The **mac address-table static** command is only applicable to Layer 2 switched traffic within a single VLAN. Do not apply the **mac address-table static** command to Layer 3 switched traffic passing from one VLAN to another VLAN. Frames will not be discarded across VLANs because packets are routed across VLANs. This command only works on Layer 2 traffic.

**Example** To forward traffic that belongs to VLAN 3 and has a destination MAC address of 2222.2222.2222, on port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table static 2222.2222.2222 forward
interface port1.0.1 vlan 3
```

**Related commands** [clear mac address-table static](#)  
[show mac address-table](#)

# mac address-table thrash-limit

**Overview** Use this command to set the thrash limit on the device.

Thrashing occurs when a MAC address table rapidly “flips” its mapping of a single MAC address between two switchports on the same VLAN. This is usually because of a network loop.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the thrash limit to its default setting.

**Syntax** `mac address-table thrash-limit <rate>`  
`no mac address-table thrash-limit`

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;rate&gt;</code> | The maximum thrash rate at which limiting is applied. This rate can be set to between 5 and 255 MAC thrashing flips per second. Once the thrash limit rate is reached, the port is considered to be thrashing. |

**Default** 10 MAC thrashing flips per second

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to limit thrashing on the selected port range.

**Example** To apply a thrash limit of 20 MAC address flips per second:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table thrash-limit 20
```

**Related commands** [show interface](#)  
[show mac address-table thrash-limit](#)  
[thrash-limiting](#)

# platform control-plane-prioritization rate

**Overview** The feature ensures that different traffic types can share the CPU effectively.

Use this command to set the maximum traffic rate on the CPU port to limit the data rate to the CPU. This is to prevent the CPU becoming overloaded with unnecessary data packets, which in turn could result in poor performance in situations such as a CLI console lock up, or control packet loss following a broadcast storm.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the rate limiting on the CPU port to the default.

Note that only integer values are accepted for rate limits.

Set the rate to 0 using **platform control-plane prioritization rate** to disable CPU protection.

**Syntax** platform control-plane-prioritization rate *<rate-limit>*  
no platform control-plane-prioritization rate

| Parameter                 | Description                                                          |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;rate-limit&gt;</i> | <i>&lt;1000-30000&gt;</i> 1000Kbps to 30000Kbps (1 Mbps to 30 Mbps). |

**Default** 30 Mbps

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** **Confirming default settings:**

Use **show platform** to confirm the default rate limit settings displayed with platform information:

```
awplus# show platform
```

**Disabling CPU protection:**

To disable the CPU protection feature you can set the control plane prioritization rate to 0:

```
awplus# platform control-plane-prioritization 0
```

Then you can confirm the CPU protection feature has been disabled using **show platform**:

```
awplus# show platform
```

|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Load Balancing               | srt-dst-mac, src-dst-ip |
| Control-plane-prioritization | Max 0 Mbps              |
| Jumboframe support           | off                     |
| Enhanced mode                | qos counters            |
| Vlan-stacking TPID           | 0x8100                  |

**Examples** To set the maximum traffic rate on the CPU port to 20 Mbps enter the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# platform control-plane-prioritization 20000
```

Confirm the maximum traffic rate has been configured using the following **show** command:

|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| awplus#show platform         |                         |
| Load Balancing               | srt-dst-mac, src-dst-ip |
| Control-plane-prioritization | Max 20 Mbps             |
| Jumboframe support           | off                     |
| Enhanced mode                | qos counters            |
| Vlan-stacking TPID           | 0x8100                  |

To reset the maximum traffic rate on the CPU port to the default enter the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no platform control-plane-prioritization
```

**Related commands** **show platform**  
**show running-config**

# platform jumboframe

**Overview** This command enables the device to forward jumbo frames. See the [Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information.

When jumbo frame support is enabled, the maximum size of packets that the device can forward is 9216 bytes of payload.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove jumbo frame support. This stops the ports from forwarding packets larger than VLAN tagged frames (1522 bytes).

**NOTE:** *The number above specifies the payload only. For an IEEE 802.1q frame, provision is made (internally) for the following additional components:*

- *Source and Destination addresses*
- *EtherType field*
- *Priority and VLAN tag fields*
- *FCS*

*These additional components increase the frame size (to 1522 bytes in the default case).*

**Syntax** platform jumboframe  
no platform jumboframe

**Default** By default, jumbo frames is off.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You must save the configuration and restart the device after entering this command for it to take effect. You can use the [reboot](#) command to restart the device.

**Example** To enable the device to forward jumbo frames, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform jumboframe
```

**Related commands** [show platform](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## platform l2mc-overlap

**Overview** Use this command to enable checking for overlapping (shared) multicast entries, so that shared entries are not deleted if they are still in use.

An overlap exists if the resulting MAC address is the same for two different multicast groups. For example, 224.1.1.1 and 239.1.1.1 will result in a multicast overlap—packets destined for 239.1.1.1 will also be sent to 224.1.1.1.

Use the **no** version of this command to disable checking for overlapping entries before deletion.

**Syntax** platform l2mc-overlap  
no platform l2mc-overlap

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Enabled

**Usage notes** When overlap handling is on, group entries will not be deleted if a multicast overlap exists. However, this may have the unexpected behavior of flooding multicast packets to ports which have not joined the group. If this is an issue, either turn off the command or redesign the network to ensure no multicast groups overlap.

**Example** To prevent the deletion of overlapping (shared) Layer 2 multicast entries, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform l2mc-overlap
```

**Related commands** [show platform](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: Default changed to enabled

Version 5.5.1-1.2: Command added to SBx908 GEN2 and x950 Series. Note that it is disabled by default on these switches.



## platform l2mc-table mode

**Overview** Use this command to control the way in which hardware Layer 2 multicast forwarding entries are allocated to multicast groups. You can choose either to share entries between groups when possible, or to allocate one entry per multicast group. Sharing entries minimizes how many hardware entries are used for Layer 2 multicast forwarding.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default, which is **compact**.

**Syntax** platform l2mc-table mode {compact|entry-per-group}  
no platform l2mc-table mode

| Parameter       | Description                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| compact         | Share hardware entries across similar groups |
| entry-per-group | Allocate a distinct entry to each group      |

**Default** Compact

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command controls the way in which hardware Layer 2 multicast forwarding entries are allocated to multicast groups. These hardware entries represent a set of ports in a VLAN, to which a multicast group is being sent. More than one multicast group may be sent to the same set of egress ports in a given VLAN at the same time. If this is the case, then the default behavior is to create just the one hardware forwarding entry representing that set of egress ports on that VLAN, and have multiple multicast groups share that one entry.

The entry-per-group option changes this behavior, so that each multicast group has its own hardware entry representing the egress ports to which it is being forwarded on a given VLAN. With this option, if multiple groups are being forwarded to the same set of ports on a particular VLAN, each group will have its own hardware entry, each comprising that same set of ports.

The default mode (compact) is usually well suited to a core switch, which is forwarding many groups to a relatively few ports, and not often changing which groups are sent to which ports. Because the usage of hardware entries is minimized, this maximizes the number of multicast groups that the switch can forward. However, sometimes the entry-per-group mode is preferable, especially in the following situations:

- If multicast data is being forwarded out through an aggregated link.

The hardware forwarding entries do not allocate data to aggregated links as such; they just work with sets of individual ports, and cannot include aggregations in their set of egress ports. If groups are being forwarded to an aggregated link, a given forwarding entry will include just one port of that aggregation. If multiple multicast groups share the same forwarding entry, they will all be sent down the same single link in the aggregation. The multicast data will not be shared across the aggregated links, and therefore the bandwidth of the aggregation will not be fully utilized.

If you change the mode to entry-per-group, then each group will have its own forwarding entry, and a statistical process will put different members of the aggregation into different forwarding entries. Therefore, the multicast data will be statistically distributed across the links in the aggregation.

- If the switch is forwarding a large number of groups to a large number of ports in a dynamic environment, where end hosts are frequently joining and leaving groups.

In compact mode, every time a group membership changes, the switch needs to check to see if the mapping of groups to forwarding entries is still optimized. If not, then it needs to rearrange the mapping, to return to an optimized state. In a highly dynamic environment, this activity adds significant processing overhead, and can lead to some disruption of multicast forwarding if hardware entries are being frequently updated. In this case, changing to entry-per-group mode removes the need to perform frequent re-optimizations, thereby reducing processing overhead, and avoiding such frequent updating of hardware entries.

**Example** To change to entry-per-group mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform l2mc-table mode entry-per-group
```

# platform load-balancing

**Overview** This command determines which address fields are used as inputs into the load balancing algorithm for aggregated links. The output from this algorithm is used to select which individual path a given packet will traverse within an aggregated link.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified packet type from the calculation.

**Syntax** `platform load-balancing [src-dst-mac] [src-dst-ip] [src-dst-port]`  
`no platform load-balancing [src-dst-mac] [src-dst-ip] [src-dst-port]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                            |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| src-dst-mac  | The source and destination MAC addresses (Layer 2)                                                                                     |
| src-dst-ip   | The source and destination IP addresses (Layer 3)                                                                                      |
| src-dst-port | The source and destination TCP/UDP port data (Layer 4). If you include this option, make sure that <b>src-dst-ip</b> is also selected. |

**Default** Includes the **src-dst-mac** and **src-dst-ip** addresses as inputs into the platform load balancing algorithm.

**Mode** Global configuration

**Usage notes** Useful combinations of inputs are:

- MAC address and IP address (the default)
- MAC address only
- MAC address, IP address and Layer 4 port number
- IP address and Layer 4 port number
- IP address only

The following examples show how to configure each of these combinations.

Note the following restrictions:

- you can only stop using MAC addresses (**src-dst-mac**) if you still have IP addresses (**src-dst-ip**) selected
- if you specify Layer 4 ports (**src-dst-port**), you should also specify IP addresses (**src-dst-ip**)

Use the **show platform** command to verify this command's setting.

**Examples** To use MAC addresses and IP addresses, you do not have to enter any commands, because this is the default. Note that this setting is not displayed in the **show running-config** output. Use the **show platform** command to verify this setting.

To use MAC addresses only, remove IP addresses by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-ip
```

To use MAC addresses, IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers, add Layer 4 port numbers by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform load-balancing src-dst-port
```

To use IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers, remove MAC addresses and add Layer 4 port numbers by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
awplus(config)# platform load-balancing src-dst-port
```

To use IP addresses only, remove MAC addresses by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
```

**Related commands** **show platform**

# platform multicast-address-mismatch-action

**Overview** Use this command to change the action taken by the switch when it receives IP multicast packets that have mismatched destination MAC address and destination IP address. Such packets are used by services like Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS-NLB), in which case they need to be flooded across the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default action.

**Syntax** platform multicast-address-mismatch-action {bridge|drop}  
no platform multicast-address-mismatch-action

| Parameter | Description                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| drop      | Drop IP multicast packets with mismatched destination addresses on ingress. |
| bridge    | Flood IP multicast packets with mismatched destination addresses.           |

**Default** The default behavior depends on whether **arp-mac-disparity multicast** or **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** has been configured on an interface:

- If one of these has been configured, then the default action is to flood the packets.
- If neither of these has been configured, then the default action is to drop the packets.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To ensure that the switch floods packets it receives that have IP multicast packets with mismatched L2/L3 destination addresses, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform multicast-address-mismatch-action
bridge
```

To return to the default, where the behavior depends on the **arp-mac-disparity** command setting, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform multicast-address-mismatch-action
```

**Related** [arp](#)  
**commands** [arp-mac-disparity](#)

**Command** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added  
**changes**

## platform multicast-ratelimit

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of multicast packets to be forwarded to the CPU (in packets per second). Setting the value to zero disables rate limiting.

This command should be used with care. Increasing or removing the limit could make the device less responsive under heavy multicast load.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the limit to its default.

**Syntax** platform multicast-ratelimit <0-1000>  
no platform multicast-ratelimit

**Default** 10 packets per second (pps)

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If you find that the CPU load on your device from multicast traffic is higher than desired, reducing this rate may reduce the CPU load.

If you need the device to process a large amount of multicast traffic, increasing this rate may improve performance.

**Example** To set the rate to 30pps, use the commands:  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# platform multicast-ratelimit 30

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: default changed to 100pps on SBx908 GEN2, SBx8100, and x930 Series switches.



## platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding

**Overview** If a multicast stream is arriving at a network device, and that network device has received no IGMP reports that request the receipt of the stream, then that stream is referred to as "unregistered". IGMP snooping actively prevents the flooding of unregistered streams to all ports in the VLAN on which the stream is received. However, there are brief moments at which this prevention is not in operation, and an unregistered stream may be briefly flooded. This command stops this flooding during even those brief periods when IGMP snooping is not explicitly preventing the flooding.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to default behavior and disable this feature.

**NOTE:** *This command should not be used within any IPv6 networks. IPv6 neighbor discovery operation is inhibited by this feature.*

This command does not affect the flooding of Local Network Control Block IPv4 multicast packets in the address range 224.0.0.1 to 224.0.0.255 (224.0.0/24). Such packets will continue to be uninterruptedly flooded, as they need to be.

**Syntax** platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding  
no platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding

**Default** This feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command stops the periodic flooding of unknown or unregistered multicast packets when the Group Membership interval timer expires and there are no subscribers to a multicast group. If there is multicast traffic in a VLAN without subscribers, multicast traffic temporarily floods out of the VLAN when the Group Membership interval timer expires, which happens when the switch does not get replies from Group Membership queries.

This command also stops the initial flood of multicast packets that happens when a new multicast source starts to send traffic. This flooding lasts until snooping realises that this the multicast group is arriving at the switch, and puts an entry into hardware to prevent it from being flooded.

This command is useful in networks where low-performance devices are attached. The operation of such devices can be impaired by them receiving unnecessary streams of traffic. For example, in sites where IP cameras are in use, the flooding of video streams to a whole VLAN can send enough traffic to the cameras to cause interruption of their video streaming.

Do not use this command in IPv6 networks. The following console message is displayed after entering this command to warn you of this:

```
% WARNING: IPv6 will not work with this setting enabled
% Please consult the documentation for more information
```

**Examples** To enable this feature and stop multicast packet flooding, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding
```

To disable this feature and allow multicast packet flooding, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding
```

**Related commands** [show platform](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# platform vlan-stacking-tpid

**Overview** This command specifies the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value that applies to all frames that are carrying double tagged VLANs. All such VLANs must use the same TPID value. (This feature can be referred to as nested VLANs, VLAN stacking, Q-in-Q, or VLAN double-tagging.)

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default TPID value (0x8100).

**NOTE:** *platform jumboframe*

**Syntax** platform vlan-stacking-tpid <tpid>  
no platform vlan-stacking-tpid

| Parameter | Description                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <tpid>    | The Ethernet type of the tagged packet, as a two byte hexadecimal number. |

**Default** The default TPID value is 0x8100.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the VLAN stacking TPID value to 0x9100, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform vlan-stacking-tpid 9100
```

To reset the VLAN stacking TPID value to the default (0x8100), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform vlan-stacking-tpid
```

**Related commands** *switchport vlan-stacking (double-tagging)*  
*show platform*  
*show running-config*

# polarity

**Overview** This command sets the MDI/MDIX polarity on a copper-based switch port.

**Syntax** `polarity {auto|mdi|mdix}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mdi       | Sets the polarity to MDI (medium dependent interface).                       |
| mdix      | Sets the polarity to MDI-X (medium dependent interface crossover).           |
| auto      | The switch port sets the polarity automatically. This is the default option. |

**Default** By default, switch ports set the polarity automatically (**auto**).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** We recommend the default **auto** setting for MDI/MDIX polarity. Polarity applies to copper 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, and 1000BASE-T switch ports; it does not apply to fiber ports. See the “MDI/MDIX Connection Modes” section in the [Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information.

**Example** To set the polarity for port1.0.4 to fixed MDI mode, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# polarity mdi
```

# show debugging loopprot

**Overview** This command shows Loop Protection debugging information.

**Syntax** show debugging loopprot

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the enabled Loop Protection debugging modes, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging loopprot
```

**Related commands** [debug loopprot](#)

# show debugging platform packet

**Overview** This command shows platform to CPU level packet debugging information.

**Syntax** show debugging platform packet

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the platform packet debugging information, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging platform packet
```

**Related commands** [debug platform packet](#)  
[undebug platform packet](#)

# show flowcontrol interface

**Overview** Use this command to display flow control information.

**Syntax** show flowcontrol interface <port>

| Parameter | Description                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | Specifies the name of the port to be displayed. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the flow control for port1.0.3, use the command:

```
awplus# show flowcontrol interface port1.0.3
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show flowcontrol interface command for a specific interface**

| Port      | Send<br>admin | FlowControl<br>oper | Receive<br>admin | FlowControl<br>oper | RxPause | TxPause |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| -----     | -----         | -----               | -----            | -----               | -----   | -----   |
| port1.0.3 | on            | on                  | on               | on                  | 0       | 0       |

## show interface err-disabled

**Overview** Use this command to show ports that have been dynamically shut down by protocols running on the device and the protocols responsible for the shutdown.

**Syntax** show interface [*<interface-range>*] err-disabled

| Parameter                      | Description     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-range&gt;</i> | Interface range |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show which protocols have shut down ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# show interface err-disabled
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show interface err-disabled**

```
awplus#show interface err-disabled
Interface      Reason
port1.0.1      loop protection
port1.0.2      loop protection
```

**Parameters in the output from show interface err-disabled**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface | The name of the interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Reason    | <p>The reason the interface was disabled or the feature or protocol that disabled it. One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A threat has been detected on the port (linkdown action from AMF Application proxy)</li><li>• No installed/enabled SIM (5G has no SIM installed)</li><li>• thrash limiting</li><li>• loop protection</li><li>• UDLD</li><li>• port security</li><li>• VCS disabled master</li><li>• hardware health monitoring</li><li>• ATMF safe mode</li><li>• DHCP snooping</li><li>• QoS Storm Protection</li><li>• DoS Protection</li><li>• Continuous Reboot Prevention</li><li>• MSTP bpdu-guard</li><li>• Fiber monitoring</li></ul> |

# show interface switchport

**Overview** Use this command to show VLAN information about each switch port.

**Syntax** show interface switchport

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display VLAN information about each switch port, enter the command:

```
awplus# show interface switchport
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show interface switchport command

```
Interface name      : port1.0.1
Switchport mode    : access
Ingress filter      : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan       : 1
Configured Vlans    : 2
Translated Vlans    :
Translated Default  : accept
Dynamic Vlans      :

Interface name      : port1.0.2
Switchport mode    : trunk
Ingress filter      : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan       : 1
Configured Vlans    : 1 4 5 6 7 8
Translated Vlans    :
Translated Default  : accept
Dynamic Vlans      :
...
```

**Related commands** [show interface memory](#)  
[show vlan](#)

# show loop-protection

**Overview** Use this command to display the current configuration and operation of loop protection on the device.

**Syntax** `show loop-protection [interface <port-list>] [counters]`

| Parameter   | Description                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| interface   | The interface selected for display.               |
| <port-list> | A port, a port range, or an aggregated link.      |
| counters    | Displays counter information for loop protection. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If transmitting of loop-detection frames takes too long, then it can time out and the switch may not send all loop-detection frames, and therefore may not detect a loop. This can happen in some networks with large numbers of loop-protection instances with short loop-detection intervals. In this case, the switch generates a log message:

"Sending loop-detection frames taking longer than expected - too many instances?"

To prevent this log message, you can either:

- change the loop-detection frame interval to a higher value to reduce the number of packets that are sent in each block. To do this, use the command **loop-protection loop-detect ldf-interval <period>**, or
- reduce the number of instances by reducing the number of VLANs per port or by removing loop protection from some ports.

The **show loop-protection** command shows the total number of loop-protection instances (one instance per VLAN per port) and the number of packets that need to be transmitted by the device each second (the Total Instances entry). It also shows the number of packets that timed out for each port (the Timeout entry). The **show loop-protection counter** command shows the number of timeouts per VLAN for each port.

**Example** To display the current configuration status, use the command:

```
awplus# show loop-protection
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show loop-protection command:**

```
awplus#show loop-protection

LDF Interval:      10
Fast Block:   Disabled
Total Instances: 29174 (2917 packets/s)

  Int           Enabled Action      Status   Timeout   Timeout   Rx port
  -----
port1.0.1      Yes     vlan-dis Normal    7         -         -
port1.0.2      Yes     vlan-dis Normal    0         -         -
port1.0.3      Yes     vlan-dis Normal    0         -         -
...
```

**Example** To display the counter information, use the command:

```
awplus# show loop-protection counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show loop-protection counters command:**

```
awplus#show loop-protection counters

Switch Loop Detection Counter

  Interface      Tx           Rx           Tx Timeout  Rx Invalid   Last LDF Rx
  -----
port1.0.1
  vlan1         60           0            7            0            -
port1.0.2
  vlan1          0           0            0            0            -
port1.0.3
  vlan1          0           0            0            0            -
...
```

**Related commands** [clear loop-protection counters](#)  
[loop-protection action](#)  
[loop-protection loop-detect](#)

## show mac address-table

**Overview** Use this command to display the MAC address-table for all configured VLANs.

**Syntax** show mac address-table

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The **show mac address-table** command is only applicable to view a MAC address-table for Layer 2 switched traffic within VLANs.

**Example** To display the MAC address-table, use the following command:

```
awplus# show mac address-table
```

**Output** See the following sample output captured when there was no traffic being switched:

```
awplus#show mac address-table

VLAN port      mac                type      static
1     unknown    0000.cd28.0752    forward   static
ARP   -          0000.cd00.0000    forward   static
```

See the sample output captured when packets were switched and MAC addresses were learned:

```
awplus#show mac address-table

VLAN port      mac                type      static
1     unknown    0000.cd28.0752    forward   static
1     port1.0.2    0030.846e.9bf4    forward   dynamic
1     port1.0.3    0030.846e.bac7    forward   dynamic
ARP   -          0000.cd00.0000    forward   static
```

Note the new MAC addresses learned for port1.0.2 and port1.0.3 added as dynamic entries.

Note the first column of the output below shows VLAN IDs if multiple VLANs are configured:

```
awplus#show mac address-table

VLAN port      mac                type      static
1     unknown    0000.cd28.0752    forward   static
1     port1.0.2    0030.846e.bac7    forward   dynamic
2     unknown    0000.cd28.0752    forward   static
2     port1.0.3    0030.846e.9bf4    forward   dynamic
ARP   -          0000.cd00.0000    forward   static
```

Also note if manually configured static MAC addresses exist, this is shown to the right of the type column:

```
awplus(config)#mac address-table static 0000.1111.2222 for int
port1.0.3 vlan 1
awplus(config)#end
awplus#
awplus#show mac address-table

VLAN port      mac                type      static
1     unknown    0000.cd28.0752    forward   static
1     port1.0.2    0030.846e.bac7    forward   dynamic
1     port1.0.3    0000.1111.2222    forward   static
...
```

**Related commands** [clear mac address-table dynamic](#)  
[clear mac address-table static](#)  
[mac address-table static](#)

# show mac address-table thrash-limit

**Overview** Use this command to display the current thrash limit set for all interfaces on the device.

**Syntax** show mac address-table thrash-limit

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current, use the following command:  
awplus# show mac address-table thrash-limit

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show mac address-table thrash-limit command**

```
% Thrash-limit 7 movements per second
```

**Related commands** [mac address-table thrash-limit](#)

# show platform

**Overview** This command displays the settings configured by using the **platform** commands.

**Syntax** show platform

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays the settings in the running config. For changes in some of these settings to take effect, the device must be rebooted with the new settings in the startup config.

**Example** To check the settings configured with **platform** commands on the device, use the following command:

```
awplus# show platform
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show platform command:**

```
awplus# show platform
Load Balancing          src-dst-mac,src-dst-ip
Control-plane-prioritization Max 1000 Mbps
L2MC overlapped group check on
Vlan Ingress Filter Hard Drop off
stop-unreg-mc-flooding off
MC address mismatch action Drop
Inter-chip header       4-word (default)
Jumboframe support      off
Vlan-stacking TPID      0x8100
```

**Parameters in the output of the show platform command.**

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Routing Ratio                | Whether all memory is allocated to IPv4 address table entries only, or whether it is allocated evenly to both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (set with the <b>platform routingratio</b> command).                                                |
| Route Weighting              | The split between multicast and unicast route entries (set with the <b>platform routingratio</b> command).                                                                                                                                |
| MAC vlan hashing algorithm   | The MAC VLAN hash-key-generating algorithm (set with the <b>platform mac-vlan-hashing-algorithm</b> command). The default algorithm is crc32l. The algorithm may need to be changed in rare circumstances in which hash collisions occur. |
| L3 hashing algorithm         | The L3 VLAN hash-key-generating algorithm (set with the <b>platform l3-vlan-hashing-algorithm</b> command). The default algorithm is crc32l. The algorithm may need to be changed in rare circumstances in which hash collisions occur.   |
| Load Balancing               | Which packet fields are used in the channel load balancing algorithm (set with the <b>platform load-balancing</b> command).                                                                                                               |
| Control-plane-prioritization | Maximum traffic rate on the CPU port (set with the <b>platform control-plane-prioritization rate</b> command).                                                                                                                            |
| Fdb-chain-length             | The length of the FDB hash chain (set with the <b>platform fdb-chain-length</b> command). FDB entries are hashed and indexed using a hash. In rare circumstances it may be useful to reduce the chain length.                             |
| L2MC overlapped group check  | Whether Layer 2 multicast entries are checked before deletion (set with the <b>platform l2mc-overlap</b> command).                                                                                                                        |
| silicon-profile              | The silicon profile setting (set with the <b>platform silicon-profile</b> command) for the switch hardware; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• profile 1</li> <li>• profile 2</li> <li>• profile 3</li> </ul>               |

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None (default)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| fdb-l3-hosts mode             | Whether Host Mode is turned on or not. Host Mode increases the number of host entries and is available for systems containing SBx81CFC960 controller cards and SBx81XLEM line cards. See <b>platform silicon-profile</b> and <b>platform fdb-l3-hosts</b> for details.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Jumboframe support            | Whether the jumbo frames setting is enabled or disabled (set with the <b>platform jumboframe</b> command).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Traffic Manager               | A test setting that is disabled by default.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| stop-unreg-mc-flooding        | Whether the stop-unreg-mc-flooding feature is on or off (set with the <b>platform stop-unreg-mc-flooding</b> command). This feature prevents flooding of unregistered multicast packets in the occasional situations in which IGMP snooping does not prevent it.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Port Mode                     | Whether each QSFP+/QSFP28 port is configured as one 40Gbps port, one 100Gbps port, or four 10Gbps ports (set with the <b>platform portmode interface</b> command).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Multicast operations mode     | Whether multicast processing happens asynchronously or synchronously among stack members (set with the <b>platform sync-mc-ops</b> command).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Vlan-stacking TPID            | The value of the TPID set in the Ethernet type field when a frame has a double VLAN tag (set with the <b>platform vlan-stacking-tpid</b> command).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| PBR enabled                   | Whether policy-based routing is globally enabled or not (set with the <b>platform pbr-enable</b> command).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Hardware Filter Size          | Whether hardware ACLs can filter on IPv6 addresses (ipv4-full-ipv6) or not (ipv4-limited-ipv6). This is set with the <b>platform hwfilter-size</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Vlan Ingress Filter Hard Drop | <p>The Bridge Vlan Ingress Filtering drops traffic if the VID assigned to the packet does not match with the port's VLAN membership.</p> <p>There are two ways the traffic is dropped by the Ingress Filtering mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HARD DROP - Traffic is dropped by the Bridge Engine and not forwarded or trapped.</li> <li>SOFT DROP - Traffic may be mirrored or trapped by the Bridge Engine.</li> </ul> |

Note that the parameters displayed depend on your device, and that not all displayed parameters can be modified on all devices.

# show platform classifier statistics utilization brief

**Overview** This command displays the number of used entries available for various platform functions, and the percentage that number of entries represents of the total available.

**Syntax** show platform classifier statistics utilization brief

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the platform classifier utilization statistics, use the following command:

```
awplus# show platform classifier statistics utilization brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

```

awplus#show platform classifier statistics utilization brief
[Instance 0]
[port1.0.1-port1.0.10]
Usage:
                Used / Total
-----
Ingress:
System          0
DHCP Snooping   0
Loop Detection  2
EPSR            0
CFM             0
G8032           0
Global ACL      0
ACL             0
VACL           0
QoS             0
RA Guard        0
BEFD           0
BFD            0
AMFAPPS        0
IPFIX Flow      0
IPFIX Sample    0
Openflow Hybrid 0
Openflow Flow   0
Openflow Default 0
DoS            0
Total          2 / 2560 (0.08%)

Qos Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Qos Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

Pre-Ingress Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Pre-Ingress Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

Egress Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Egress Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

UDB Usage:
Legend of Offset Type) 1:Ether 2:IP 3:TCP/UDP5:META
Set   Offset Type
Used / Total
---- 0-----8-----15-----23-----31-----39-----47-----54-----62-----70
1111110000000000000000000000000000555555000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
12 / 70
1111110000000000000000000000000000555555000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
...

Index      User      Shared DSCP Queue  CoS Bandwidth-class RefCount StaticCnt
0      Cos 2 queue   No     0     2     0     Green           1         1
1      Cos 2 queue   No     0     0     1     Green           1         1
2      Cos 2 queue   No     0     1     2     Green           1         1
3      Cos 2 queue   No     0     3     3     Green           1         1
4      Cos 2 queue   No     0     4     4     Green           1         1
5      Cos 2 queue   No     0     5     5     Green           1         1
6      Cos 2 queue   No     0     6     6     Green           1         1
...

```

**Output  
parameters**

Depending on your switch, you will see some of the following parameters in the output from **show platform classifier statistics utilization brief**

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IPv6 Multicast | Reserved hardware space for use by IPv6 multicast.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| System         | Fixed system entries. For example, resiliency links make use of system ACLs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| MLD Snooping   | Entries to send various packets that MLD Snooping is interested in to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| DHCP Snooping  | Entries used to send DHCP and ARP packets to the CPU. User-added DHCP Snooping filters under ACLs are counted under the ACL or QoS categories.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Loop Detection | Entries uses to send the special loop detection frame to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| EPSR           | Entries used to send EPSR control traffic to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| CFM            | Entries used by Connectivity Fault Management.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| G8032          | Entries used to send G.8032 control traffic to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Global ACLs    | Entries for ACLs appear here if the ACLs are applied globally instead of per switchport.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ACL            | Entries for ACL filters that have been applied directly to ports using the <b>access-group</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| VACL           | Entries for VLAN-based ACLs (ACLs that are applied to VLANs instead of ports).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| DOS            | Entries used for Denial of Service protection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| UFO            | Entries used by Upward Forwarding Only (UFO).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| QoS            | Entries for ACL filters and other class-map configurations, such as policers, applied through policy maps using the <b>service input</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| RA Guard       | Entries used to block IPv6 router advertisements, configured with the <b>ipv6 nd raguard</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| AMFAPPS        | Entries used by AMF Application Proxy. These entries enable the SES Controller to block infected ports.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Pre-Ingress    | Entries used for VLAN ID Translation (and also for subnet-based and MAC-based VLAN entries on SBx81XLEM cards).                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Egress         | Entries used for VLAN ID Translation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| UDB            | User Defined Bytes (UDB), which are a limited resource of bytes that can be used to implement additional arbitrary matching on packet bytes on some switches. The software manages the use and allocation of these bytes automatically. The output of this table is intended for use by Allied Telesis Customer Support only. |

**Related** **show platform**  
**commands** **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**

# show platform port

**Overview** This command displays the various port registers or platform counters for specified switchports.

**Syntax** show platform port [*<port-list>*] [counters]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display information about. A port-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4).</li></ul> |
| counters                 | Show the platform counters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display port registers for port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show platform port port1.0.1-port1.0.4
```

To display platform counters for port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show platform port port1.0.1-port1.0.4 counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show platform port command**

```
awplus#show platform port
MTD API version 4.3.0
MTD PHY revision 0x17c3 with FW version 10-15-7

10G PHY Information for port1.0.1 (dev 0 port 1):
Copper Auto Negotiation
  Enabled Complete
  Link
    link partner Up
  10M/100M Speed
    Advertised(10BASE-TX(Full) 100BASE-TX(Full))
    Partner(10BASE-TX(Full) 100BASE-TX(Full))
  1G/2.5G/5G/10G Speed
    Advertised(1000BASE-TX(Full) 2500BASE-TX(Full) 5000BASE-TX(Full))
    Partner(1000BASE-TX(Full))

Device 1 - Copper Unit registers: length 67 devNum 0
0000=2040 0001=0082 0001=0086 0001=0086 0002=002b 0003=0bc3 0004=6070
0005=009a 0006=c000 0007=0009 0008=9701 0008=9301 0009=0000 000A=0000
000B=41a0 000E=002b 000F=0bc3 0015=0003 0081=0000 0082=0003 0083=0000
0084=0000 0085=0000 0086=0000 0087=0000 0088=0000 0089=ffff 008A=ffff
008B=ffff 008C=ffff 008D=0000 008E=0000 008F=0000 0090=0000 0091=0000
0092=0000 0093=0011 C000=405c C001=547f C001=547f C003=0000 C004=0000
C005=0000 C006=0000 C007=0002 C007=0000 C008=0084 C008=0080 C00B=0010
C00C=0000 C00D=0000 C00E=1111 C00F=0101 C010=0101 C011=0a0f C012=0700
C031=0100 C032=0000 C033=1a04 C034=4812 C035=0000 C036=0000 C050=007e
C055=0005 C056=0000 C084=0000 C085=0000
...

EEE Status and Configuration on dev 0 port 1:
EEE Admin Status: Disabled
Link Partner EEE capable: NO
Has Received Tx LP Idle: NO
Has Received Rx LP Idle: NO
Currently Receiving Tx LP Idle: NO
Currently Receiving Rx LP Idle: NO

10G PHY Information for port1.0.1 (dev 0 port 1):
Copper Auto Negotiation
  Enabled Complete
  Link
    link partner Up
  10M/100M Speed
    Advertised(10BASE-TX(Full) 100BASE-TX(Full))
    Partner(10BASE-TX(Full) 100BASE-TX(Full))
  1G/2.5G/5G/10G Speed
    Advertised(1000BASE-TX(Full) 2500BASE-TX(Full) 5000BASE-TX(Full))
    Partner(1000BASE-TX(Full))
...
```



# show port-security interface

**Overview** Use this command to show the current port-security configuration and status.

**Syntax** show port-security interface *<port>*

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | Specify the switch port or LAG to display information about. This can be a single switch port, (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To see the port-security status on port1.0.2, use the following command:  
awplus# show port-security interface port1.0.2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show port-security interface command

```
Port Security configuration
Security Enabled       : YES
Port Status           : ENABLED
Violation Mode        : TRAP
Aging                 : OFF
Maximum MAC Addresses : 3
Total MAC ddresses    : 1
Lock Status           : UNLOCKED
Security Violation Count : 0
Last Violation Source Address : None
```

**Related commands**

- [clear port-security intrusion](#)
- [show port-security intrusion](#)
- [switchport port-security](#)
- [switchport port-security aging](#)
- [switchport port-security maximum](#)
- [switchport port-security violation](#)

# show port-security intrusion

**Overview** Use this command to show the intrusion list. If the port is not specified, the entire intrusion table is shown.

**Syntax** show port-security intrusion [interface <port>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface | Specify a port                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <port>    | Specify the switch port or LAG to display information about. This can be a single switch port, (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To see the intrusion list on port1.0.2, use the following command:  
awplus# show port-security intrusion interface port1.0.2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show port-security intrusion command for port1.0.2**

```
Port Security Intrusion List
Interface: port1.0.2 -3 intrusion(s) detected
11-22-33-44-55-04 11-22-33-44-55-06 11-22-33-44-55-08
```

**Related commands**

- [clear port-security intrusion](#)
- [show port-security interface](#)
- [switchport port-security](#)
- [switchport port-security aging](#)
- [switchport port-security maximum](#)
- [switchport port-security violation](#)

# show storm-control

**Overview** Use this command to display storm-control information for all interfaces or a particular interface.

**Syntax** `show storm-control [<port>]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | The port to display information about. The port may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display storm-control information for port1.0.2, use the following command:

```
awplus# show storm-control port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show storm-control command for port1.0.2**

|           |            |            |          |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| Port      | BcastLevel | McastLevel | DlfLevel |
| port1.0.2 | 40. 0%     | 100. 0%    | 100. 0%  |

**Related commands** [storm-control level](#)

## speed

**Overview** This command changes the speed of the specified port. You can optionally specify the speed or speeds that get autonegotiated, so autonegotiation is only attempted at the specified speeds.

To see the currently-negotiated speed for ports whose links are up, use the **show interface** command. To see the configured speed (when different from the default), use the **show running-config** command.

Depending on your switch model and the SFP or SFP+ modules you use, a subset of the following speed options will be available.

**Syntax** speed {10|100|1000|2500|5000|10000|40000|100000}  
 speed auto [10] [100] [1000] [2500] [5000] [10000] [40000]  
 [100000]

The following table shows the speed options for each type of port, depending on the model.

| Port type                            | Speed Options (units are Mbps)                               |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| RJ.5 copper ports                    | auto (default)<br>10<br>100<br>1000                          |
| RJ-45 copper ports                   | auto (default)<br>10<br>100<br>1000<br>2500<br>5000<br>10000 |
| tri-speed copper SFPs                | auto (default)<br>10<br>100<br>1000                          |
| 100 Mbps fiber SFPs                  | 100                                                          |
| 1000 Mbps fiber SFPs                 | auto (default)<br>1000                                       |
| 1000 Mbps copper SFPs                | auto (default)<br>1000                                       |
| 1000 Mbps fiber CSFPs (Compact SFPs) | auto (default)<br>1000                                       |
| Multi-speed copper SFP+              | auto (default)<br>1000<br>2500<br>5000<br>10000              |
| 10000 Mbps fiber SFP+                | auto (default)                                               |

| Port type                             | Speed Options (units are Mbps) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                       | 10000                          |
| 10000 Mbps copper SFP+                | auto (default)<br>10000        |
| 10000 Mbps Direct Attach Cable (DAC)  | auto (default)<br>10000        |
| 40000 Mbps QSFP+                      | auto (default)<br>40000        |
| 40000 Mbps Direct Attach Cable (DAC)  | auto (default)<br>40000        |
| Breakout DACs for 4 x 10G connections | auto (default)<br>10000        |
| 100000 Mbps QSFP28                    | auto (default)<br>100000       |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Default** By default, ports autonegotiate speed (except for 100Base-FX ports which do not support auto-negotiation, so default to 100 Mbps).

**Usage notes** We recommend having autonegotiation enabled for link speeds of 1000 Mbps and above. For example, to apply a fixed speed of 1000 Mbps use the command **speed auto 1000**.

If multiple speeds are specified after the auto option to autonegotiate speeds, then the device only attempts autonegotiation at those specified speeds.

Switch ports in a static or dynamic (LACP) channel group must have the same port speed and be in full duplex mode. Once switch ports have been aggregated into a channel group, you can set the speed of all the switch ports in the channel group by applying this command to the channel group.

**Examples** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1  
awplus(config-if)# speed auto 1000

To return the port to auto-negotiating its speed, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# speed auto
```

**Related commands** **duplex**  
**ecofriendly lpi**  
**polarity**  
**show interface**  
**speed (asyn)**

## storm-control level

**Overview** Use this command to specify the speed limiting level for broadcast, multicast, or dlf (destination lookup failure) traffic for the port. Storm-control limits the selected traffic type to the specified percentage of the maximum port speed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable storm-control for broadcast, multicast or dlf traffic.

**Syntax** `storm-control {broadcast|multicast|dlf} level <level>`  
`no storm-control {broadcast|multicast|dlf} level`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <level>   | <0-100> Specifies the percentage of the maximum port speed allowed for broadcast, multicast or destination lookup failure traffic. |
| broadcast | Applies the storm-control to broadcast frames.                                                                                     |
| multicast | Applies the storm-control to multicast frames.                                                                                     |
| dlf       | Applies the storm-control to destination lookup failure traffic.                                                                   |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Flooding techniques are used to block the forwarding of unnecessary flooded traffic. A packet storm occurs when a large number of broadcast packets are received on a port. Forwarding these packets can cause the network to slow down or time out.

More than one limit type can be set at a time. For example, you can configure both broadcast and multicast levels on the same port, at the same time.

**Example** To limit broadcast traffic on port1.0.2 to 30% of the maximum port speed, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 30
```

**Related commands** [show storm-control](#)



**Command changes**    Version 5.4.9-1.3: Multiple limit types available on x530 series  
Version 5.5.0-2.1: Multiple limit types available on x220 and GS980M series

# switchport block unicast-flooding

**Overview** Use this command to enable Unknown Unicast Flood Prevention (UUFPP). The UUFPP feature prevents unknown unicast traffic from being flooded to all Layer 2 ports in a VLAN. When enabled, UUFPP only permits egress traffic for MAC addresses that are known to exist on the port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable UUFPP.

**Syntax** switchport block unicast-flooding  
no switchport block unicast-flooding

**Default** UUFPP is off.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport.

**Example** To enable the UUFPP feature on port1.0.3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# switchport block unicast-flooding
```

To disable the UUFPP feature on port1.0.3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# no switchport block unicast-flooding
```

To check if UUFPP is enabled on port1.0.3, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface port1.0.3
```

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.3
Interface port1.0.3
Scope: both
Link is UP, administrative state is UP
Thrash-limiting
Status Not Detected, Action learn-disable, Timeout 1(s)
Hardware is Ethernet, address is 0000.cd28.088a
index 5013 metric 1 mru 1500
current duplex full, current speed 1000, current polarity mdix
configured duplex auto, configured speed auto, configured polarity auto

SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
input packets 0, bytes 0, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
output packets 0, bytes 0, multicast packets 0, broadcast packets 0
input average rate : 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
output average rate: 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
Time since last state change: 0 days 00:00:35
Unknown unicast flooding blocking is enabled
```

**Related** [show interface](#)  
**commands**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# switchport port-security

**Overview** Use this command to enable the port-security feature. This feature is also known as the port-based learn limit. It allows you to set the maximum number of MAC addresses that each port or link aggregation group (LAG) can learn (using the **switchport port-security maximum** command).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the port-security feature.

**Syntax** `switchport port-security`  
`no switchport port-security`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport or LAG.

**Usage notes** After using this command to turn on port-security, use the following commands to configure it:

- **switchport port-security maximum** to set the number of MAC addresses that can be learned
- **switchport port-security aging** (optional) to choose whether to limit it to specific devices, or to allow any devices up to the limit
- **switchport port-security violation** (optional) to change the action the switch takes if the limit is violated.

LAGs use the link local MAC address. This address counts against the limit. If you apply port-security to a LAG, this means you need to allow port-security to learn the link local address as well as the MAC address of the devices you want to connect to the LAG. To do this, simply increase the limit by 1 (using the **switchport port-security maximum** command). For example, for a limit of 2 devices, set the limit to 3.

If the switch sees a new MAC address on a port or LAG that has port-security enabled, and the MAC address is statically configured for another port or LAG, this triggers a violation. The switch will ignore the maximum learn limit and will treat that MAC address as an intruder.

**Examples** To enable the port-security feature on port1.0.2 and set it to learn 1 MAC address, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 1
```

To disable the port-security feature on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport port-security
```

To enable the port-security feature on the link aggregation group sa2 and set it to learn 1 MAC address, use the following commands. Note that the maximum is set to 2 so that the link local address can be learned as well as the desired MAC address:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 2
```

To disable the port-security feature on sa2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport port-security
```

**Related commands**

- clear port-security intrusion**
- show port-security interface**
- show port-security intrusion**
- switchport port-security aging**
- switchport port-security maximum**
- switchport port-security violation**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: port-security on LAGs added for SBx81CFC960, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x550, x530, x530L, x320, x230, x230L and x220 Series switches

# switchport port-security aging

**Overview** Use this command to set MAC addresses that have been learned by port security to age out.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the MAC addresses to not age out.

**Syntax** switchport port-security aging  
no switchport port-security aging

**Default** Disabled (MAC addresses do not age out)

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport or LAG.

**Usage notes** Use this command to change from static to dynamic operation.

## Static operation

Any MAC address learned will be statically installed into the MAC Address table and will not age out. The addresses are also added to the device's running configuration. Each entry then counts towards the maximum allowed addresses, regardless of whether the device is still connected.

Use this if you want to allow only specific devices to access the port. For example, this can prevent a person from plugging an unauthorized laptop into your corporate LAN.

This is the default mode.

## Dynamic operation

Any MAC addresses learned will be dynamically installed into the MAC Address table. Unlike the static operation, no MAC addresses are added to the device's running configuration. If a device is disconnected, the Maximum MAC addresses allowed decreases by 1 (once the dynamic entry times out in the MAC Address table).

Use this if you want to allow only a limited number of devices to access the port, but you are not concerned about which specific devices have access. For example, this can prevent a person from plugging a switch into a port and creating an unauthorized internet cafe.

**Examples** To choose dynamic mode by setting port1.0.2 so that the MAC addresses that have been learned by port security age out, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security aging
```

To return to static mode by stopping the MAC addresses that have been learned by port security from aging out on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport port-security aging
```

**Related commands**

- clear port-security intrusion**
- show port-security interface**
- show port-security intrusion**
- switchport port-security**
- switchport port-security maximum**
- switchport port-security violation**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: port-security on LAGs added for SBx81CFC960, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x550, x530, x530L, x320, x230, x230L and x220 Series switches

# switchport port-security maximum

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of MAC addresses that each port or link aggregation group (LAG) can learn, when port-security is enabled on that port or LAG.

Use the **no** variant of this command to unset the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned. This is same as setting the maximum number to 0. This command also resets the intrusion list table.

**Syntax** switchport port-security maximum <0-256>  
no switchport port-security maximum

| Parameter       | Description                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| maximum <0-256> | Specify the maximum number of addresses to learn. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport or LAG.

**Usage notes** Before using this command, turn on port-security with the **switchport port-security** command.

After using this command to specify the limit, you can use the following commands for further configuration:

- **switchport port-security aging** (optional) to choose whether to limit it to specific devices, or to allow any devices up to the limit
- **switchport port-security violation** (optional) to change the action the switch takes if the limit is violated.

LAGs use the link local MAC address. This address counts against the limit. If you apply port-security to a LAG, this means you need to allow port-security to learn the link local address as well as the MAC address of the devices you want to connect to the LAG. To do this, simply increase the limit by 1 (using the **switchport port-security maximum** command). For example, for a limit of 2 devices, set the limit to 3.

If the switch sees a new MAC address on a port or LAG that has port-security enabled, and the MAC address is statically configured for another port or LAG, this triggers a violation. The switch will ignore the maximum learn limit and will treat that MAC address as an intruder.



**Examples** To learn 3 MAC addresses on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 3
```

To remove the MAC learning limit on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport port-security maximum
```

**Related commands**

- clear port-security intrusion**
- show port-security interface**
- show port-security intrusion**
- switchport port-security**
- switchport port-security aging**
- switchport port-security violation**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: port-security on LAGs added for SBx81CFC960, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x550, x530, x530L, x320, x230, x230L and x220 Series switches

## switchport port-security violation

**Overview** Use this command to set the action taken on a switch port or LAG when it exceeds the port-security learning limits.

The action can be **shutdown**, **restrict** or **protect**:

- **shutdown**: the physical link will be disabled and 'shutdown' will be shown in the configuration file.
- **restrict**: the packet from the unauthorized MAC will be discarded and an SNMP trap will be generated to alert management.
- **protect**: the packet will simply be discarded silently.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the violation action to the default action of **protect**.

**Syntax** switchport port-security violation {shutdown|restrict|protect}  
no switchport port-security violation

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| shutdown  | Disable the port.                            |
| restrict  | Discard and alert the network administrator. |
| protect   | Discard the packet.                          |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport or LAG.

**Default** Protect

**Usage notes** When modes restrict or shutdown are used, the administrator can also be alerted via an SNMP trap. To configure this, add the following command to the SNMP configuration:

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap nsm
```

**Examples** To set the action to be shutdown on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport port-security violation shutdown
```

To set the port-security action to the default (protect) on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport port-security violation
```

**Related commands**

- clear port-security intrusion**
- show port-security interface**
- show port-security intrusion**
- switchport port-security**
- switchport port-security aging**
- switchport port-security maximum**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: port-security on LAGs added for SBx81CFC960, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x550, x530, x530L, x320, x230, x230L and x220 Series switches

# thrash-limiting

**Overview** Use this command to configure the thrash limit action that will be applied to a port on the device when a thrashing condition is detected. The thrash-limiting timeout specifies the time, in seconds, for which the action is employed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the action or timeout to its default setting.

**Syntax** thrash-limiting {[action {learn-disable|link-down|port-disable|vlan-disable|none}] [timeout <0-86400>]]  
no thrash-limiting {action|timeout}

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| action        | The action taken when MAC thrashing is detected.                                                                                                                     |
| learn-disable | Disable MAC address learning                                                                                                                                         |
| link-down     | Block all traffic on an interface - link down                                                                                                                        |
| port-disable  | Block all traffic on an interface - link remains up                                                                                                                  |
| vlan-disable  | Block all traffic on a VLAN if the switch detects thrashing for that VLAN on the selected port. Note that setting this parameter will also enable ingress filtering. |
| none          | No thrash action                                                                                                                                                     |
| timeout       | Set the duration for the thrash action                                                                                                                               |
| <0-86400>     | The duration of the applied thrash action in seconds. The default is 1 seconds.                                                                                      |

**Default** The default action is learn-disable and the default timeout is 1 second.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage** Thrash-limiting actions are initiated when MAC addresses are added and removed from a port's MAC table faster than a given rate. The rate is 10 MAC address changes per second by default. You can change it with the **mac address-table thrash-limit** command.

See the "Thrash Limiting" section in the **Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for more information.

**Examples** To set the action to learn disable for port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# thrash-limiting action learn-disable
```

To block all traffic on a VLAN on port1.0.1 if the switch detects thrashing for that VLAN on that port, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# thrash-limiting action vlan-disable
```

To set the thrash limiting action to its default on port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no thrash-limiting action
```

To set the thrash limiting timeout to 5 seconds on port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# thrash-limiting timeout 5
```

To set the thrash limiting timeout value to its default on port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no thrash-limiting timeout
```

**Related commands** **mac address-table thrash-limit**  
**show interface**

# undebbug loopprot

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug loopprot**.

# undebug platform packet

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug platform packet**.

# 14

## VLAN Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 614
  - **debug private-vlan ufo** on page 615
  - **platform vlan-stacking-tpid** on page 616
  - **port-vlan-forwarding-priority** on page 617
  - **private-vlan** on page 620
  - **private-vlan association** on page 622
  - **private-vlan ufo trap** on page 623
  - **show debugging private-vlan** on page 624
  - **show interface switchport vlan translation** on page 625
  - **show port-vlan-forwarding-priority** on page 627
  - **show vlan** on page 628
  - **show vlan access-map** on page 629
  - **show vlan filter** on page 630
  - **show vlan private-vlan** on page 631
  - **show vlan private-vlan ufo** on page 632
  - **switchport access vlan** on page 634
  - **switchport mode access** on page 635
  - **switchport mode private-vlan** on page 636
  - **switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous** on page 637
  - **switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** on page 639
  - **switchport mode private-vlan ufo** on page 641
  - **switchport mode trunk** on page 643
  - **switchport private-vlan host-association** on page 644
  - **switchport private-vlan mapping** on page 645
  - **switchport trunk allowed vlan** on page 646
  - **switchport trunk native vlan** on page 649
  - **switchport vlan translation** on page 651
  - **switchport vlan translation default drop** on page 653
  - **switchport vlan-stacking (double-tagging)** on page 654
  - **switchport voice dscp** on page 656
  - **switchport voice vlan** on page 657
  - **switchport voice vlan priority** on page 660
  - **vlan** on page 661
  - **vlan access-map** on page 663
  - **vlan database** on page 664
  - **vlan filter** on page 665
  - **vlan mode stack-local-vlan** on page 667



- **vlan mode transmit-local-vlan** on page 669

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure VLANs. For more information see the [VLAN Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# debug private-vlan ufo

**Overview** Use this command to enable private-vlan Upward Forwarding Only (UFO) debugging.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable private-vlan UFO debugging.

**Syntax** debug private-vlan ufo  
no debug private-vlan ufo

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to enable or disable private-vlan ufo debugging.

**Example** To enable private-vlan UFO debugging, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# debug private-vlan ufo
```

**Related commands** [show debugging private-vlan](#)  
[private-vlan ufo trap](#)  
[switchport mode private-vlan ufo](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to SBx8100 Series  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# platform vlan-stacking-tpid

**Overview** This command specifies the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) value that applies to all frames that are carrying double tagged VLANs. All such VLANs must use the same TPID value. (This feature can be referred to as nested VLANs, VLAN stacking, Q-in-Q, or VLAN double-tagging.)

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default TPID value (0x8100).

**NOTE:** *platform jumboframe*

**Syntax** platform vlan-stacking-tpid <tpid>  
no platform vlan-stacking-tpid

| Parameter | Description                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <tpid>    | The Ethernet type of the tagged packet, as a two byte hexadecimal number. |

**Default** The default TPID value is 0x8100.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the VLAN stacking TPID value to 0x9100, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform vlan-stacking-tpid 9100
```

To reset the VLAN stacking TPID value to the default (0x8100), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform vlan-stacking-tpid
```

**Related commands** *switchport vlan-stacking (double-tagging)*  
*show platform*  
*show running-config*

## port-vlan-forwarding-priority

**Overview** Use this command to specify which protocol has the highest priority for controlling transitions from blocking to forwarding traffic, when more than one of EPSR, Loop Protection, and MAC thrashing protection are used on the switch.

These protocols use the same mechanism to block or forward traffic. This command specifies either EPSR or Loop Protection as the highest priority protocol. Setting the priority stops contention between protocols.

For more information, see the Usage section below.



**CAUTION:** The *and* parameter options must not be set on an EPSR master node. Use the *parameter* option on an EPSR master node instead. Setting this command incorrectly on an EPSR master node could cause unexpected broadcast storms.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default highest priority protocol back to the default of EPSR.

For more information about EPSR, see the [EPSR Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** port-vlan-forwarding-priority {epsr|loop-protection|none}  
no port-vlan-forwarding-priority

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| epsr            | Sets EPSR as the highest priority protocol. Use this parameter on an EPSR master node to avoid unexpected broadcast storms.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| loop-protection | Sets Loop Protection as the highest priority protocol.<br><br>Note that this option must not be set on an EPSR master node. Use the <b>epsr</b> parameter option on an EPSR master node to avoid unexpected broadcast storms.                                                                                |
| none            | Sets the protocols to have equal priority. This allows protocols to override each other to set a port to forwarding for a VLAN.<br><br>Note that this option must not be set on a EPSR master node.<br><br>Use the <b>epsr</b> parameter option on an EPSR master node to avoid unexpected broadcast storms. |

**Default** By default, the highest priority protocol is EPSR

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Usually, you only need to configure one of EPSR, Loop Protection and MAC Thrashing protection on a switch, because they perform similar functions –each prevents network loops by blocking a selected port for each (loop-containing) VLAN.

However, if more than one of these three features is configured on a switch, you can use this command to prioritize either EPSR or Loop Protection when their effects on a port would conflict and override each other. Without this command, each protocol could set a port to forwarding for a VLAN, sometimes overriding the previous setting by another protocol to block the port. This could sometimes lead to unexpected broadcast storms.

This command means that, when a protocol is set to have the highest priority over a data VLAN on a port, it will not allow other protocols to put that port-vlan into a forwarding state if the highest priority protocol blocked it.

The priority mechanism is only used for blocking-to-forwarding transitions; protocols remain independent on the forwarding-to-blocking transitions.

For example, consider an EPSR master node in a two-node ESPR ring with the following settings:

- The EPSR master node primary port is configured to switchport interface port1.0.1
- The EPSR master node secondary port is configured to switchport interface port1.0.2
- The EPSR master node control VLAN is configured to VLAN interface vlan10
- The EPSR master node has a first data VLAN configured to VLAN interface vlan20
- The EPSR master node has a second data VLAN configured to VLAN interface vlan30.

Initially, the EPSR ring is complete, with port1.0.2 blocking data VLANs vlan20 and vlan30 and some broadcast traffic flowing through. If the user removes vlan30 from EPSR, a storm is created on vlan30. MAC thrashing protection detects it and blocks vlan30.

Then after the storm has stopped, MAC thrashing protection sets it to forwarding again and it keeps oscillating between forwarding and blocking. In the meantime, the user adds back vlan30 to EPSR as a data VLAN and EPSR blocks it on port1.0.2.

If the priority is set to none (**port-vlan-forwarding-priority none**), MAC thrashing protection notices that the storm has stopped again and decides to put vlan30 on port1.0.2 into forwarding state. This overrides what EPSR requires for this port-VLAN and creates a storm.

If the priority is set to EPSR or default (**port-vlan-forwarding-priority epsr**), MAC thrashing protection notices that the storm has stopped again and attempts to put vlan30 on port1.0.2 into forwarding

state. The higher priority protocol (EPSR) is blocking the VLAN on this port, so it stays blocking and no storm occurs.

**Example** To prioritize EPSR over Loop Protection or MAC Thrashing protection settings, so that Loop Protection or MAC Thrashing protection cannot set a port to the forwarding state for a VLAN if EPSR has set it to the blocking state, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# port-vlan-forwarding-priority epsr
```

To prioritize Loop Protection over EPSR or MAC Thrashing protection settings, so that EPSR or MAC Thrashing protection cannot set a port to the forwarding state for a VLAN if Loop Protection has set it to the blocking state, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# port-vlan-forwarding-priority loop-protection
```

To set EPSR, Loop Protection, and MAC Thrashing protection protocols to have equal priority for port forwarding and blocking, which allows the protocols to override each other to set a port to the forwarding or blocking states, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# port-vlan-forwarding-priority none
```

To restore the default highest priority protocol back to the default of EPSR, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no port-vlan-forwarding-priority
```

**Related commands** [show port-vlan-forwarding-priority](#)

## private-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to create a private VLAN. Private VLANs can be either primary or secondary. Secondary VLANs can be either community or isolated.

Alternatively, private VLANs can be UFO (Upstream Forwarding Only). Private VLAN port members are either 'downstream' or 'upstream'. Once a private VLAN is configured as UFO, its port members by default are downstream.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified private VLAN.

For more information, see the [VLAN Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `private-vlan <vlan-id> {community|isolated|primary}`  
`no private-vlan <vlan-id> {community|isolated|primary}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vlan-id> | VLAN ID in the range <2-4094> for the VLAN which is to be made a private VLAN. |
| community | Community VLAN.                                                                |
| isolated  | Isolated VLAN.                                                                 |
| primary   | Primary VLAN.                                                                  |
| ufo       | Upstream Forwarding Only (UFO) VLAN.                                           |

**Mode** VLAN Configuration



**Examples** To configure a set of private VLANs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 2 name vlan2 state enable
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 3 name vlan3 state enable
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 4 name vlan4 state enable
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 2 primary
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 3 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 4 community
```

To remove a set of private VLANs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# no private-vlan 2 primary
awplus(config-vlan)# no private-vlan 3 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# no private-vlan 4 community
```

To configure a private VLAN for Upward Forwarding Only (UFO), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 512 name vlan512 state enable
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 512 ufo
```

**Related  
commands**

**show vlan private-vlan**

**Command  
changes**

Version 5.5.3-1.1: **ufo** parameter added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series

Version 5.4.9-0.1: **ufo** parameter added to x530 Series

Version 5.4.8-2.1: **ufo** parameter added to SBx8100 Series

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **ufo** parameter added

# private-vlan association

**Overview** Use this command to associate a secondary VLAN to a primary VLAN. Only one isolated VLAN can be associated to a primary VLAN. Multiple community VLANs can be associated to a primary VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove association of all the secondary VLANs to a primary VLAN.

For more information, see the [VLAN\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `private-vlan <primary-vlan-id> association {add <secondary-vlan-id>|remove <secondary-vlan-id>}`  
`no private-vlan <primary-vlan-id> association`

| Parameter                              | Description                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;primary-vlan-id&gt;</code>   | VLAN ID of the primary VLAN.                                  |
| <code>&lt;secondary-vlan-id&gt;</code> | VLAN ID of the secondary VLAN (either isolated or community). |

**Mode** VLAN Configuration

**Examples** The following commands associate primary VLAN 2 with secondary VLAN 3:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 2 association add 3
```

The following commands remove the association of primary VLAN 2 with secondary VLAN 3:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 2 association remove 3
```

The following commands remove all secondary VLAN associations of primary VLAN 2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# no private-vlan 2 association
```

# private-vlan ufo trap

**Overview** Use this command to enable the sending of SNMP traps for private VLAN UFO.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the sending of SNMP traps for private VLAN UFO.

**Syntax** private-vlan ufo trap  
no private-vlan ufo trap

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ufo       | Specifies private-vlan for those VLANs in UFO mode.         |
| trap      | Enables or disables SNMP trap sending for private-vlan UFO. |

**Default** Enabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command activates SNMP traps for the private-vlan UFO. When enabled, traps will be sent when any UFO VLAN becomes 'isolated'. This happens when traffic cannot be forwarded at Layer 2 due to the absence of an upstream port for the UFO VLAN, and Layer 3 forwarding has not been configured for that VLAN.

**Example** To configure a private-vlan UFO trap use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# private-vlan ufo trap
```

**Related commands** [private-vlan](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series

Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series

Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to SBx8100 Series

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# show debugging private-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to show whether debugging for a private-vlan, namely UFO, is enabled.

**Syntax** show debugging private-vlan

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show if debugging is enabled for private-vlan UFO, use the command:  
awplus# show debugging private-vlan

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show debugging private-vlan

```
awplus#show debugging private-vlan  
  
Private-VLAN debugging status:  
UFO debugging is off
```

**Related commands** [debug private-vlan ufo](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series

Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series

Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to SBx8100 Series

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# show interface switchport vlan translation

**Overview** Use this command to display VLAN translation information for some or all interfaces.

**Syntax** show interface switchport vlan translation [interface <int>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface <int> | The interface to display information about. An interface can be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display VLAN translation information for port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface switchport vlan translation
interface port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show interface switchport vlan translation interface port1.0.1

```
awplus#show interface switchport vlan translation
interface port1.0.1

Interface: port1.0.1
VLAN on Wire      VLAN
-----
1649              100
default           drop
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show interface switchport vlan translation**

```
awplus#show interface switchport vlan translation

Interface: port1.0.1
VLAN on Wire    VLAN
-----
1649            100
default         drop

Interface: port1.0.2
VLAN on Wire    VLAN
-----
69              1
default         accept
```

**Parameters in the output from show interface switchport vlan translation**

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface    | The interface on which VLAN-IDs will be translated.                                                                          |
| VLAN on Wire | VLAN-ID of the packet as it will be seen on the wire.                                                                        |
| VLAN         | VLAN-ID of the VLAN as it was assigned when the VLAN was created.                                                            |
| default      | The action taken on inbound tagged packets that do not match a VLAN translation entry; either <b>drop</b> or <b>accept</b> . |

**Related commands** [switchport vlan translation](#)  
[switchport vlan translation default drop](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2, x930 Series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx8100 Series products  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series products

# show port-vlan-forwarding-priority

**Overview** Use this command to display the highest priority protocol that controls port-vlan forwarding or blocking traffic. This command displays whether EPSR or Loop Protection is set as the highest priority for determining whether a port forwards a VLAN, as set by the **port-vlan-forwarding-priority** command.

For more information about EPSR, see the **EPSR Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show port-vlan-forwarding-priority

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the highest priority protocol, use the command:

```
awplus# show port-vlan-forwarding-priority
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show port-vlan-forwarding-priority command**

```
Port-vlan Forwarding Priority: EPSR
```

**Related commands** **port-vlan-forwarding-priority**

## show vlan

**Overview** Use this command to display information about a particular VLAN by specifying its VLAN ID. Selecting **all** will display information for all the VLANs configured.

**Syntax** `show vlan {all|brief|dynamic|static|auto|static-ports|<1-4094>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-4094>     | Display information about the VLAN specified by the VLAN ID. |
| all          | Display information about all VLANs on the device.           |
| brief        | Display information about all VLANs on the device.           |
| dynamic      | Display information about all VLANs learned dynamically.     |
| static       | Display information about all statically configured VLANs.   |
| auto         | Display information about all auto-configured VLANs.         |
| static-ports | Display static egress/forbidden ports.                       |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about VLAN 2, use the command:

```
awplus# show vlan 2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show vlan command

| VLAN ID | Name     | Type   | State  | Member ports<br>(u)-Untagged, (t)-Tagged               |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 2       | VLAN0002 | STATIC | ACTIVE | port1.0.3(u) port1.0.4(u) port1.0.5(u)<br>port1.0.6(u) |
| ...     |          |        |        |                                                        |

### Related commands

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V

Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V



## show vlan access-map

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the configured VLAN access-maps. VLAN access-maps contain a series of ACLs and enable you to filter traffic ingress specified VLANs.

**Syntax** show vlan access-map [<name>]

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| <name>    | The name of the access-map to display. |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the ACLs in all access-maps, use the command:

```
awplus# show vlan access-map
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show vlan access-map

```
awplus#show vlan access-map

Vlan access map : deny_all
Hardware MAC access list 4000
  10 deny any any

Vlan access map : ip_range
Hardware IP access list 3000
  10 deny ip 192.168.1.1/24 any
```

**Related commands** [vlan access-map](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# show vlan filter

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the configured VLAN filters. VLAN filters apply access-maps (and therefore ACLs) to VLANs. This enables you to filter traffic ingressing specified VLANs.

**Syntax** show vlan filter [<access-map-name>]

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <access-map-name> | The name of an access-map. The command output displays only the filters that use that access-map. |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about the filter that uses the access-map named "deny\_all", use the command:

```
awplus# show vlan filter deny_all
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show vlan filter

```
awplus#show vlan filter deny_all
Vlan filter : deny_all
  direction : ingress
  vlan list : 48-49
  access map : deny_all
Hardware MAC access list 4000
  10 deny any any
```

**Related commands** [vlan access-map](#)  
[vlan filter](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# show vlan private-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to display the private VLAN configuration and associations.

**Syntax** show vlan private-vlan

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the private VLAN configuration and associations, enter the command:

```
awplus# show vlan private-vlan
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show vlan private-vlan command**

|                               |           |           |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| awplus#show vlan private-vlan |           |           |            |
| PRIMARY                       | SECONDARY | TYPE      | INTERFACES |
| -----                         | -----     | -----     | -----      |
| 2                             | 3         | isolated  |            |
| 2                             | 4         | community |            |
|                               | 8         | isolated  |            |

**Related commands** [private-vlan](#)  
[private-vlan association](#)

## show vlan private-vlan ufo

**Overview** Use this command to show the configuration status of a private VLAN UFO-based VLAN(s) and member interfaces.

**Syntax** show vlan private-vlan ufo {all|<vlan-id>}

| Parameter | Description                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vlan-id> | A specific VLAN. This must have been configured previously as a private-vlan UFO. |
| all       | All VLANs that have been configured previously as private-vlan UFO.               |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec.

**Usage notes** Private VLANs can be UFO (Upstream Forwarding Only). Private VLAN port members are either "downstream" or "upstream" which are controlled by a protocol or by static configuration.

**Example** To show all the private-vlan UFO interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show vlan private-vlan ufo all
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show vlan private-vlan ufo all

| awplus#show vlan private-vlan ufo all |            |                    |                  |          |                |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|
| VLAN                                  | INTERFACES | CONFIGURED         | TYPE             | PROTOCOL | MISC           |
| 100                                   | port1.0.1  | primary-upstream   | upstream         | UFO      | -              |
| 100                                   | port1.0.2  | secondary-upstream | downstream       | UFO      | -              |
| 100                                   | port1.0.3  | -                  | downstream       | Static   | -              |
| 200                                   | port1.0.4  | epsr               | downstream       | EPSR     | -              |
| 200                                   | sa1        | epsr               | upstream         | EPSR     | 0030.846e.bac7 |
| 200                                   | port1.0.5  | -                  | downstream       | Static   | -              |
| 300                                   | port1.0.6  | -                  | downstream-fault | Static   | -              |
| 300                                   | port1.0.7  | -                  | downstream-fault | Static   | -              |
| 300                                   | port1.0.8  | -                  | downstream-fault | Static   | -              |
| 400                                   | Port1.0.9  | stp                | upstream         | STP      | 0030.846e.9bf4 |
| 400                                   | Port1.0.10 | stp                | downstream       | STP      | -              |
| 400                                   | Port1.0.11 | -                  | downstream       | Static   | -              |

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to SBx8100 Series  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

## switchport access vlan

**Overview** Use this command to change the port-based VLAN of the current port.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to change the port-based VLAN of this port to the default VLAN, which is VLAN 1.

**Syntax** switchport access vlan <vlan-id>  
no switchport access vlan

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <vlan-id> | <1-4094> The port-based VLAN ID for the port. |

**Default** VLAN 1

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Any untagged frame received on this port will be associated with the specified VLAN.

**Examples** To change the port-based VLAN to VLAN 3 for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport access vlan 3
```

To reset the port-based VLAN to the default VLAN 1 for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport access vlan
```

**Related commands** [show interface switchport](#)  
[show vlan](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

## switchport mode access

**Overview** Use this command to set the switching characteristics of the port to access mode. Received frames are classified based on the VLAN characteristics, then accepted or discarded based on the specified filtering criteria.

**Syntax** `switchport mode access [ingress-filter {enable|disable}]`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ingress-filter | Set the ingress filtering for the received frames.                                        |
| enable         | Turn on ingress filtering for received frames. This is the default.                       |
| disable        | Turn off ingress filtering to accept frames that do not meet the classification criteria. |

**Default** By default, ports are in access mode with ingress filtering on.

**Usage notes** Use access mode to send untagged frames only.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access ingress-filter enable
```

**Related Commands** [show interface switchport](#)

**Command changes**

Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V

Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

## switchport mode private-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to make a Layer 2 port a private VLAN host port or a promiscuous port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configuration.

**Syntax** switchport mode private-vlan {host|promiscuous}  
no switchport mode private-vlan {host|promiscuous}

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| host        | This port type can communicate with all other host ports assigned to the same community VLAN, but it cannot communicate with the ports in the same isolated VLAN. All communications outside of this VLAN must pass through a promiscuous port in the associated primary VLAN. |
| promiscuous | A promiscuous port can communicate with all interfaces, including the community and isolated ports within a private VLAN.                                                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To configure host mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host
```

To configure promiscuous mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
```

To remove promiscuous mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# no switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
```

**Related commands** [switchport private-vlan mapping](#)



# switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous

**Overview** Use this command to enable a port in trunk mode to be a promiscuous port for isolated VLANs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a port in trunk mode as a promiscuous port for isolated VLANs. You must first remove the secondary port, or ports, in trunk mode associated with the promiscuous port with the **no switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary** command.

**Syntax** switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous group *<group-id>*  
no switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;group-id&gt;</i> | The group ID is a numeric value in the range 1 to 32 that is used to associate the promiscuous port with secondary ports. |

**Default** By default, a port in trunk mode is disabled as a promiscuous port.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** A port must be put in trunk mode with **switchport mode trunk** command before it can be enabled as a promiscuous port.

To add VLANs to be trunked over the promiscuous port, use the **switchport trunk allowed vlan** command. These VLANs can be isolated VLANs, or non-private VLANs.

To configure the native VLAN for the promiscuous port, use the **switchport trunk native vlan** command. The native VLAN can be an isolated VLAN, or a non-private VLAN.

When you enable a promiscuous port, all of the secondary port VLANs associated with the promiscuous port via the group ID number must be added to the promiscuous port. In other words, the set of VLANs on the promiscuous port must be a superset of all the VLANs on the secondary ports within the group.

**Examples** To create the isolated VLANs 2, 3 and 4 and then enable port1.0.2 in trunk mode as a promiscuous port for these VLANs with the group ID of 3, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 2-4
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 2 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 3 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 4 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# exit
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-4
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan trunk
promiscuous group 3
```

To remove port1.0.2 in trunk mode as a promiscuous port for a private VLAN, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport mode private-vlan trunk
promiscuous
```

Note that you must remove the secondary port or ports enabled as trunk ports that are associated with the promiscuous port before removing the promiscuous port.

**Related commands**

- [\*\*switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary\*\*](#)
- [\*\*switchport mode trunk\*\*](#)
- [\*\*switchport trunk allowed vlan\*\*](#)
- [\*\*switchport trunk native vlan\*\*](#)
- [\*\*show vlan private-vlan\*\*](#)

# switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary

**Overview** Use this command to enable a port in trunk mode to be a secondary port for isolated VLANs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a port in trunk mode as a secondary port for isolated VLANs.

**Syntax** switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary group *<group-id>*  
no switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;group-id&gt;</i> | The group ID is a numeric value in the range 1 to 32 that is used to associate a secondary port with its promiscuous port. |

**Default** By default, a port in trunk mode is disabled as a secondary port.

When a port in trunk mode is enabled to be a secondary port for isolated VLANs, by default it will have a native VLAN of **none** (no native VLAN specified).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** A port must be put in trunk mode with **switchport mode trunk** command before the port is enabled as a secondary port in trunk mode.

To add VLANs to be trunked over the secondary port use the **switchport trunk allowed vlan** command. These must be isolated VLANs and must exist on the associated promiscuous port.

To configure the native VLAN for the secondary port, use the **switchport trunk native vlan** command. The native VLAN must be an isolated VLAN and must exist on the associated promiscuous port.

**Examples** To create isolated private VLAN 2 and then enable port1.0.3 in trunk mode as a secondary port for this VLAN with the group ID of 3, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 2
awplus(config-vlan)# private-vlan 2 isolated
awplus(config-vlan)# exit
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary
group 3
```

To remove port1.0.3 in trunk mode as a secondary port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# no switchport mode private-vlan trunk
secondary
```

**Related commands**

- switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous**
- switchport mode trunk**
- switchport trunk allowed vlan**
- switchport trunk native vlan**
- show vlan private-vlan**

## switchport mode private-vlan ufo

**Overview** Use this command to allow private VLAN UFO 802.1q member ports to be configured as upstream or downstream.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the role of the private VLAN UFO 802.1q member port to downstream.

**Syntax** switchport mode private-vlan ufo <vid-list> {primary-upstream|secondary-upstream|stp|epsr}  
no switchport mode private-vlan ufo <vid-list>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid-list>         | A hyphen-separated range or a comma-separated list of VLAN IDs, all of which must have previously been configured with the private-vlan setting of "ufo".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| primary-upstream   | The primary interface port/LAG that this UFO VLAN will attempt to use as the Upstream interface. More than one primary-upstream interface can be configured.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| secondary-upstream | The interface that this UFO VLAN will revert to use as the Upstream port if all the primary-upstream ports are unavailable due to being either operationally down (i.e. Link Down) or blocked from forwarding (e.g. STP). More than one secondary-upstream interface can be configured.                                                                                                                                |
| stp                | Let STP determine whether this interface is upstream or downstream. STP will determine if this interface plays the role of an STP Root Port for the CIST, or for the MSTI that this UFO VLAN belongs to. If it is, then UFO will designate this interface as an Upstream interface member for this UFO VLAN. Otherwise it is Downstream.                                                                               |
| epsr               | Let EPSR determine whether this interface is upstream or downstream. If this UFO VLAN is a protected data VLAN in an EPSR instance, and this interface is one of the transit node's interfaces, then this interface will determine if an EPSR Master is reachable from this interface. If it is, then UFO will designate this interface as an Upstream interface member for this UFO VLAN. Otherwise it is Downstream. |

**Default** Downstream.

Note: The default setting for a private VLAN UFO member interface is downstream, but it is not explicitly configured. Use the **no** variant of this command to make the member interface downstream.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To configure a private VLAN UFO trunk port as primary-upstream, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 100
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan ufo 100 primary-upstream
```

To change the role of the private VLAN UFO 802.1q member port back to the default of downstream, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport mode private-vlan ufo 100
```

**Related commands** [private-vlan](#)  
[show vlan private-vlan ufo](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x220, x230, x320, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series

Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series

Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to SBx8100 Series

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# switchport mode trunk

**Overview** Use this command to set the switching characteristics of the port to trunk. Received frames are classified based on the VLAN characteristics, then accepted or discarded based on the specified filtering criteria.

**Syntax** `switchport mode trunk [ingress-filter {enable|disable}]`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ingress-filter | Set the ingress filtering for the frames received.                                        |
| enable         | Turn on ingress filtering for received frames. This is the default.                       |
| disable        | Turn off ingress filtering to accept frames that do not meet the classification criteria. |

**Default** By default, ports are in access mode, are untagged members of the default VLAN (VLAN 1), and have ingress filtering on.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** A port in trunk mode can be a tagged member of multiple VLANs, and an untagged member of one native VLAN.

To configure which VLANs this port will trunk for, use the [switchport trunk allowed vlan](#) command.

**Example**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode trunk ingress-filter enable
```

**Related Commands** [show interface switchport](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

# switchport private-vlan host-association

**Overview** Use this command to associate a primary VLAN and a secondary VLAN to a host port. Only one primary and secondary VLAN can be associated to a host port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the association.

**Syntax** `switchport private-vlan host-association <primary-vlan-id> add <secondary-vlan-id>`  
`no switchport private-vlan host-association`

| Parameter                              | Description                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;primary-vlan-id&gt;</code>   | VLAN ID of the primary VLAN.                                  |
| <code>&lt;secondary-vlan-id&gt;</code> | VLAN ID of the secondary VLAN (either isolated or community). |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2`  
`awplus(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 2`  
`add 3`  
`awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2`  
`awplus(config-if)# no switchport private-vlan host-association`



# switchport private-vlan mapping

**Overview** Use this command to associate a primary VLAN and a set of secondary VLANs to a promiscuous port.

Use the **no** variant of this to remove all the association of secondary VLANs to primary VLANs for a promiscuous port.

**Syntax** `switchport private-vlan mapping <primary-vlan-id> add  
<secondary-vid-list>`  
`switchport private-vlan mapping <primary-vlan-id> remove  
<secondary-vid-list>`  
`no switchport private-vlan mapping`

| Parameter                               | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;primary-vlan-id&gt;</code>    | VLAN ID of the primary VLAN.                                                                                                      |
| <code>&lt;secondary-vid-list&gt;</code> | VLAN ID of the secondary VLAN (either isolated or community), or a range of VLANs, or a comma-separated list of VLANs and ranges. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be applied to a switch port or a static channel group, but not a dynamic (LACP) channel group. LACP channel groups (dynamic/LACP aggregators) cannot be promiscuous ports in private VLANs.

**Examples** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2`  
`awplus(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 2 add 3-4`  
`awplus(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 2 remove 3-4`  
`awplus(config-if)# no switchport private-vlan mapping`

**Related commands** [switchport mode private-vlan](#)

## switchport trunk allowed vlan

**Overview** Use this command to add VLANs to be trunked over this switch port. Traffic for these VLANs can be sent and received on the port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset switching characteristics of a specified interface to negate a trunked configuration specified with **switchport trunk allowed vlan** command.

**Syntax**

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan all
switchport trunk allowed vlan none
switchport trunk allowed vlan add <vid-list>
switchport trunk allowed vlan remove <vid-list>
switchport trunk allowed vlan except <vid-list>
no switchport trunk
```

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all        | Allow all VLANs to transmit and receive through the port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| none       | Allow no VLANs to transmit and receive through the port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| add        | Add a VLAN to the list of VLANs that are allowed to transmit and receive through the port. Only use this parameter if a list of VLANs is already configured on a port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| remove     | Remove a VLAN from the list of VLANs that are allowed to transmit and receive through the port. Only use this parameter if a list of VLANs is already configured on a port.<br><br>If you are removing VLAN port membership for a large number of switchports and VLANs, note that this command may take a number of minutes to run.                                                                                                                        |
| except     | All VLANs, except the VLAN for which the VID is specified, are part of its port member set. Only use this parameter to remove VLANs after either this parameter or the <b>all</b> parameter have added VLANs to a port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <vid-list> | <2-4094> The ID of the VLAN or VLANs that will be added to, or removed from, the port. A single VLAN, VLAN range, or comma-separated VLAN list can be set.<br><br>For a VLAN range, specify two VLAN numbers: lowest, then highest number in the range, separated by a hyphen.<br><br>For a VLAN list, specify the VLAN numbers separated by commas.<br><br>Do not enter spaces between hyphens or commas when setting parameters for VLAN ranges or lists. |

**Default** By default, ports are untagged members of the default VLAN (VLAN 1).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The **all** parameter sets the port to be a tagged member of all the VLANs configured on the device. The **none** parameter removes all VLANs from the port's tagged member set. The **add** and **remove** parameters will add and remove VLANs to and from the port's member set. The **except** parameter creates an exception to the list.

If you use the **all** parameter, and then you want to remove VLANs from the port's member list, you must use the **except** parameter to remove the unwanted VLANs. Similarly, if you use the **except** parameter to remove a list of VLANs, and you want to change that list, you must use the **except** parameter to make that change (not the **add** and **remove** parameters).

For example, if you want to remove VLAN3-5 from a port and the port's configuration is currently **switchport trunk allowed vlan all**, then you should remove VLAN3-5 by entering the **except** parameter, instead of using the **remove** parameter. This means using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan except 3-5
```

If you do this, then the configuration changes to:

```
awplus#show running-config
interface port1.0.6
switchport
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan except 3-5
```

For example, if you want to add VLAN4 back in again, and the port configuration is currently **switchport trunk allowed vlan except 3-5**, then you should add VLAN4 by re-entering the **except** parameter with the list of VLANs to remove, instead of using the **add** parameter. This means using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan except 3,5
```

If you do this, then the configuration changes to:

```
awplus#show running-config
interface port1.0.6
switchport
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan except 3,5
```

**Examples** The following shows adding a single VLAN to a port's member set.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
```

The following shows adding a range of VLANs to a port's member set.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-4
```

The following shows adding a list of VLANs to a port's member set.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2,3,4
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

## switchport trunk native vlan

**Overview** Use this command to configure the native VLAN for this port. The native VLAN is used for classifying the incoming untagged packets. Use the **none** parameter with this command to remove the native VLAN from the port and set the acceptable frame types to VLAN-tagged only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the native VLAN to the default VLAN ID 1 and remove tagged VLANs from the port.

**Syntax** switchport trunk native vlan {<vid>|none}  
no switchport trunk native vlan

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid>     | The ID of the VLAN that will be used to classify the incoming untagged packets, in the range 2-2094. The VLAN ID must be a part of the VLAN member set of the port.                                                                                                                                       |
| none      | No native VLAN specified. This option removes the native VLAN from the port and sets the acceptable frame types to vlan-tagged only.<br><br>Note: Use the <b>no</b> variant of this command to revert to the default VLAN 1 as the native VLAN for the specified interface switchport - not <b>none</b> . |

**Default** VLAN 1 (the default VLAN), which is reverted to using the **no** form of this command.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To set the native VLAN on interface port1.0.2 to VLAN 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2
```

To remove the native VLAN from interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan none
```

To reset the native VLAN on interface port1.0.2 to the default VLAN 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no switchport trunk native vlan
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

## switchport vlan translation

**Overview** Use this command to create a VLAN translation entry on an interface. The translation entry translates a packet's VLAN ID as seen on the wire.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove all translation entries or a specific entry.

**Syntax** switchport vlan translation vlan <wire-vid> vlan <vid>  
no switchport vlan translation [all|vlan <wire-vid>]

| Parameter       | Description                                                       |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| vlan <wire-vid> | VLAN-ID of the packet as it is seen on the wire.                  |
| vlan <vid>      | VLAN-ID of the VLAN as it was assigned when the VLAN was created. |
| all             | Delete all translation entries.                                   |

**Default** None (By default, no translation entries exist.)

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port, a static channel group, or a dynamic (LACP) channel group. Switch ports must be trunked.

**Usage notes** This command configures trunked ports only. For information on double-tagging on access ports, and for more information about VLAN ID translation on trunk ports, see the [VLAN Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example** To translate between internal VLAN100 and wire-VID 200 on port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# switchport vlan translation vlan 200 vlan 100
```

To remove a translation entry from port1.0.1 for wire-VID 200, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no switchport vlan translation vlan 200
```

To remove all translation entries from port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no switchport vlan translation all
```

**Related commands** **show interface switchport vlan translation**  
**switchport mode trunk**  
**switchport vlan translation default drop**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2, x930 Series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx8100 Series products  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series products  
Version 5.4.9-1.1: added **outer-vlan** parameter for SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, x510, x510L, IE510-28GSX and IE300 Series switches.  
Version 5.5.0-2.1: added **outer-vlan** parameter for x530 Series switches.



# switchport vlan translation default drop

**Overview** Use this command to drop inbound tagged packets if their VLAN-ID does not match any entries in the VLAN translation table for an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop dropping non-matching inbound packets and let them be accepted as is for further processing.

**Syntax** switchport vlan translation default drop  
no switchport vlan translation default drop

**Default** Do not drop packets

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port or a static channel group, or a dynamic (LACP) channel group. The interface must be in a mode that supports tagged packets.

**Example** To drop inbound tagged packets arriving at port1.0.1 unless they match a VLAN translation entry, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# switchport vlan translation default drop
```

To accept inbound tagged packets arriving at port1.0.1 regardless of whether they match a VLAN translation entry, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no switchport vlan translation default drop
```

**Related commands** [show interface switchport vlan translation](#)  
[switchport vlan translation](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2, x930 Series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx8100 Series products  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series products

# switchport vlan-stacking (double-tagging)

**Overview** Use this command to enable VLAN stacking on a port and set it to be a customer-edge-port or provider-port. This is sometimes referred to as VLAN double-tagging, nested VLANs, or Q in Q.

Use **no** parameter with this command to disable VLAN stacking on an interface.

The port must be in access mode.

**Syntax** switchport vlan-stacking {customer-edge-port|provider-port}  
no switchport vlan-stacking

| Parameter          | Description                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| customer-edge-port | Set the port to be a customer edge port. This port must already be in access mode. |
| provider-port      | Set the port to be a provider port. This port must already be in trunk mode.       |

**Default** By default, ports are not VLAN stacking ports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage** Use VLAN stacking to separate traffic from different customers to that they can be managed over a provider network.

For more information about how to configure this feature, see the [VLAN Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Note that you must also enable jumbo frame support on the customer edge port, by using the [platform jumboframe](#) command.

Traffic with an extra VLAN header added by VLAN stacking cannot be routed.

**Example** To apply vlan-stacking to the selected port, configure it to be a customer edge port, and turn on jumbo frames, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport vlan-stacking customer-edge-port
awplus(config-if)# platform jumboframe
```

**Related** [platform jumboframe](#)  
**commands**

## switchport voice dscp

**Overview** Use this command for a specific port to configure the Layer 3 DSCP value advertised when the transmission of LLDP-MED Network Policy TLVs for voice devices is enabled. When LLDP-MED capable IP phones receive this network policy information, they transmit voice data with the specified DSCP value.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the DSCP value to the default, 0.

**Syntax** switchport voice dscp <0-63>  
no switchport voice dscp

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| dscp      | Specify a DSCP value for voice data. |
| <0-63>    | DSCP value.                          |

**Default** A DSCP value of 0 will be advertised.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** LLDP-MED advertisements including Network Policy TLVs are transmitted via a port if:

- LLDP is enabled (**lldp run**)
- Voice VLAN is configured for the port (**switchport voice vlan**)
- The port is configured to transmit LLDP advertisements—enabled by default (**lldp transmit receive**)
- The port is configured to transmit Network Policy TLVs—enabled by default (**lldp med-tlv-select**)
- There is an LLDP-MED device connected to the port

**Example** To tell IP phones connected to port1.0.2 to send voice data with DSCP value 27, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport voice dscp 27
```

**Related commands** **lldp med-tlv-select**  
**show lldp**  
**switchport voice vlan**

## switchport voice vlan

**Overview** Use this command to configure the Voice VLAN tagging advertised when the transmission of LLDP-MED Network Policy TLVs for voice endpoint devices is enabled. When LLDP-MED capable IP phones receive this network policy information, they transmit voice data with the specified tagging. This command also sets the ports to be spanning tree edge ports, that is, it enables spanning tree portfast on the ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove LLDP-MED network policy configuration for voice devices connected to these ports. This does not change the spanning tree edge port status.

**Syntax** switchport voice vlan [<vid>|dot1p|dynamic|untagged]  
no switchport voice vlan

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dot1p     | The IP phone should send User Priority tagged packets, that is, packets in which the tag contains a User Priority value, and a VID of 0. (The User Priority tag is also known as the 802.1p priority tag, or the Class of Service (CoS) tag.) |
| dynamic   | The VLAN ID with which the IP phone should send tagged packets will be assigned by RADIUS authentication.                                                                                                                                     |
| untagged  | The IP phone should send untagged packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Default** By default, no Voice VLAN is configured, and therefore no network policy is advertised for voice devices.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** LLDP-MED advertisements including Network Policy TLVs are transmitted via a port if:

- LLDP is enabled (**lldp run**)
- Voice VLAN is configured for the port using this command (**switchport voice vlan**)
- The port is configured to transmit LLDP advertisements—enabled by default (**lldp transmit receive**)
- The port is configured to transmit Network Policy TLVs—enabled by default (**lldp med-tlv-select**)
- There is an LLDP-MED device connected to the port.

To set the priority value to be advertised for tagged frames, use the **switchport voice vlan priority**.

If the Voice VLAN details are to be assigned by RADIUS, then the RADIUS server must be configured to send the attribute “Egress-VLANID (56)” or “Egress-VLAN-Name (58)” in the RADIUS Accept message when authenticating a phone attached to this port.

To set these attributes on the local RADIUS server, use the **egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp)** or the **egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp)**.

**Examples** To tell IP phones connected to port1.0.4 to send voice data tagged for VLAN 10, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# switchport voice vlan 10
```

To tell IP phones connected to port1.0.2-port1.0.8 to send priority tagged packets (802.1p priority tagged with VID 0, so that they will be assigned to the port VLAN) use the following commands. The priority value is 5 by default, but can be configured with the **switchport voice vlan priority** command.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2-port1.0.8
awplus(config-if)# switchport voice vlan dot1p
```

To dynamically configure the VLAN ID advertised to IP phones connected to port1.0.1 based on the VLAN assigned by RADIUS authentication (with RADIUS attribute "Egress- VLANID" or "Egress-VLAN-Name" in the RADIUS accept packet), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# switchport voice vlan dynamic
```

To remove the Voice VLAN, and therefore disable the transmission of LLDP-MED network policy information for voice devices on port1.0.8, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.8
awplus(config-if)# no switchport voice vlan
```

**Related commands** **switchport voice dscp**  
**switchport voice vlan priority**

## switchport voice vlan priority

**Overview** Use this command to configure the Layer 2 user priority advertised when the transmission of LLDP-MED Network Policy TLVs for voice devices is enabled. This is the priority in the User Priority field of the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tag, also known as the Class of Service (CoS), or 802.1p priority. When LLDP-MED capable IP phones receive this network policy information, they transmit voice data with the specified priority.

**Syntax** `switchport voice vlan priority <0-7>`  
`no switchport voice vlan priority`

| Parameter                | Description                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <code>priority</code>    | Specify a user priority value for voice data. |
| <code>&lt;0-7&gt;</code> | Priority value.                               |

To remove the Voice VLAN, and therefore disable the transmission of LLDP-MED network policy information for voice devices on port1.0.6, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# no switchport voice vlan
```



## vlan

**Overview** This command creates VLANs, assigns names to them, and enables or disables them. Disabling the VLAN causes all forwarding over the specified VLAN ID to cease. Enabling the VLAN allows forwarding of frames on the specified VLAN.

You can create a management-only VLAN that contains only one member port and may be used as a remote management port. Management-only VLANs process packets in the CPU rather than in hardware. See the parameter table below for more detail.

If you need to control ingress and egress traffic to and from management interfaces, you can use software-based ACLs to filter traffic to and from a management-only VLAN.

The **no** variant of this command destroys the specified VLANs or returns their MTU to the default.

**Syntax** `vlan <vid> [name <vlan-name>] [state {enable|disable|management-only}]`  
`vlan <vid-range> [state {enable|disable|management-only}]`  
`vlan {<vid>|<vlan-name>} [mtu <mtu-value>]`  
`no vlan {<vid>|<vid-range>} [mtu]`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid>           | The VID of the VLAN to enable or disable, in the range 1-4094.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <vlan-name>     | The ASCII name of the VLAN. Maximum length: 32 characters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <vid-range>     | Specifies a range of VLAN identifiers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <mtu-value>     | Specifies the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size in bytes, in the range 68 to 1500 bytes, for the VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| enable          | Puts the VLAN into an enabled state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| disable         | Puts the VLAN into a disabled state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| management-only | Management-only VLANs are VLANs which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• have one and only one access port (no aggregators, trunk port etc.)</li><li>• do not route to/from other interfaces.</li><li>• process packets in the CPU, rather than in hardware.</li><li>• cannot be converted to a normal VLAN, nor can a normal VLAN be converted to a management-only VLAN. Delete and re-create the VLAN to convert a normal VLAN to/from a management-only VLAN.</li></ul> |

**Default** By default, VLANs are enabled when they are created.

**Mode** VLAN Configuration

**Examples** To enable VLAN 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 45 name accounts state enable
```

To destroy VLAN 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# no vlan 45
```

To create a management-only VLAN with VID 100, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 100 state management-only
```

**Related commands** **mtu**  
**vlan database**  
**show vlan**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.9-2.1: Parameter **management-only** added

## vlan access-map

**Overview** Use this command to create a VLAN access-map and enter into VLAN access-map mode, so you can add ACLs to the map. You can use any IPv4 or IPv6 hardware ACLs. VLAN access-maps are used to attach ACLs to VLANs, and therefore to filter traffic as it ingresses VLANs.

See the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information, including information about the number of rules consumed by per-VLAN ACLs, and ACL processing order.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a VLAN access-map.

**Syntax** `vlan access-map <name>`  
`no vlan access-map <name>`

| Parameter | Description                |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| <name>    | A name for the access-map. |

**Default** By default, no VLAN access-maps exist.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To apply ACL 3001 to VLAN 48, where the ACL drops IP traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3001 deny ip any any
awplus(config)# vlan access-map deny_all
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# match access-group 3001
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# exit
awplus(config)# vlan filter deny_all vlan-list 48 input
```

**Related commands** [match access-group](#)  
[show vlan access-map](#)  
[vlan filter](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# vlan database

**Overview** Use this command to enter the VLAN Configuration mode. You can then add or delete a VLAN, or modify its values.

**Syntax** `vlan database`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** In the following example, note the change to VLAN Configuration mode from Global Configuration mode:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)#
```

**Related commands** [vlan](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Support for up to 1024 VLANs added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.0-1.3: Support for up to 5 VLANs added to AR1050V

## vlan filter

**Overview** Use this command to apply a VLAN access-map to a list of VLANs. The switch uses the ACLs in the access-map to filter traffic ingressing those VLANs.

See the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information, including information about the number of rules consumed by per-VLAN ACLs, and ACL processing order.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the access-map filter from the listed VLANs.

**Syntax** `vlan filter <access-map-name> vlan-list <vid> input`  
`no vlan filter <access-map-name> vlan-list <vid> input`

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;access-map-name&gt;</code> | The name of the VLAN access-map to apply to the specified list of VLANs                                                                                                                         |
| <code>vlan-list &lt;vid&gt;</code>   | The list of VLANs to filter. You can specify a single VLAN (e.g. 49), a comma-separated list of VLANs (e.g. 49, 51), a hyphenated range of VLANs (e.g. 49-51), or a combination (e.g. 49,51-53) |
| <code>input</code>                   | Apply the filter to ingress traffic                                                                                                                                                             |

**Default** By default, no VLAN filters exist.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To apply ACL 3001 to VLAN 48, where the ACL drops IP traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3001 deny ip any any
awplus(config)# vlan access-map deny_all
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# match access-group 3001
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# exit
awplus(config)# vlan filter deny_all vlan-list 48 input
```

**Related commands** [match access-group](#)  
[show vlan filter](#)  
[vlan access-map](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

## vlan mode stack-local-vlan

**Overview** This command enables you to create stack-local-VLANs and use ICMP to monitor and diagnose issues within specific members of the stack. When a VLAN is added using this method, all its traffic will be trapped to and processed by the CPU of the specific local stack member, rather than the CPU of the stack master.

The **no** variant of this command destroys the specified VLAN.

**Syntax** `vlan <vid> mode stack-local-vlan <member-id>`  
`no vlan <vid>`

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid>                 | The VID of the VLAN to be created in the range 2-4094. We recommend that the first stack-local-vlan be assigned the number 4001 for the first stack member, then incremented by one for each stack member. For example, a stack of four members would be assigned the following VID numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• stack member one: VID 4001</li><li>• stack member two: VID 4002</li><li>• stack member three: VID 4003</li><li>• stack member four: VID 4004</li></ul> |
| mode stack-local-vlan | Specifies that the new VLAN will function as a stack-local- VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <member-id>           | Specifies the stack member ID. Enter a decimal number in the range 1-8.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** By default, VLANs are automatically enabled as they are added.

**Mode** VLAN Configuration

**Usage notes** If IGMP snooping is operating on a stack-local-VLAN, the device will try to process some multicast traffic via that VLAN, if it is connected to a Microsoft Windows PC.

To avoid this, we recommend disabling IGMP snooping on stack-local-VLANs, by using the command **no ip igmp snooping**.

**Examples** To add a stack-local-VLAN with the VID of 4002 and assign it to stack member 2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 4002 mode stack-local-vlan 2
awplus(config-vlan)# exit
awplus(config)# interface vlan4002
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp snooping
```

To remove VLAN 4002, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# no vlan 4002
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp snooping](#)  
[mtu](#)  
[vlan database](#)



## vlan mode transmit-local-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to create a VLAN that allows individual stack members to communicate with each other. This means container instances can communicate across the stack links.

**Syntax** `vlan <vid> mode transmit-local-vlan`

| Parameter               | Description                                                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid>                   | The VID of the VLAN to be created in the range 2-4094.              |
| modetransmit-local-vlan | Specifies that the new VLAN will function as a transmit-local VLAN. |

**Default** By default, VLANs do not use this mode.

**Mode** VLAN Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this mode when configuring fail-over for SESC mini. Only one transmit-local VLAN is required for each stack.

The use of this command is only supported with Container Services. The configuration of IP addresses, routes, etc is not supported on a VLAN of this type. It is not recommended to configure this VLAN on any ports.

**Example** To configure a transmit-local VLAN with the VID of 4002, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 4002 mode transmit-local-vlan
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# 15 Spanning Tree Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 672
  - **clear spanning-tree statistics** on page 673
  - **clear spanning-tree detected protocols (RSTP and MSTP)** on page 674
  - **debug mstp (RSTP and STP)** on page 675
  - **instance priority (MSTP)** on page 679
  - **instance vlan (MSTP)** on page 681
  - **region (MSTP)** on page 683
  - **revision (MSTP)** on page 684
  - **show debugging mstp** on page 685
  - **show spanning-tree** on page 686
  - **show spanning-tree brief** on page 689
  - **show spanning-tree mst** on page 690
  - **show spanning-tree mst config** on page 691
  - **show spanning-tree mst detail** on page 692
  - **show spanning-tree mst detail interface** on page 694
  - **show spanning-tree mst instance** on page 696
  - **show spanning-tree mst instance interface** on page 697
  - **show spanning-tree mst interface** on page 698
  - **show spanning-tree statistics** on page 699
  - **show spanning-tree statistics instance** on page 701
  - **show spanning-tree statistics instance interface** on page 702
  - **show spanning-tree statistics interface** on page 704
  - **show spanning-tree vlan range-index** on page 707
  - **spanning-tree autoedge (RSTP and MSTP)** on page 708
  - **spanning-tree bpdu** on page 709
  - **spanning-tree cisco-interoperability (MSTP)** on page 711
  - **spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)** on page 712
  - **spanning-tree enable** on page 713
  - **spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable** on page 715
  - **spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval** on page 716
  - **spanning-tree force-version** on page 717
  - **spanning-tree forward-time** on page 718
  - **spanning-tree guard root** on page 720
  - **spanning-tree hello-time** on page 721
  - **spanning-tree link-type** on page 722
  - **spanning-tree max-age** on page 723

- **spanning-tree max-hops (MSTP)** on page 724
- **spanning-tree mode** on page 725
- **spanning-tree mst configuration** on page 726
- **spanning-tree mst instance** on page 727
- **spanning-tree mst instance path-cost** on page 729
- **spanning-tree mst instance priority** on page 731
- **spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role** on page 733
- **spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn** on page 735
- **spanning-tree path-cost** on page 737
- **spanning-tree portfast (STP)** on page 738
- **spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter** on page 740
- **spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard** on page 742
- **spanning-tree priority (bridge priority)** on page 744
- **spanning-tree priority (port priority)** on page 745
- **spanning-tree restricted-role** on page 746
- **spanning-tree restricted-tcn** on page 747
- **spanning-tree transmit-holdcount** on page 748
- **undebg mstp** on page 749

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure RSTP, STP or MSTP. For information about spanning trees, including configuration procedures, see the [STP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# clear spanning-tree statistics

**Overview** Use this command to clear all the STP BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) statistics.

**Syntax** clear spanning-tree statistics  
clear spanning-tree statistics [instance <mstp-instance>]  
clear spanning-tree statistics [interface <port> [instance <mstp-instance>]]

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>          | The port to clear STP BPDU statistics for. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |
| <mstp-instance> | The MSTP instance (MSTI - Multiple Spanning Tree Instance) to clear MSTP BPDU statistics.                                                                                   |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command with the **instance** parameter in MSTP mode. Specifying this command with the **interface** parameter only not the instance parameter will work in STP and RSTP mode.

**Examples** awplus# clear spanning-tree statistics  
awplus# clear spanning-tree statistics instance 1  
awplus# clear spanning-tree statistics interface port1.0.2  
awplus# clear spanning-tree statistics interface port1.0.2  
instance 1

# clear spanning-tree detected protocols (RSTP and MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to clear the detected protocols for a specific port, or all ports.

Use this command in RSTP or MSTP mode only.

**Syntax** `clear spanning-tree detected protocols [interface <port>]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | The port to clear detected protocols for. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** `awplus# clear spanning-tree detected protocols`

## debug mstp (RSTP and STP)

**Overview** Use this command to enable debugging for the configured spanning tree mode, and echo data to the console, at various levels. Note that although this command uses the keyword **mstp** it displays debugging output for RSTP and STP protocols as well the MSTP protocol.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable spanning tree debugging.

**Syntax**

```
debug mstp {all|cli|protocol [detail]|timer [detail]}
debug mstp {packet {rx|tx} [decode] [interface <interface>]}
debug mstp {topology-change [interface <interface>]}
no debug mstp {all|cli|protocol [detail]|timer [detail]}
no debug mstp {packet {rx|tx} [decode] [interface <interface>]}
no debug mstp {topology-change [interface <interface>]}
```

| Parameter       | Description                                                             |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all             | Echoes all spanning tree debugging levels to the console.               |
| cli             | Echoes spanning tree commands to the console.                           |
| packet          | Echoes spanning tree packets to the console.                            |
| rx              | Received packets.                                                       |
| tx              | Transmitted packets.                                                    |
| protocol        | Echoes protocol changes to the console.                                 |
| timer           | Echoes timer information to the console.                                |
| detail          | Detailed output.                                                        |
| decode          | Interprets packet contents                                              |
| topology-change | Interprets topology change messages                                     |
| interface       | Keyword before <interface> placeholder to specify an interface to debug |
| <interface>     | Placeholder used to specify the name of the interface to debug.         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration mode

**Usage 1** Use the **debug mstp topology-change interface** command to generate debugging messages when the device receives an indication of a topology change in a BPDU from another device. The debugging can be activated on a per-port basis. Although this command uses the keyword **mstp**, it displays debugging output for RSTP and STP protocols as well as the MSTP protocol.

Due to the likely volume of output, these debug messages are best viewed using the **terminal monitor** before issuing the relevant **debug mstp** command. The default terminal monitor filter will select and display these messages. Alternatively, the messages can be directed to any of the other log outputs by adding a filter for the MSTP application using **log buffered (filter)**:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# log buffered program mstp
```

### Output 1

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#debug mstp topology-change interface port1.0.4
10:09:09 awplus MSTP[1409]: Topology change rcvd on port1.0.4 (internal)
10:09:09 awplus MSTP[1409]: Topology change rcvd on MSTI 1 port1.0.4
awplus#debug mstp topology-change interface port1.0.6
10:09:29 awplus MSTP[1409]: Topology change rcvd on port1.0.6 (external)
10:09:29 awplus MSTP[1409]: Topology change rcvd on MSTI 1 port1.0.6
```

**Usage 2** Use the **debug mstp packet rx|tx decode interface** command to generate debugging messages containing the entire contents of a BPDU displayed in readable text for transmitted and received xSTP BPDUs. The debugging can be activated on a per-port basis and transmit and receive debugging is controlled independently. Although this command uses the keyword **mstp**, it displays debugging output for RSTP and STP protocols as well as the MSTP protocol.

Due to the likely volume of output, these debug messages are best viewed using the **terminal monitor** before issuing the relevant **debug mstp** command. The default terminal monitor filter will select and display these messages. Alternatively, the messages can be directed to any of the other log outputs by adding a filter for the MSTP application using the **log buffered (filter)**:

```
awplus(config)# log buffered program mstp
```



**Output 2** In MSTP mode - an MSTP BPDU with 1 MSTI:

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#debug mstp packet rx decode interface port1.0.4
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - start
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Protocol version: MSTP, BPDU type: RST
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST Flags: Agree Forward Learn role=Desig
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST root id      : 0000:0000cd1000fe
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST ext pathcost : 0
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST reg root id   : 0000:0000cd1000fe
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST port id      : 8001 (128:1)
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: msg age: 0 max age: 20 hellotime: 2 fwd delay: 15
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Version 3 length : 80
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Format id         : 0
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Config name      : test
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Revision level   : 0
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: Config digest    : 3ab68794d602fdf43b21c0b37ac3bca8
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST int pathcost : 0
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST bridge id    : 0000:0000cd1000fe
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST hops remaining : 20
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: MSTI flags       : Agree Forward Learn role=Desig
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: MSTI reg root id  : 8001:0000cd1000fe
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: MSTI pathcost    : 0
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: MSTI bridge priority : 32768 port priority : 128
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: MSTI hops remaining : 20
17:23:42 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - finish
```

In STP mode transmitting a TCN BPDU:

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#debug mstp packet tx decode interface port1.0.4
17:28:09 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU tx - start
17:28:09 awplus MSTP[1417]: Protocol version: STP, BPDU type: TCN
17:28:09 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU tx - finish
```

In STP mode receiving an STP BPDU:

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#debug mstp packet rx decode interface port1.0.4
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - start
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Protocol version: STP, BPDU type: Config
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Flags: role=none
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Root id         : 8000:0000cd1000fe
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Root pathcost   : 0
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Bridge id      : 8000:0000cd1000fe
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: Port id       : 8001 (128:1)
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: msg age: 0 max age: 20 hellotime: 2 fwd delay: 15
17:31:36 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - finish
```

In RSTP mode receiving an RSTP BPDU:

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#debug mstp packet rx decode interface port1.0.4
awplus#17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - start
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: Protocol version: RSTP, BPDU type: RST
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST Flags: Forward Learn role=Desig
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST root id      : 8000:0000cd1000fe
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST ext pathcost : 0
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST reg root id   : 8000:0000cd1000fe
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: CIST port id      : 8001 (128:1)
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: msg age: 0 max age: 20 hellotime: 2 fwd delay: 15
17:30:17 awplus MSTP[1417]: port1.0.4 xSTP BPDU rx - finish
```

**Examples** awplus# debug mstp all  
awplus# debug mstp cli  
awplus# debug mstp packet rx  
awplus# debug mstp protocol detail  
awplus# debug mstp timer  
awplus# debug mstp packet rx decode interface port1.0.2  
awplus# debug mstp packet tx decode interface port1.0.6

**Related commands** [log buffered \(filter\)](#)  
[show debugging mstp](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)  
[undebug mstp](#)

## instance priority (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to set the priority for this device to become the root bridge for the specified MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance).

Use this command for MSTP only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the root bridge priority of the device for the instance to the default.

**Syntax** `instance <instance-id> priority <priority>`  
`no instance <instance-id> priority`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;instance-id&gt;</code> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code>&lt;priority&gt;</code>    | Specify the root bridge priority for the device for the MSTI in the range <0 - 61440>. Note that a lower priority number indicates a greater likelihood of the device becoming the root bridge. The priority values can be set only in increments of 4096. If you specify a number that is not a multiple of 4096, it will be rounded down. The default priority is 32768. |

**Default** The default priority value for all instances is 32768.

**Mode** MST Configuration

**Usage notes** MSTP lets you distribute traffic more efficiently across a network by blocking different links for different VLANs. You do this by making different devices into the root bridge for each MSTP instance, so that each instance blocks a different link.

If all devices have the same root bridge priority for the instance, MSTP selects the device with the lowest MAC address to be the root bridge. Give the device a higher priority for becoming the root bridge for a particular instance by assigning it a lower priority number, or vice versa.

**Examples** To set the root bridge priority for MSTP instance 2 to be the highest (0), so that it will be the root bridge for this instance when available, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)# instance 2 priority 0
```

To reset the root bridge priority for instance 2 to the default (32768), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)# no instance 2 priority
```

**Related commands**

- region (MSTP)**
- revision (MSTP)**
- show spanning-tree mst config**
- spanning-tree mst instance**
- spanning-tree mst instance priority**

## instance vlan (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to create an MST Instance (MSTI), and associate the specified VLANs with it. An MSTI is a spanning tree instance that exists within an MST region (MSTR).

When a VLAN is associated with an MSTI the member ports of the VLAN are automatically configured to send and receive spanning-tree information for the associated MSTI. You can disable this automatic configuration of member ports of the VLAN to the associated MSTI by using a **no spanning-tree mst instance** command to remove the member port from the MSTI.

Use the **instance vlan** command for MSTP only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified VLANs from the MSTI.

**Syntax** `instance <instance-id> vlan <vid-list>`  
`no instance <instance-id> vlan <vid-list>`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;instance-id&gt;</code> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>&lt;vid-list&gt;</code>    | Specify one or more VLAN identifiers (VID) to be associated with the MSTI specified. This can be a single VID in the range 1-4094, or a hyphen-separated range or a comma-separated list of VLAN IDs. |

**Mode** MST Configuration

**Usage notes** The VLANs must be created before being associated with an MST instance (MSTI). If the VLAN range is not specified, the MSTI will not be created.

This command removes the specified VLANs from the CIST and adds them to the specified MSTI. If you use the **no** variant of this command to remove the VLAN from the MSTI, it returns it to the CIST. To move a VLAN from one MSTI to another, you must first use the **no** variant of this command to return it to the CIST.

Ports in these VLANs will remain in the control of the CIST until you associate the ports with the MSTI using the **spanning-tree mst instance** command.

**Example** To associate VLAN 30 with MSTI 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mode mstp
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 30
```

**Related commands**

- region (MSTP)**
- revision (MSTP)**
- show spanning-tree mst config**
- spanning-tree mst instance**
- vlan**

## region (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to assign a name to the device's MST Region. MST Instances (MSTI) of a region form different spanning trees for different VLANs.

Use this command for MSTP only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove this region name and reset it to the default.

**Syntax** `region <region-name>`  
`no region`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;region-name&gt;</code> | Specify the name of the region, up to 32 characters. Valid characters are upper-case, lower-case, digits, underscore. |

**Default** By default, the region name is My Name.

**Mode** MST Configuration

**Usage** The region name, the revision number, and the digest of the VLAN to MSTI configuration table must be the same on all devices that are intended to be in the same MST region.

**Example**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)# region ATL
```

**Related commands** [revision \(MSTP\)](#)  
[show spanning-tree mst config](#)

## revision (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the MST revision number to be used in the configuration identifier.

Use this command for MSTP only.

**Syntax** `revision <revision-number>`

| Parameter                            | Description                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;revision-number&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> Revision number. |

**Default** The default of revision number is 0.

**Mode** MST Configuration

**Usage** The region name, the revision number, and the digest of the VLAN to MSTI configuration table must be the same on all devices that are intended to be in the same MST region.

**Example**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)# revision 25
```

**Related commands**

- [region \(MSTP\)](#)
- [show spanning-tree mst config](#)
- [instance vlan \(MSTP\)](#)



# show debugging mstp

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for MSTP.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging mstp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the MSTP debugging options set, enter the command:  
`awplus# show debugging mstp`

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show debugging mstp

```
MSTP debugging status:
MSTP receiving packet debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug mstp \(RSTP and STP\)](#)

## show spanning-tree

**Overview** Use this command to display detailed spanning tree information on the specified port or on all ports. Use this command for RSTP, MSTP or STP.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree [interface *<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface                | Display information about the following port only.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display information about. A port-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switch port (e.g. port1.0.6) a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen, e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4, or sa1-2, or po1-2</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges, e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.4-1.0.6. Do not mix switch ports, static channel groups, and dynamic (LACP) channel groups in the same list</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Note that any list of interfaces specified must not span any interfaces that are not installed.

A topology change counter has been included for RSTP and MSTP. You can see the topology change counter for RSTP by using the **show spanning-tree** command. You can see the topology change counter for MSTP by using the **show spanning-tree mst instance** command.

**Example** To display spanning tree information about port1.0.3, use the command:  
awplus# show spanning-tree interface port1.0.3

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree in RSTP mode**

```
awplus#show spanning-tree
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: Root Path Cost 0 - Root Port 0 - Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20
% 1: Root Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: Bridge Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: last topology change Mon Oct 3 02:06:26 2016
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% port1.0.1: Port 5001 - Id 8389 - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.1: Designated Path Cost 0
% port1.0.1: Configured Path Cost 20000000 - Add type Explicit ref count 1
% port1.0.1: Designated Port Id 8389 - Priority 128 -
% port1.0.1: Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.1: Designated Bridge 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.1: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
% port1.0.1: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.1: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0 - topo change
timer 0
% port1.0.1: forward-transitions 0
% port1.0.1: Version Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send STP
% port1.0.1: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
% port1.0.1: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
% port1.0.1: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
% port1.0.1: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
% port1.0.1: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current shared
%
% port1.0.2: Port 5002 - Id 838a - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.2: Designated Path Cost 0
% port1.0.2: Configured Path Cost 20000000 - Add type Explicit ref count 1
% port1.0.2: Designated Port Id 838a - Priority 128 -
% port1.0.2: Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Designated Bridge 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
% port1.0.2: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.2: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0 - topo change
timer 0
% port1.0.2: forward-transitions 0
% port1.0.2: Version Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send STP
% port1.0.2: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
% port1.0.2: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
% port1.0.2: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current shared
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree**

```
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: Root Path Cost 0 - Root Port 0 - Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20
% 1: Root Id 80000000cd20f093
% 1: Bridge Id 80000000cd20f093
% 1: last topology change Mon Oct 3 02:06:26 2016
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
%   port1.0.3: Port 5023 - Id 839f - Role Designated - State Forwarding
%   port1.0.3: Designated Path Cost 0
%   port1.0.3: Configured Path Cost 200000 - Add type Explicit ref count 1
%   port1.0.3: Designated Port Id 839f - Priority 128 -
%   port1.0.3: Root 80000000cd20f093
%   port1.0.3: Designated Bridge 80000000cd20f093
%   port1.0.3: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
%   port1.0.3: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
%   port1.0.3: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 1 - topo change
timer 0
%   port1.0.3: forward-transitions 32
%   port1.0.3: Version Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send RSTP
%   port1.0.3: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
%   port1.0.3: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
%   port1.0.3: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
%   port1.0.3: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
%   port1.0.3: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current point-to-point
...
```

# show spanning-tree brief

**Overview** Use this command to display a summary of spanning tree status information on all ports. Use this command for RSTP, MSTP or STP.

**Syntax** show spanning-tree brief

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| brief     | A brief summary of spanning tree information. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Note that any list of interfaces specified must not span any interfaces that are not installed.

A topology change counter has been included for RSTP and MSTP. You can see the topology change counter for RSTP by using the **show spanning-tree** command. You can see the topology change counter for MSTP by using the **show spanning-tree mst instance** command.

**Example** To display a summary of spanning tree status information, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree brief

```
Default: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
Default: Root Path Cost 40000 - Root Port 4501 - Bridge Priority 32768
Default: Root Id 8000:0000cd250001
Default: Bridge Id 8000:0000cd296eb1

Port          Designated Bridge  Port Id  Role          State
sa1           8000:001577c9744b  8195    Rootport     Forwarding
po1           8000:0000cd296eb1  81f9    Designated   Forwarding
port1.0.1     8000:0000cd296eb1  8389    Disabled     Discarding
port1.0.2     8000:0000cd296eb1  838a    Disabled     Discarding
port1.0.3     8000:0000cd296eb1  838b    Disabled     Discarding
...
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree](#)

# show spanning-tree mst

**Overview** This command displays bridge-level information about the CIST and VLAN to MSTI mappings.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display bridge-level information about the CIST and VLAN to MSTI mappings, enter the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree mst

```
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge
Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max-hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 8000000475e93ffe
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 8000000475e93ffe
% 1: CST Bridge Id 8000000475e93ffe
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
%
% Instance      VLAN
% 0:            1
% 2:            4
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree mst interface](#)

# show spanning-tree mst config

**Overview** Use this command to display MSTP configuration identifier for the device.

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst config

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The region name, the revision number, and the digest of the VLAN to MSTI configuration table must be the same on all devices that are intended to be in the same MST region.

**Example** To display MSTP configuration identifier information, enter the command:  
awplus# show spanning-tree mst config

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree mst config

```
awplus#show spanning-tree mst config
%
%  MSTP Configuration Information:
%-----
%  Format Id      : 0
%  Name          : My Name
%  Revision Level : 0
%  Digest        : 0x80DEE46DA92A98CF21C603291B22880A
%-----
```

**Related commands** [instance vlan \(MSTP\)](#)  
[region \(MSTP\)](#)  
[revision \(MSTP\)](#)

# show spanning-tree mst detail

**Overview** This command displays detailed information about each instance, and all interfaces associated with that particular instance.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst detail

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display detailed information about each instance, and all interfaces associated with them, enter the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst detail
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree mst detail**

```
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max-hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% port1.0.1: Port 5001 - Id 8389 - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.1: Designated External Path Cost 0 -Internal Path Cost 0
% port1.0.1: Configured Path Cost 20000000 - Add type Explicit ref count 1
% port1.0.1: Designated Port Id 8389 - CIST Priority 128 -
% port1.0.1: CIST Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.1: Regional Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.1: Designated Bridge 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.1: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
% port1.0.1: CIST Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.1: CIST Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0 - topo
change timer 0

...
% port1.0.2: forward-transitions 0
% port1.0.2: Version Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send STP
% port1.0.2: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
% port1.0.2: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
% port1.0.2: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current shared

% port1.0.3: Port 5003 - Id 838b - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.3: Designated External Path Cost 0 -Internal Path Cost 0
% port1.0.3: Configured Path Cost 20000000 - Add type Explicit ref count 1
% port1.0.3: Designated Port Id 838b - CIST Priority 128 -
% port1.0.3: CIST Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.3: Regional Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.3: Designated Bridge 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.3: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
% port1.0.3: CIST Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.3: CIST Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0 - topo
change timer 0
% port1.0.3: forward-transitions 0
% port1.0.3: Version Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send STP
% port1.0.3: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
% port1.0.3: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
% port1.0.3: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
% port1.0.3: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
% port1.0.3: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current shared
```

# show spanning-tree mst detail interface

**Overview** This command displays detailed information about the specified switch port, and the MST instances associated with it.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst detail interface *<port>*

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | The port to display information about. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display detailed information about port1.0.3 and the instances associated with it, enter the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst detail interface port1.0.3
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree mst detail interface**

```
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max-hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 80000000cd24ff2d
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% port1.0.2: Port 5002 - Id 838a - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.2: Designated External Path Cost 0 - Internal Path Cost 0
% port1.0.2: Configured Path Cost 20000000 - Add type Explicit ref count 2
% port1.0.2: Designated Port Id 838a - CIST Priority 128 -
% port1.0.2: CIST Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Regional Root 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Designated Bridge 80000000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Message Age 0 - Max Age 20
% port1.0.2: CIST Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.2: CIST Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0 - topo
change timer 0
% port1.0.2: forward-transitions 0
% port1.0.2: Version Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send STP

% port1.0.2: No portfast configured - Current portfast off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-guard default - Current portfast bpdu-guard off
% port1.0.2: portfast bpdu-filter default - Current portfast bpdu-filter off
% port1.0.2: no root guard configured - Current root guard off
% port1.0.2: Configured Link Type point-to-point - Current shared
%
% Instance 2: Vlan: 2
% 1: MSTI Root Path Cost 0 -MSTI Root Port 0 - MSTI Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: MSTI Root Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% 1: MSTI Bridge Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Port 5002 - Id 838a - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.2: Designated Internal Path Cost 0 - Designated Port Id 838a
% port1.0.2: Configured Internal Path Cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: Configured CST External Path cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: CST Priority 128 - MSTI Priority 128
% port1.0.2: Designated Root 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Designated Bridge 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Message Age 0 - Max Age 0
% port1.0.2: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.2: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0
```

# show spanning-tree mst instance

**Overview** This command displays detailed information for the specified instance, and all switch ports associated with that instance.

A topology change counter has been included for RSTP and MSTP. You can see the topology change counter for RSTP by using the **show spanning-tree** command. You can see the topology change counter for MSTP by using the **show spanning-tree mst instance** command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst instance <instance-id>

| Parameter     | Description                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <instance-id> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15. |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec, and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display detailed information for **instance 2**, and all switch ports associated with that instance, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst instance 2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree mst instance

```
% 1: MSTI Root Path Cost 0 - MSTI Root Port 0 - MSTI Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: MSTI Root Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% 1: MSTI Bridge Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Port 5002 - Id 838a - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.2: Designated Internal Path Cost 0 - Designated Port Id 838a
% port1.0.2: Configured Internal Path Cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: Configured CST External Path cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: CST Priority 128 - MSTI Priority 128
% port1.0.2: Designated Root 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Designated Bridge 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Message Age 0 - Max Age 0
% port1.0.2: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.2: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0
%
```

# show spanning-tree mst instance interface

**Overview** This command displays detailed information for the specified MST (Multiple Spanning Tree) instance, and the specified switch port associated with that MST instance.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* interface *<port>*

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance-id&gt;</i> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i>        | The port to display information about. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec, and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display detailed information for instance 2, interface port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst instance 2 interface port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree mst instance

```
% 1: MSTI Root Path Cost 0 - MSTI Root Port 0 - MSTI Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: MSTI Root Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% 1: MSTI Bridge Id 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Port 5002 - Id 838a - Role Disabled - State Discarding
% port1.0.2: Designated Internal Path Cost 0 - Designated Port Id 838a
% port1.0.2: Configured Internal Path Cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: Configured CST External Path cost 20000000
% port1.0.2: CST Priority 128 - MSTI Priority 128
% port1.0.2: Designated Root 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Designated Bridge 80020000cd24ff2d
% port1.0.2: Message Age 0 - Max Age 0
% port1.0.2: Hello Time 2 - Forward Delay 15
% port1.0.2: Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0
%
```

# show spanning-tree mst interface

**Overview** This command displays the number of instances created, and VLANs associated with it for the specified switch port.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree mst interface <port>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | The port to display information about. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec, and Interface Configuration

**Example** To display detailed information about each instance, and all interfaces associated with them, for port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree mst interface port1.0.4
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree mst interface

```
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max-hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 80000008c73a2b22
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 80000008c73a2b22
% 1: CST Bridge Id 80000008c73a2b22
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% 1: portfast errdisable timeout interval 1 sec
%
% Instance      VLAN
% 0:            1
% 1:            2-3
% 2:            4-5
```

# show spanning-tree statistics

**Overview** This command displays BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) statistics for all spanning-tree instances, and all switch ports associated with all spanning-tree instances.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree statistics

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** To display BPDU statistics for all spanning-tree instances, and all switch ports associated with all spanning-tree instances, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree statistics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree statistics**

```
Port number = 915 Interface = port1.0.6

=====
% BPDU Related Parameters
% -----
% Port Spanning Tree                : Disable
% Spanning Tree Type                : Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
% Current Port State                 : Discarding
% Port ID                           : 8393
% Port Number                       : 393
% Path Cost                         : 20000000
% Message Age                       : 0
% Designated Root                   : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Designated Cost                   : 0
% Designated Bridge                  : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Designated Port Id                : 8393
% Top Change Ack                    : FALSE
% Config Pending                    : FALSE

% PORT Based Information & Statistics
% -----
% Config Bpdu's xmitted              : 0
% Config Bpdu's received             : 0
% TCN Bpdu's xmitted                 : 0
% TCN Bpdu's received                : 0
% Forward Trans Count                : 0

% STATUS of Port Timers
% -----
% Hello Time Configured              : 2
% Hello timer                        : INACTIVE
% Hello Time Value                   : 0
% Forward Delay Timer                : INACTIVE
% Forward Delay Timer Value          : 0
% Message Age Timer                  : INACTIVE
% Message Age Timer Value            : 0
% Topology Change Timer              : INACTIVE
% Topology Change Timer Value        : 0
% Hold Timer                         : INACTIVE
% Hold Timer Value                   : 0

% Other Port-Specific Info
% -----
% Max Age Transitions                : 1
% Msg Age Expiry                     : 0
% Similar BPDUS Rcvd                 : 0
% Src Mac Count                      : 0
% Total Src Mac Rcvd                 : 0
% Next State                         : Learning
% Topology Change Time                : 0
```



# show spanning-tree statistics instance

**Overview** This command displays BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) statistics for the specified MST (Multiple Spanning Tree) instance, and all switch ports associated with that MST instance.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree statistics instance *<instance-id>*

| Parameter                  | Description                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance-id&gt;</i> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display BPDU statistics information for MST instance 2, and all switch ports associated with that MST instance, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree statistics instance 2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree statistics instance

```
% % INST_PORT port1.0.3 Information & Statistics
% -----
% Config Bpdu's xmitted (port/inst) : (0/0)
% Config Bpdu's received (port/inst) : (0/0)
% TCN Bpdu's xmitted (port/inst) : (0/0)
% TCN Bpdu's received (port/inst) : (0/0)
% Message Age(port/Inst) : (0/0)
% port1.0.3: Forward Transitions : 0
% Next State : Learning
% Topology Change Time : 0
...
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree statistics](#)

# show spanning-tree statistics instance interface

**Overview** This command displays BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) statistics for the specified MST (Multiple Spanning Tree) instance and the specified switch port associated with that MST instance.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `show spanning-tree statistics instance <instance-id> interface <port>`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <instance-id> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                                             |
| <port>        | The port to display information about. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display BPDU statistics for MST instance 2, interface port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree statistics instance 2 interface  
port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree statistics instance interface**

```
awplus#sh spanning-tree statistics interface port1.0.2 instance 1
Spanning Tree Enabled for Instance : 1
=====
% INST_PORT port1.0.2 Information & Statistics
% -----
% Config Bpdu's xmitted (port/inst)      : (0/0)
% Config Bpdu's received (port/inst)     : (0/0)
% TCN Bpdu's xmitted (port/inst)         : (0/0)
% TCN Bpdu's received (port/inst)        : (0/0)
% Message Age(port/Inst)                 : (0/0)
% port1.0.2: Forward Transitions         : 0
% Next State                             : Learning
% Topology Change Time                   : 0

% Other Inst/Vlan Information & Statistics
% -----
% Bridge Priority                         : 0
% Bridge Mac Address                     : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Topology Change Initiator               : 5023
% Last Topology Change Occured            : Mon Oct 3 05:42:06 2016
% Topology Change                        : FALSE
% Topology Change Detected                : FALSE
% Topology Change Count                   : 1
% Topology Change Last Recvd from         : 00:00:00:00:00:00
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree statistics](#)

# show spanning-tree statistics interface

**Overview** This command displays BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) statistics for the specified switch port, and all MST instances associated with that switch port.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show spanning-tree statistics interface *<port>*

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | The port to display information about. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.2), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display BPDU statistics about each MST instance for port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree statistics interface port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show spanning-tree statistics interface**

```
awplus#show spanning-tree statistics interface port1.0.2

      Port number = 906 Interface = port1.0.2

      =====
% BPDU Related Parameters
% -----
% Port Spanning Tree                : Disable
% Spanning Tree Type                : Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol
% Current Port State                 : Discarding
% Port ID                           : 838a
% Port Number                       : 38a
% Path Cost                         : 20000000
% Message Age                       : 0
% Designated Root                   : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Designated Cost                   : 0
% Designated Bridge                 : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Designated Port Id                : 838a
% Top Change Ack                    : FALSE
% Config Pending                    : FALSE

% PORT Based Information & Statistics
% -----
% Config Bpdu's xmitted             : 0
% Config Bpdu's received            : 0
% TCN Bpdu's xmitted                : 0
% TCN Bpdu's received               : 0
% Forward Trans Count                : 0

% STATUS of Port Timers
% -----
% Hello Time Configured              : 2
% Hello timer                        : INACTIVE
% Hello Time Value                   : 0
% Forward Delay Timer                : INACTIVE
% Forward Delay Timer Value          : 0
% Message Age Timer                  : INACTIVE
% Message Age Timer Value            : 0
% Topology Change Timer              : INACTIVE
% Topology Change Timer Value        : 0
% Hold Timer                         : INACTIVE
% Hold Timer Value                   : 0

% Other Port-Specific Info
% -----
% Max Age Transitions                 : 1
% Msg Age Expiry                     : 0
% Similar BPDUS Rcvd                 : 0
% Src Mac Count                      : 0
% Total Src Mac Rcvd                 : 0
% Next State                         : Learning
% Topology Change Time                : 0

% Other Bridge information & Statistics
% -----
% STP Multicast Address               : 01:80:c2:00:00:00
% Bridge Priority                     : 32768
% Bridge Mac Address                 : ec:cd:6d:20:c0:ed
% Bridge Hello Time                   : 2
% Bridge Forward Delay                : 15
% Topology Change Initiator           : 5023
% Last Topology Change Occured        : Mon Oct 3 05:41:20 2016
% Topology Change                     : FALSE
% Topology Change Detected            : TRUE
% Topology Change Count               : 1
```

|                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|
| % Topology Change Last Recvd from : 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|

**Related** [show spanning-tree statistics](#)  
**commands**

# show spanning-tree vlan range-index

**Overview** Use this command to display information about MST (Multiple Spanning Tree) instances and the VLANs associated with them including the VLAN range-index value for the device.

**Syntax** show spanning-tree vlan range-index

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about MST instances and the VLANs associated with them for the device, including the VLAN range-index value, use the following command:

```
awplus# show spanning-tree vlan range-index
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show spanning-tree vlan range-index

```
awplus#show spanning-tree vlan range-index
% MST Instance  VLAN      RangeIdx
%      1         1         1%
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree statistics](#)

# spanning-tree autoedge (RSTP and MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to enable the autoedge feature on the port.

The autoedge feature allows the port to automatically detect that it is an edge port. If it does not receive any BPDUs in the first three seconds after linkup, enabling, or entering RSTP or MSTP mode, it sets itself to be an edgeport and enters the forwarding state.

Use this command for RSTP or MSTP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** spanning-tree autoedge  
no spanning-tree autoedge

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree autoedge

**Related commands** [spanning-tree edgeport \(RSTP and MSTP\)](#)



## spanning-tree bpdudata-bbox="142 171 890 220"> **Overview** Use this command to configure BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) discarding or forwarding, when STP is disabled on the switch. This may be needed for correct STP operation in complex networks.

There is no **no** variant for this command. Instead, apply the **discard** parameter to reset it back to the default then re-enable STP with the command **spanning-tree enable**.

**Syntax** spanning-tree bpdudata-bbox="241 328 871 623">

| Parameter                               | Description                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bpdudata-bbox="378 438 791 454">discard | Discards all ingress STP BPDU frames.                                                                          |
| forward                                 | Forwards any ingress STP BPDU packets to all ports, regardless of any VLAN membership.                         |
| forward-untagged-vlan                   | Forwards any ingress STP BPDU frames to all ports that are untagged members of the ingress port's native VLAN. |
| forward-vlan                            | Forwards any ingress STP BPDU frames to all ports that are tagged members of the ingress port's native VLAN.   |

**Default** The discard parameter is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables the switch to forward unsupported BPDUs with an unsupported Spanning Tree Protocol, such as proprietary STP protocols with unsupported BPDUs, by forwarding BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) frames unchanged through the switch.

You must disable RSTP with the **no spanning-tree rstp enable** command before you can use this command.

When you want to revert to default behavior on the switch, issue a **spanning-tree bpdudata-bbox="100 939 223 953">C613-50741-01 Rev A**

**Examples** To enable STP BPDU discard in Global Configuration mode with STP disabled, which discards all ingress STP BPDU frames, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree rstp enable
awplus(config)# spanning-tree bpdu discard
```

To enable STP BPDU forward in Global Configuration mode with STP disabled, which forwards any ingress STP BPDU frames to all ports regardless of any VLAN membership, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree rstp enable
awplus(config)# spanning-tree bpdu forward
```

To enable STP BPDU forwarding for untagged frames in Global Configuration mode with STP disabled, which forwards any ingress STP BPDU frames to all ports that are untagged members of the ingress port's native VLAN, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree rstp enable
awplus(config)# spanning-tree bpdu forward-untagged-vlan
```

To enable STP BPDU forwarding for tagged frames in Global Configuration mode with STP disabled, which forwards any ingress STP BPDU frames to all ports that are tagged members of the ingress port's native VLAN, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree rstp enable
awplus(config)# spanning-tree bpdu forward-vlan
```

To reset STP BPDU back to the default discard parameter and re-enable RSTP on the switch, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree bpdu discard
awplus(config)# spanning-tree rstp enable
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree](#)  
[spanning-tree enable](#)

# spanning-tree cisco-interoperability (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to enable/disable Cisco-interoperability for MSTP.  
Use this command for MSTP only.

**Syntax** spanning-tree cisco-interoperability {enable|disable}

| Parameter | Description                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| enable    | Enable Cisco interoperability for MSTP.  |
| disable   | Disable Cisco interoperability for MSTP. |

**Default** If this command is not used, Cisco interoperability is disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** For compatibility with certain Cisco devices, all devices in the switched LAN running the AlliedWare Plus™ Operating System must have Cisco-interoperability enabled. When the AlliedWare Plus Operating System is interoperating with Cisco, the only criteria used to classify a region are the region name and revision level. VLAN to instance mapping is not used to classify regions when interoperating with Cisco.

**Examples** To enable Cisco interoperability on a Layer 2 device:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree cisco-interoperability enable
```

To disable Cisco interoperability on a Layer 2 device:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree cisco-interoperability disable
```

# spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to set a port as an edge-port.

Use this command for RSTP or MSTP.

This command has the same effect as the **spanning-tree portfast (STP)** command, but the configuration displays differently in the output of some show commands.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set a port to its default state (not an edge-port).

**Syntax** spanning-tree edgeport  
no spanning-tree edgeport

**Default** Not an edge port.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command on a switch port connected to a LAN that has no other bridges attached. If a BPDU is received on the port that indicates that another bridge is connected to the LAN, then the port is no longer treated as an edge port.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree edgeport

**Related commands** **spanning-tree autoedge (RSTP and MSTP)**

## spanning-tree enable

**Overview** Use this command in Global Configuration mode to enable the specified spanning tree protocol for all switch ports. Note that this must be the spanning tree protocol that is configured on the device by the **spanning-tree mode** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the configured spanning tree protocol. This places all switch ports in the forwarding state.

**Syntax** `spanning-tree {mstp|rstp|stp} enable`  
`no spanning-tree {mstp|rstp|stp} enable`

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| mstp      | Enables or disables MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol). |
| rstp      | Enables or disables RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol).    |
| stp       | Enables or disables STP (Spanning Tree Protocol).           |

**Default** RSTP is enabled by default for all switch ports.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** With no configuration, spanning tree is enabled, and the spanning tree mode is set to RSTP. To change the mode, see **spanning-tree mode**.

**Examples** To enable STP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree stp enable
```

To disable STP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree stp enable
```

To enable MSTP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mstp enable
```

To disable MSTP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree mstp enable
```

To enable RSTP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree rstp enable
```

To disable RSTP in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree rstp enable
```

**Related commands** [spanning-tree bpdu](#)  
[spanning-tree mode](#)

# spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the errdisable-timeout facility, which sets a timeout for ports that are disabled due to the BPDU guard feature.

Use this command for RSTP or MSTP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the errdisable-timeout facility.

**Syntax** spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable  
no spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable

**Default** By default, the errdisable-timeout is disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** The BPDU guard feature shuts down the port on receiving a BPDU on a BPDU-guard enabled port. This command associates a timer with the feature such that the port is re-enabled without manual intervention after a set interval. This interval can be configured by the user using the **spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval** command.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable

**Related commands** **show spanning-tree**  
**spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval**  
**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard**

# spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval

**Overview** Use this command to specify the time interval after which a port is brought back up when it has been disabled by the BPDU guard feature.

Use this command for RSTP or MSTP.

**Syntax** spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval <10-1000000>  
no spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval

| Parameter    | Description                                         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <10-1000000> | Specify the errdisable-timeout interval in seconds. |

**Default** By default, the port is re-enabled after 300 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval 34

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree](#)  
[spanning-tree errdisable-timeout enable](#)  
[spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard](#)



# spanning-tree force-version

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to force the protocol version for the switch port. Use this command for RSTP or MSTP only.

**Syntax** spanning-tree force-version <version>  
no spanning-tree force-version

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <version> | <0-3> Version identifier.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 0         | Forces the port to operate in STP mode.                                                                                                                                                |
| 1         | Not supported.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 2         | Forces the port to operate in RSTP mode. If it receives STP BPDUs, it can automatically revert to STP mode.                                                                            |
| 3         | Forces the port to operate in MSTP mode (this option is only available if MSTP mode is configured). If it receives RSTP or STP BPDUs, it can automatically revert to RSTP or STP mode. |

**Default** By default, no version is forced for the port. The port is in the spanning tree mode configured for the device, or a lower version if it automatically detects one.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Examples** Set the value to enforce the spanning tree protocol (STP):

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree force-version 0
```

Set the default protocol version:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree force-version
```

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree](#)

## spanning-tree forward-time

**Overview** Use this command to set the forward delay value. Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the forward delay value to the default setting of 15 seconds.

The **forward delay** sets the time (in seconds) to control how fast a port changes its spanning tree state when moving towards the forwarding state. If the mode is set to STP, the value determines how long the port stays in each of the listening and learning states which precede the forwarding state. If the mode is set to RSTP or MSTP, this value determines the maximum time taken to transition from discarding to learning and from learning to forwarding.

This value is used only when the device is acting as the root bridge. Devices not acting as the Root Bridge use a dynamic value for the **forward delay** set by the root bridge. The **forward delay**, **max-age**, and **hello time** parameters are interrelated.

**Syntax** spanning-tree forward-time <forward-delay>  
no spanning-tree forward-time

| Parameter       | Description                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <forward-delay> | <4-30> The forwarding time delay in seconds. |

**Default** The default is 15 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The allowable range for forward-time is 4-30 seconds.

The **forward delay**, **max-age**, and **hello time** parameters should be set according to the following formula, as specified in IEEE Standard 802.1d:

$2 \times (\text{forward delay} - 1.0 \text{ seconds}) \geq \text{max-age}$

$\text{max-age} \geq 2 \times (\text{hello time} + 1.0 \text{ seconds})$

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree forward-time 6

**Related commands** **show spanning-tree**  
**spanning-tree forward-time**  
**spanning-tree hello-time**  
**spanning-tree mode**

## spanning-tree guard root

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port only to enable the Root Guard feature for the switch port. The root guard feature disables reception of superior BPDUs. You can use this command for RSTP, STP or MSTP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the root guard feature for the port.

**Syntax** spanning-tree guard root  
no spanning-tree guard root

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** The Root Guard feature makes sure that the port on which it is enabled is a designated port. If the Root Guard enabled port receives a superior BPDU, it goes to a Listening state (for STP) or discarding state (for RSTP and MSTP).

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root

# spanning-tree hello-time

**Overview** Use this command to set the hello-time. This sets the time in seconds between the transmission of device spanning tree configuration information when the device is the Root Bridge of the spanning tree or is trying to become the Root Bridge.

Use this command for RSTP, STP or MSTP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default of the hello time.

**Syntax** spanning-tree hello-time *<hello-time>*  
no spanning-tree hello-time

| Parameter                 | Description                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;hello-time&gt;</i> | <1-10> The hello BPDU interval in seconds. |

**Default** Default is 2 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration for switch ports.

**Usage notes** The allowable range of values is 1-10 seconds.  
The forward delay, max-age, and hello time parameters should be set according to the following formula, as specified in IEEE Standard 802.1d:

$2 \times (\text{forward delay} - 1.0 \text{ seconds}) \geq \text{max-age}$

$\text{max-age} \geq 2 \times (\text{hello time} + 1.0 \text{ seconds})$

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree hello-time 3

**Related commands** [spanning-tree forward-time](#)  
[spanning-tree max-age](#)  
[show spanning-tree](#)

## spanning-tree link-type

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to enable or disable point-to-point or shared link types on the switch port.

Use this command for RSTP or MSTP only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the port to the default link type.

**Syntax** spanning-tree link-type {point-to-point|shared}  
no spanning-tree link-type

| Parameter      | Description               |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| shared         | Disable rapid transition. |
| point-to-point | Enable rapid transition.  |

**Default** The default link type is point-to-point.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** You may want to set link type to shared if the port is connected to a hub with multiple devices connected to it.

**Examples** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type point-to-point

# spanning-tree max-age

**Overview** Use this command to set the max-age. This sets the maximum age, in seconds, that dynamic spanning tree configuration information is stored in the device before it is discarded.

Use this command for RSTP, STP or MSTP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default of max-age.

**Syntax** spanning-tree max-age <max-age>  
no spanning-tree max-age

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <max-age> | <6-40> The maximum time, in seconds. |

**Default** The default of spanning-tree max-age is 20 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Max-age is the maximum time in seconds for which a message is considered valid.

Configure this value sufficiently high, so that a frame generated by the root bridge can be propagated to the leaf nodes without exceeding the max-age.

The **forward delay**, **max-age**, and **hello time** parameters should be set according to the following formula, as specified in IEEE Standard 802.1d:

$2 \times (\text{forward delay} - 1.0 \text{ seconds}) \geq \text{max-age}$

$\text{max-age} \geq 2 \times (\text{hello time} + 1.0 \text{ seconds})$

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree max-age 12

**Related commands** [show spanning-tree](#)  
[spanning-tree forward-time](#)  
[spanning-tree hello-time](#)

## spanning-tree max-hops (MSTP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the maximum allowed hops for a BPDU in an MST region. This parameter is used by all the instances of the MST region.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default.

Use this command for MSTP only.

**Syntax** spanning-tree max-hops *<hop-count>*  
no spanning-tree max-hops *<hop-count>*

| Parameter                | Description                                                              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;hop-count&gt;</i> | Specify the maximum hops the BPDU will be valid for in the range <1-40>. |

**Default** The default max-hops in a MST region is 20.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Specifying the max hops for a BPDU prevents the messages from looping indefinitely in the network. The hop count is decremented by each receiving port. When a device receives an MST BPDU that has a hop count of zero, it discards the BPDU.

**Examples** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree max-hops 25  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no spanning-tree max-hops



## spanning-tree mode

**Overview** Use this command to change the spanning tree protocol mode on the device. The spanning tree protocol mode on the device can be configured to either STP, RSTP or MSTP.

**Syntax** spanning-tree mode {stp|rstp|mstp}

**Default** The default spanning tree protocol mode on the device is RSTP.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** With no configuration, the device will have spanning tree enabled, and the spanning tree mode will be set to RSTP. Use this command to change the spanning tree protocol mode on the device. MSTP is VLAN aware, but RSTP and STP are not VLAN aware. To enable or disable spanning tree operation, see the [spanning-tree enable](#).

**Examples** To change the spanning tree mode from the default of RSTP to MSTP, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mode mstp
```

**Related commands** [spanning-tree enable](#)

# spanning-tree mst configuration

**Overview** Use this command to enter the MST Configuration mode to configure the Multiple Spanning-Tree Protocol.

**Syntax** spanning-tree mst configuration

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** The following example uses this command to enter MST Configuration mode. Note the change in the command prompt.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
awplus(config-mst)#
```

## spanning-tree mst instance

**Overview** Use this command to assign a Multiple Spanning Tree instance (MSTI) to a switch port or channel group.

Note that ports are automatically configured to send and receive spanning-tree information for the associated MSTI when VLANs are assigned to MSTIs using the **instance vlan (MSTP)** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command in Interface Configuration mode to remove the MSTI from the specified switch port or channel group.

**Syntax** `spanning-tree mst instance <instance-id>`  
`no spanning-tree mst instance <instance-id>`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;instance-id&gt;</code> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15. The MST instance must have already been created using the <b>instance vlan (MSTP)</b> command. |

**Default** A port automatically becomes a member of an MSTI when it is assigned to a VLAN.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port or channel group.

**Usage notes** You can disable automatic configuration of member ports of a VLAN to an associated MSTI by using a **no spanning-tree mst instance** command to remove the member port from the MSTI. Use the **spanning-tree mst instance** command to add a VLAN member port back to the MSTI.

**Examples** To assign instance 3 to a switch port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree mst instance 3
```

To remove instance 3 from a switch port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree mst instance 3
```

**Related commands** **instance vlan (MSTP)**  
**spanning-tree mst instance path-cost**  
**spanning-tree mst instance priority**  
**spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role**  
**spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn**

# spanning-tree mst instance path-cost

**Overview** Use this command to set the cost of a path associated with a switch port, for the specified MSTI.

This specifies the switch port's contribution to the cost of a path to the MSTI regional root via that port. This applies when the port is the root port for the MSTI.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default cost value of the path.

**Syntax** `spanning-tree mst instance <instance-id> path-cost <path-cost>`  
`no spanning-tree mst instance <instance-id> path-cost`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;instance-id&gt;</code> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                                |
| <code>&lt;path-cost&gt;</code>   | Specify the cost of path in the range of <1-2000000000>, where a lower path-cost indicates a greater likelihood of the specific interface becoming a root. |

**Default** The default path cost values and the range of recommended path cost values depend on the port speed, as shown in the following table from the IEEE 802.1q-2003 standard.

| Port speed         | Default path cost | Recommended path cost range |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Less than 100 Kb/s | 200,000,000       | 20,000,000-200,000,000      |
| 1Mbps              | 20,000,000        | 2,000,000-20,000,000        |
| 10Mbps             | 2,000,000         | 200,000-2,000,000           |
| 100 Mbps           | 200,000           | 20,000-200,000              |
| 1 Gbps             | 20,000            | 2,000-20,000                |
| 10 Gbps            | 2,000             | 200-2,000                   |
| 100 Gbps           | 200               | 20-200                      |
| 1Tbps              | 20                | 2-200                       |
| 10 Tbps            | 2                 | 2-20                        |

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** Before you can use this command to set a path-cost in a VLAN configuration, you must explicitly add an MST instance to a port using the **spanning-tree mst instance** command.

**Examples** To set a path cost of 1000 on instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree mst instance 3 path-cost 1000
```

To return the path cost to its default value on instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree mst instance 3 path-cost
```

**Related commands**

- instance vlan (MSTP)**
- spanning-tree mst instance**
- spanning-tree mst instance priority**
- spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role**
- spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn**

# spanning-tree mst instance priority

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to set the port priority for an MST instance (MSTI).  
Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default priority value (128).

**Syntax** spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* priority *<priority>*  
no spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* [priority]

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance-id&gt;</i> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15.                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;priority&gt;</i>    | This must be a multiple of 16 and within the range <0 - 240>. A lower priority indicates greater likelihood of the port becoming the root port. |

**Default** The default is 128.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface.

**Usage notes** This command sets the value of the priority field contained in the port identifier. The MST algorithm uses the port priority when determining the root port for the switch in the MSTI. The port with the lowest value has the highest priority, so it will be chosen as root port over a port that is equivalent in all other aspects but with a higher priority value.

**Examples** To set the priority to 112 on instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree mst instance 3 priority 112
```

To return the priority to its default value of 128 on instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree mst instance 3 priority
```

**Related commands** **instance vlan (MSTP)**  
**spanning-tree priority (port priority)**  
**spanning-tree mst instance**  
**spanning-tree mst instance path-cost**  
**spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role**  
**spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn**



# spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to enable the restricted role for an MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance) on a switch port. Configuring the restricted role for an MSTI on a switch port prevents the switch port from becoming the root port in a spanning tree topology.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the restricted role for an MSTI on a switch port. Removing the restricted role for an MSTI on a switch port allows the switch port to become the root port in a spanning tree topology.

**Syntax** spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* restricted-role  
no spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* restricted-role

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance-id&gt;</i> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15. The MST instance must have already been created using the <b>instance vlan (MSTP)</b> command. |

**Default** The restricted role for an MSTI instance on a switch port is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** The root port is the port providing the best path from the bridge to the root bridge. Use this command to disable a port from becoming a root port. Use the **no** variant of this command to enable a port to become a root port. See the **STP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for root port information.

**Examples** To prevent a switch port from becoming the root port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree mst instance 3 restricted-role
```

To stop preventing the switch port from becoming the root port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree mst instance 3 restricted-role
```

**Related commands** **instance vlan (MSTP)**  
**spanning-tree priority (port priority)**  
**spanning-tree mst instance**  
**spanning-tree mst instance path-cost**  
**spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn**

# spanning-tree mst instance restricted-tcn

**Overview** Use this command to prevent a switch port from propagating received topology change notifications and topology changes to other switch ports. This is named restricted TCN (Topology Change Notification). A TCN is a simple Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) that a bridge sends out to its root port to signal a topology change.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop preventing the switch port from propagating received topology change notifications and topology changes to other switch ports for the specified MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance).

The restricted TCN setting applies only to the specified MSTI (Multiple Spanning Tree Instance).

**Syntax** spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* restricted-tcn  
no spanning-tree mst instance *<instance-id>* restricted-tcn

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance-id&gt;</i> | Specify an MSTP instance in the range 1-15. The MST instance must have already been created using the <b>instance vlan (MSTP)</b> command. |

**Default** Disabled. By default, switch ports propagate TCNs.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Examples** To prevent a switch port from propagating received topology change notifications and topology changes to other switch ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree mst instance 3 restricted-tcn
```

To stop preventing a switch port from propagating received topology change notifications and topology changes to other switch ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no spanning-tree mst instance 3 restricted-tcn
```

**Related commands**

- instance vlan (MSTP)**
- spanning-tree priority (port priority)**
- spanning-tree mst instance**
- spanning-tree mst instance path-cost**
- spanning-tree mst instance restricted-role**

## spanning-tree path-cost

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to set the cost of a path for the specified port. This value then combines with others along the path to the root bridge in order to determine the total cost path value from the particular port, to the root bridge. The lower the numeric value, the higher the priority of the path. This applies when the port is the root port.

Use this command for RSTP, STP or MSTP. When MSTP mode is configured, this will apply to the port's path cost for the CIST.

**Syntax** spanning-tree path-cost *<pathcost>*  
no spanning-tree path-cost

| Parameter               | Description                                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;pathcost&gt;</i> | <1-200000000> The cost to be assigned to the port. |

**Default** The default path cost values and the range of recommended path cost values depend on the port speed, as shown in the following table from the IEEE 802.1q-2003 and IEEE 802.1d-2004 standards.

| Port speed         | Default path cost | Recommended path cost range |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Less than 100 Kb/s | 200,000,000       | 20,000,000-200,000,000      |
| 1Mbps              | 20,000,000        | 2,000,000-20,000,000        |
| 10Mbps             | 2,000,000         | 200,000-2,000,000           |
| 100 Mbps           | 200,000           | 20,000-200,000              |
| 1 Gbps             | 20,000            | 2,000-20,000                |
| 10 Gbps            | 2,000             | 200-2, 000                  |
| 100 Gbps           | 200               | 20-200                      |
| 1Tbps              | 20                | 2-200                       |
| 10 Tbps            | 2                 | 2-20                        |

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for switch port interface only.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree path-cost 123

## spanning-tree portfast (STP)

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to set a port as an edge-port. The portfast feature enables a port to rapidly move to the forwarding state, without having first to pass through the intermediate spanning tree states. This command has the same effect as the **spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)** command, but the configuration displays differently in the output of some show commands.

**NOTE:** You can run either of two additional parameters with this command. To simplify the syntax these are documented as separate commands. See the following additional portfast commands:

- **spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter**
- **spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard.**

You can obtain the same effect by running the **spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)** command. However, the configuration output may display differently in some show commands.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set a port to its default state (not an edge-port).

**Syntax** spanning-tree portfast  
no spanning-tree portfast

**Default** Not an edge port.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** Portfast makes a port move from a blocking state to a forwarding state, bypassing both listening and learning states. The portfast feature is meant to be used for ports connected to end-user devices. Enabling portfast on ports that are connected to a workstation or server allows devices to connect to the network without waiting for spanning-tree to converge.

For example, you may need hosts to receive a DHCP address quickly and waiting for STP to converge would cause the DHCP request to time out. Ensure you do not use portfast on any ports connected to another device to avoid creating a spanning-tree loop on the network.

Use this command on a switch port that connects to a LAN with no other bridges attached. An edge port should never receive BPDUs. Therefore if an edge port receives a BPDU, the portfast feature takes one of three actions.

- Cease to act as an edge port and pass BPDUs as a member of a spanning tree network (**spanning-tree portfast (STP)** command disabled).
- Filter out the BPDUs and pass only the data and continue to act as a edge port (**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter** command enabled).
- Block the port to all BPDUs and data (**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard** command enabled).

**Example**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

**Related commands** **spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)**  
**show spanning-tree**  
**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter**  
**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard**

## spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter

**Overview** This command sets the bpdu-filter feature and applies a filter to any BPDUs (Bridge Protocol Data Units) received. Enabling this feature ensures that configured ports will not transmit any BPDUs and will ignore (filter out) any BPDUs received. BPDU Filter is not enabled on a port by default.

Using the **no** variant of this command to turn off the bpdu-filter, but retain the port's status as an enabled port. If the port then receives a BPDU it will change its role from an **edge-port** to a **non edge-port**.

**Syntax (Global Configuration)** spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter  
no spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter

**Syntax (Interface Configuration)** spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter {default|disable|enable}  
no spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bpdu-filter | A port that has bpdu-filter enabled will not transmit any BPDUs and will ignore any BPDUs received. This port type has one of the following parameters (in Interface Configuration mode): |
| default     | Takes the setting that has been configured for the whole device, i.e. the setting made from the Global configuration mode.                                                                |
| disable     | Turns off BPDU filter.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| enable      | Turns on BPDU filter.                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** BPDU Filter is not enabled on any ports by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command filters the BPDUs and passes only data to continue to act as an edge port. Using this command in Global Configuration mode applies the portfast bpdu-filter feature to all ports on the device. Using it in Interface mode applies the feature to a specific port, or range of ports. The command will operate in both RSTP and MSTP networks.

Use the **show spanning-tree** command to display status of the bpdu-filter parameter for the switch ports.



**Example** To enable STP BPDU filtering in Global Configuration mode, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter
```

To enable STP BPDU filtering in Interface Configuration mode, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter enable
```

**Related commands**

- spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)**
- show spanning-tree**
- spanning-tree portfast (STP)**
- spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard**

## spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard

**Overview** This command applies a BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) guard to the port. A port with the bpdu-guard feature enabled will block all traffic (BPDUs and user data), if it starts receiving BPDUs.

Use this command in Global Configuration mode to apply BPDU guard to all ports on the device. Use this command in Interface mode for an individual interface or a range of interfaces specified. BPDU Guard is not enabled on a port by default.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the BPDU Guard feature on a device in Global Configuration mode or to disable the BPDU Guard feature on a port in Interface mode.

**Syntax (Global Configuration)** spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard  
no spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard

**Syntax (Interface Configuration)** spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard {default|disable|enable}  
no spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bpdu-guard | A port that has bpdu-guard turned on will enter the STP blocking state if it receives a BPDU. This port type has one of the following parameters (in Interface Configuration mode): |
| default    | Takes the setting that has been configured for the whole device, i.e. the setting made from the Global configuration mode.                                                          |
| disable    | Turns off BPDU guard.                                                                                                                                                               |
| enable     | Turns on BPDU guard and will also set the port as an edge port.                                                                                                                     |

**Default** BPDU Guard is not enabled on any ports by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration or Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command blocks the port(s) to all devices and data when enabled. BPDU Guard is a port-security feature that changes how a portfast-enabled port behaves if it receives a BPDU. When **bpdu-guard** is set, then the port shuts down if it receives a BPDU. It does not process the BPDU as it is considered suspicious. When **bpdu-guard** is not set, then the port will negotiate spanning-tree with the device sending the BPDUs. By default, **bpdu-guard** is not enabled on a port.

You can configure a port disabled by the **bpdu-guard** to re-enable itself after a specific time interval. This interval is set with the **spanning-tree errdisable-timeout interval**. If you do not use the **errdisable-timeout** feature, then you will need to manually re-enable the port by using the **no shutdown** command.

Use the **show spanning-tree** to display the device and port configurations for the BPDU Guard feature. It shows both the administratively configured and currently running values of **bpdu-guard**.

**Example** To enable STP BPDU guard in Global Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard
```

To enable STP BPDU guard in Interface Configuration mode, enter the below commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast bpdu-guard enable
```

**Related commands** **spanning-tree edgeport (RSTP and MSTP)**  
**show spanning-tree**  
**spanning-tree portfast (STP)**  
**spanning-tree portfast bpdu-filter**

# spanning-tree priority (bridge priority)

**Overview** Use this command to set the bridge priority for the device. A lower priority value indicates a greater likelihood of the device becoming the root bridge.

Use this command for RSTP, STP or MSTP. When MSTP mode is configured, this will apply to the CIST.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset it to the default.

**Syntax** spanning-tree priority <priority>  
no spanning-tree priority

| Parameter  | Description                                                                 |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <priority> | <0-61440> The bridge priority, which will be rounded to a multiple of 4096. |

**Default** The default priority is 32678.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** To force a particular device to become the root bridge use a lower value than other devices in the spanning tree.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree priority 4096

**Related commands** [spanning-tree mst instance priority](#)  
[show spanning-tree](#)

# spanning-tree priority (port priority)

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to set the port priority for port. A lower priority value indicates a greater likelihood of the port becoming part of the active topology.

Use this command for RSTP, STP, or MSTP. When the device is in MSTP mode, this will apply to the CIST.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset it to the default.

**Syntax** spanning-tree priority <priority>  
no spanning-tree priority

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <priority> | <0-240>, in increments of 16. The port priority, which will be rounded down to a multiple of 16. |

**Default** The default priority is 128.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Usage notes** To force a port to be part of the active topology (for instance, become the root port or a designated port) use a lower value than other ports on the device. (This behavior is subject to network topology, and more significant factors, such as bridge ID.)

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree priority 16

**Related commands** [spanning-tree mst instance priority](#)  
[spanning-tree priority \(bridge priority\)](#)  
[show spanning-tree](#)

## spanning-tree restricted-role

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to restrict the port from becoming a root port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the restricted role functionality.

**Syntax** spanning-tree restricted-role  
no spanning-tree restricted-role

**Default** The restricted role is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree restricted-role

## spanning-tree restricted-tcn

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only to prevent TCN (Topology Change Notification) BPDUs (Bridge Protocol Data Units) from being sent on a port. If this command is enabled, after a topology change a bridge is prevented from sending a TCN to its designated bridge.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the restricted TCN functionality.

**Syntax** spanning-tree restricted-tcn  
no spanning-tree restricted-tcn

**Default** The restricted TCN is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a switch port interface only.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree restricted-tcn

# spanning-tree transmit-holdcount

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of BPDU transmissions that are held back.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default transmit hold-count value.

**Syntax** spanning-tree transmit-holdcount  
no spanning-tree transmit-holdcount

**Default** Transmit hold-count default is 3.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# spanning-tree transmit-holdcount



# undebbug mstp

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug mstp (RSTP and STP)** command.

# 16

## Link Aggregation Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 751
  - **channel-group** on page 752
  - **clear lacp counters** on page 754
  - **debug lacp** on page 755
  - **lacp global-passive-mode enable** on page 756
  - **lacp port-priority** on page 757
  - **lacp system-priority** on page 758
  - **lacp timeout** on page 759
  - **platform load-balancing** on page 761
  - **show debugging lacp** on page 763
  - **show diagnostic channel-group** on page 764
  - **show etherchannel** on page 766
  - **show etherchannel detail** on page 768
  - **show etherchannel summary** on page 769
  - **show lacp sys-id** on page 770
  - **show lacp-counter** on page 771
  - **show port etherchannel** on page 772
  - **show static-channel-group** on page 773
  - **static-channel-group** on page 774
  - **undebg lacp** on page 776

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure a static channel group (static aggregator) and dynamic channel group (LACP channel group, etherchannel or LACP aggregator). Link aggregation is also sometimes referred to as channeling.

**NOTE:** *AlliedWare Plus™ supports IEEE 802.3ad and IEEE 802.1AX link aggregation and uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). LACP does not interoperate with devices that use Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP).*

*Link aggregation does not necessarily achieve exact load balancing across the links. The load sharing algorithm is designed to ensure that any given data flow always goes down the same link. It also aims to spread data flows across the links as evenly as possible.*

*For example, for a 2 Gbps LAG that is a combination of two 1 Gbps ports, any one flow of traffic can only ever reach a maximum throughput of 1 Gbps. However, the hashing algorithm should spread the flows across the links so that when many flows are operating, the full 2 Gbps can be utilized.*

*For information about load balancing see the [platform load-balancing](#) command.*

For a description of static and dynamic link aggregation (LACP), and configuration examples, see the [Link Aggregation and Ethernet Bonding Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# channel-group

## Overview

Use this command to create a dynamic channel group, or to add a port to an existing dynamic channel group.

You can create up to 124 channel groups, in any combination of static and dynamic (LACP) groups. This means you can create up to 124 dynamic channel groups, if you have no static channel groups.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off link aggregation on the device port. You will be returned to Global Configuration mode from Interface Configuration mode.

**Syntax** `channel-group <dynamic-channel-group-number> mode {active|passive}`  
`no channel-group`

| Parameter                                         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;dynamic-channel-group-number&gt;</code> | <1-248> Dynamic channel group number for an LACP link. You can create up to 124 dynamic channel groups, numbered in the range 1-248.                                                       |
| <code>active</code>                               | Enables initiation of LACP negotiation on a port. The port will transmit LACP dialogue messages whether or not it receives them from the partner device.                                   |
| <code>passive</code>                              | Disables initiation of LACP negotiation on a port. The port will only transmit LACP dialogue messages if the partner device is transmitting them, i.e., the partner is in the active mode. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** All the device ports in a channel-group must belong to the same VLANs, have the same tagging status, and can only be operated on as a group. All device ports within a channel group must have the same port speed and be in full duplex mode.

Once the LACP channel group has been created, it is treated as a device port. You can specify it in other commands. If you are specifying it in:

- an LACP command, then use the channel-group number on its own. For example, use the command **show etherchannel 2** to show details about channel group 2.
- a non-LACP command, then use **po** followed by the channel-group number. For example, use the command **show interface po2** to show details about channel group 2's interface.

For more information about LACP, see the [Link Aggregation Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Examples** To add device port1.0.2 to a newly created LACP channel group 2, in active mode, use the commands below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# channel-group 2 mode active
```

To remove device port1.0.2 from any created LACP channel groups, use the command below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no channel-group
```

To reference channel group 2 as an interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface po2
awplus(config-if)#
```

**Related commands** [show etherchannel](#)  
[show etherchannel detail](#)  
[show etherchannel summary](#)  
[show port etherchannel](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: Ability added to create up to 124 groups as any combination of static and dynamic channel groups. Also, numbering changed to 1-248.

## clear lacp counters

**Overview** Use this command to clear all counters of all present LACP aggregators (channel groups) or a given LACP aggregator.

**Syntax** `clear lacp [<1-248>] counters`

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| <1-248>   | Channel-group number. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** `awplus# clear lacp 2 counters`

## debug lacp

**Overview** Use this command to enable all LACP troubleshooting functions.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function.

**Syntax** `debug lacp {all|cli|event|ha|packet|sync|timer[detail]}`  
`no debug lacp {all|cli|event|ha|packet|sync|timer[detail]}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                               |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Turn on all debugging for LACP.                                                                           |
| cli       | Specifies debugging for CLI messages.<br>Echoes commands to the console.                                  |
| event     | Specifies debugging for LACP events.<br>Echoes events to the console.                                     |
| ha        | Specifies debugging for HA (High Availability) events.<br>Echoes High Availability events to the console. |
| packet    | Specifies debugging for LACP packets.<br>Echoes packet contents to the console.                           |
| sync      | Specified debugging for LACP synchronization.<br>Echoes synchronization to the console.                   |
| timer     | Specifies debugging for LACP timer.<br>Echoes timer expiry to the console.                                |
| detail    | Optional parameter for LACP timer-detail.<br>Echoes timer start/stop details to the console.              |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** `awplus# debug lacp timer detail`  
`awplus# debug lacp all`

**Related commands** [show debugging lacp](#)  
[undebug lacp](#)

# lacp global-passive-mode enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable LACP channel-groups to dynamically self-configure when they are connected to another device that has LACP channel-groups configured with Active Mode.

**Syntax** lacp global-passive-mode enable  
no lacp global-passive-mode enable

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Do not mix LACP configurations (manual and dynamic). When LACP global passive mode is turned on (by using the **lacp global-passive-mode enable** command), we do not recommend using a mixed configuration in a LACP channel-group; i.e. some links are manually configured (by the **channel-group** command) and others are dynamically learned in the same channel-group.

**Example** To enable global passive mode for LACP channel groups, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# lacp global-passive-mode enable
```

To disable global passive mode for LACP channel groups, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no lacp global-passive-mode enable
```

**Related commands** [show etherchannel](#)  
[show etherchannel detail](#)



## lacp port-priority

**Overview** Use this command to set the priority of a device port. Ports are selected for aggregation based on their priority, with the higher priority (numerically lower) ports selected first.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the priority of port to the default.

**Syntax** lacp port-priority <1-65535>  
no lacp port-priority

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | Specify the LACP port priority. |

**Default** The default is 32768.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# lacp port-priority 34

## lacp system-priority

**Overview** Use this command to set the system priority of a local system. This is used in determining the system responsible for resolving conflicts in the choice of aggregation groups.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the system priority of the local system to the default.

**Syntax** lacp system-priority <1-65535>  
no lacp system-priority

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | LACP system priority. Lower numerical values have higher priorities. |

**Default** The default is 32768.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# lacp system-priority 6700

## lacp timeout

**Overview** Use this command to set the short or long timeout on a port. Ports will time out of the aggregation if three consecutive updates are lost.

**Syntax** lacp timeout {short|long}

| Parameter | Description                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| timeout   | Number of seconds before invalidating a received LACP data unit (DU).  |
| short     | LACP short timeout. The <b>short</b> timeout value is <b>1</b> second. |
| long      | LACP long timeout. The <b>long</b> timeout value is <b>30</b> seconds. |

**Default** The default is **long** timeout (30 seconds).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables the device to indicate the rate at which it expects to receive LACPDUs from its neighbor.

If the timeout is set to **long**, then the device expects to receive an update every **30** seconds, and this will time a port out of the aggregation if no updates are seen for 90 seconds (i.e. 3 consecutive updates are lost).

If the timeout is set to **short**, then the device expects to receive an update every second, and this will time a port a port out of the aggregation if no updates are seen for 3 seconds (i.e. 3 consecutive updates are lost).

The device indicates its preference by means of the Timeout field in the Actor section of its LACPDUs. If the Timeout field is set to 1, then the device has set the **short** timeout. If the Timeout field is set to 0, then the device has set the **long** timeout.

Setting the **short** timeout enables the device to be more responsive to communication failure on a link, and does not add too much processing overhead to the device (1 packet per second).

**NOTE:** *It is not possible to configure the rate that the device sends LACPDUs; the device must send at the rate which the neighbor indicates it expects to receive LACPDUs.*

**Examples** The following commands set the LACP long timeout period for 30 seconds on port1.0.2.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lacp timeout long
```

The following commands set the LACP short timeout for 1 second on port1.0.2.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lacp timeout short
```

# platform load-balancing

**Overview** This command determines which address fields are used as inputs into the load balancing algorithm for aggregated links. The output from this algorithm is used to select which individual path a given packet will traverse within an aggregated link.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified packet type from the calculation.

**Syntax** `platform load-balancing [src-dst-mac] [src-dst-ip] [src-dst-port]`  
`no platform load-balancing [src-dst-mac] [src-dst-ip] [src-dst-port]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                            |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| src-dst-mac  | The source and destination MAC addresses (Layer 2)                                                                                     |
| src-dst-ip   | The source and destination IP addresses (Layer 3)                                                                                      |
| src-dst-port | The source and destination TCP/UDP port data (Layer 4). If you include this option, make sure that <b>src-dst-ip</b> is also selected. |

**Default** Includes the **src-dst-mac** and **src-dst-ip** addresses as inputs into the platform load balancing algorithm.

**Mode** Global configuration

**Usage notes** Useful combinations of inputs are:

- MAC address and IP address (the default)
- MAC address only
- MAC address, IP address and Layer 4 port number
- IP address and Layer 4 port number
- IP address only

The following examples show how to configure each of these combinations.

Note the following restrictions:

- you can only stop using MAC addresses (**src-dst-mac**) if you still have IP addresses (**src-dst-ip**) selected
- if you specify Layer 4 ports (**src-dst-port**), you should also specify IP addresses (**src-dst-ip**)

Use the **show platform** command to verify this command's setting.

**Examples** To use MAC addresses and IP addresses, you do not have to enter any commands, because this is the default. Note that this setting is not displayed in the **show running-config** output. Use the **show platform** command to verify this setting.

To use MAC addresses only, remove IP addresses by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-ip
```

To use MAC addresses, IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers, add Layer 4 port numbers by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform load-balancing src-dst-port
```

To use IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers, remove MAC addresses and add Layer 4 port numbers by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
awplus(config)# platform load-balancing src-dst-port
```

To use IP addresses only, remove MAC addresses by using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
```

**Related commands** **show platform**

# show debugging lacp

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for LACP management.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging lacp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show debugging lacp

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging lacp command

```
LACP debugging status:
LACP timer debugging is on
LACP timer-detail debugging is on
LACP cli debugging is on
LACP packet debugging is on
LACP event debugging is on
LACP sync debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug lacp](#)

# show diagnostic channel-group

**Overview** This command displays dynamic and static channel group interface status information. The output of this command is useful for Allied Telesis authorized service personnel for diagnostic purposes.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show diagnostic channel-group

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show diagnostic channel-group



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show diagnostic channel-group command**

```
awplus#show diagnostic channel-group

Channel Group Info based on NSM:
Note: Pos - position in hardware table
-----
Dev  Interface  IfIndex  Member port  IfIndex  Active  Pos
-----
    sa3        4503      port1.0.15   5015        No
    sa3        4503      port1.0.18   5018        No
    po1        4601      port1.0.7    5007        No
    po1        4601      port1.0.8    5008        No
    po1        4601      port1.0.9    5009        No

Channel Group Info based on HSL:
Note: Pos - position in hardware table
-----
Dev  Interface  IfIndex  Member port  IfIndex  Active  Pos
-----
    sa3        4503                        N/a
    po1        4601                        N/a

Channel Group Info based on IPIFWD:
Note: Pos - position in hardware table
-----
Dev  Interface  IfIndex  Member port  IfIndex  Active  Pos
-----
    sa3        4503                        N/a
    po1        4601                        N/a

Channel Group Info based on HW:
Note: Pos - position in hardware table
      Only entries from first device are displayed.
-----
Dev  Interface  IfIndex  Member port  IfIndex  Active  Pos
-----
    sa3        4503                        N/a
    po1        4601                        N/a

No error found
```

**Related commands** [show tech-support](#)

# show etherchannel

**Overview** Use this command to display information about an LACP channel specified by the channel group number.

The command output also shows the thrash limiting status. If thrash limiting is detected and the **action** parameter of the **thrash-limiting** command is set to **vlan-disable**, the output will also show the VLANs on which thrashing is detected.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **"Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show etherchannel [<1-248>]

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| <1-248>   | Channel-group number. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show etherchannel

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show etherchannel

```
awplus#show etherchannel
LAG Maximum      : 124
LAG Static Count : 0
LAG Dynamic Count : 1
LAG Total Count  : 1
Lacp Aggregator: po1
Member:
  port1.0.1
  port1.0.2
```

**Example** awplus# show etherchannel 1

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show etherchannel for a particular channel**

```
awplus#show etherchannel 1
Aggregator po1 (4601)
  Mac address: 00:00:00:00:00:00
  Admin Key: 0001 - Oper Key 0000
  Receive link count: 0 - Transmit link count: 0
  Individual: 0 - Ready: 0
  Partner LAG: 0x0000,00-00-00-00-00-00
  Link: port1.0.1 (5001) disabled
  Link: port1.0.2 (5002) disabled
```

# show etherchannel detail

**Overview** Use this command to display detailed information about all LACP channels.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show etherchannel detail

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show etherchannel detail

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show etherchannel detail

```
awplus#show etherchannel detail
Aggregator po1 (IfIndex: 4601)
  Mac address: 00:00:cd:37:05:17
  Admin Key: 0001 - Oper Key 0001
  Receive link count: 2 - Transmit link count: 2
  Individual: 0 - Ready: 1
  Partner LAG: 0x8000,00-00-cd-37-02-9a,0x0001
    Link: port1.0.1 (IfIndex: 8002) synchronized
    Link: port1.0.2 (IfIndex: 20002) synchronized
Aggregator po2 (IfIndex: 4602)
  Mac address: 00:00:cd:37:05:17
  Admin Key: 0002 - Oper Key 0002
  Receive link count: 2 - Transmit link count: 2
  Individual: 0 - Ready: 1
  Partner LAG: 0x8000,ec-cd-6d-aa-c8-56,0x0002
    Link: port1.0.3 (IfIndex: 8001) synchronized
    Link: port1.0.4 (IfIndex: 20001) synchronized
```

# show etherchannel summary

**Overview** Use this command to display a summary of all LACP channels.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show etherchannel summary

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show etherchannel summary

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show etherchannel summary

```
awplus#show etherchannel summary
Aggregator po10 (IfIndex: 4610)
Admin Key: 0010 - Oper Key 0010
Link: port1.0.1 (IfIndex: 7007) synchronized
Link: port1.0.2 (IfIndex: 8007) synchronized
Link: port1.0.3 (IfIndex: 11007) synchronized
```

## show lacp sys-id

**Overview** Use this command to display the LACP system ID and priority.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show lacp sys-id

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show lacp sys-id

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show lacp sys-id

```
System Priority: 0x8000 (32768)
MAC Address: 0200.0034.5684
```

## show lacp-counter

**Overview** Use this command to display the packet traffic on all ports of all present LACP aggregators, or a given LACP aggregator.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show lacp-counter [<1-248>]

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| <1-248>   | Channel-group number. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show lacp-counter 2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show lacp-counter

|                                  |         |      |        |      |          |      |
|----------------------------------|---------|------|--------|------|----------|------|
| % Traffic statistics             |         |      |        |      |          |      |
| Port                             | LACPDUs |      | Marker |      | Pckt err |      |
|                                  | Sent    | Recv | Sent   | Recv | Sent     | Recv |
| % Aggregator po2 (IfIndex: 4604) |         |      |        |      |          |      |
| port1.0.2                        | 0       | 0    | 0      | 0    | 0        | 0    |

# show port etherchannel

**Overview** Use this command to show LACP details of the device port specified.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show port etherchannel <port>

| Parameter | Description                                                |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | Name of the device port to display LACP information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show port etherchannel port1.0.2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show port etherchannel

```
awplus#show port etherchannel port1.0.2
LACP link info: port1.0.2 - 7007
Link: port1.0.2 (IfIndex: 7007)
Aggregator: po10 (IfIndex: 4610)
Receive machine state: Current
Periodic Transmission machine state: Slow periodic
Mux machine state: Collecting/Distributing
Actor Information:
Selected ..... Selected
Physical Admin Key ..... 2
Port Key ..... 10
Port Priority ..... 32768
Port Number ..... 7007
Mode ..... Active
Timeout ..... Long
Individual ..... Yes
Synchronised ..... Yes
Collecting ..... Yes
Distributing ..... Yes
Defaulted ..... No
Expired ..... No
Partner Information:
Partner Sys Priority ..... 0x8000
Partner System .. ec-cd-6d-d1-64-d0
Port Key ..... 10
Port Priority ..... 32768
Port Number ..... 5001
Mode ..... Active
Timeout ..... Long
Individual ..... Yes
Synchronised ..... Yes
Collecting ..... Yes
Distributing ..... Yes
Defaulted ..... No
Expired ..... No
```



# show static-channel-group

**Overview** Use this command to display all configured static channel groups and their corresponding member ports. Note that a static channel group is the same as a static aggregator.

The command output also shows the thrash limiting status. If thrash limiting is detected and the **action** parameter of the **thrash-limiting** command is set to **vlan-disable**, the output will also show the VLANs on which thrashing is detected.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**, which is available on our website at [alliedtelesis.com](http://alliedtelesis.com).

**Syntax** show static-channel-group

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show static-channel-group

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show static-channel-group

```
% LAG Maximum      : 124
% LAG Static Count  : 2
% LAG Dynamic Count : 0
% LAG Total Count   : 2
% Static Aggregator: sa2
% Member:
  port1.0.1
  port1.0.2
% Static Aggregator: sa3
% Member:
  port1.0.3
  port1.0.4
```

**Related commands** **[static-channel-group](#)**

## static-channel-group

**Overview** Use this command to create a static channel group, or to add a port to an existing static channel group. Static channel groups are also known as static aggregators.

You can create up to 124 channel groups, in any combination of static and dynamic (LACP) groups. This means you can create up to 124 static channel groups, if you have no dynamic channel groups.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the device port from the static channel group.

**Syntax** `static-channel-group <static-channel-group-number> [member-filters]`  
`no static-channel-group`

| Parameter                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;static-channel-group-number&gt;</code> | Static channel group number from the range 1 to 248.<br>You can create up to 124 static channel groups.                                                                                                           |
| <code>member-filters</code>                      | Allow QoS and ACL settings to be configured on the aggregator's individual member ports, instead of the aggregator itself. This configuration is required when using QoS Storm Protection on a static aggregator. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command adds the device port to the static channel group with the specified channel group number. If the channel group does not exist, it is created, and the port is added to it. The **no** prefix detaches the port from the static channel group. If the port is the last member to be removed, the static channel group is deleted.

All the ports in a channel group must have the same VLAN configuration: they must belong to the same VLANs and have the same tagging status, and can only be operated on as a group.

Once the static channel group has been created, it is treated as a device port. You can specify it in other commands by using **sa** followed by the channel-group number. For example, use the command **show interface sa2** to show details about channel group 2's interface:

**Examples** To define static channel group 2 on port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# static-channel-group 2
```

To reference static channel group 2 as an interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)#
```

To make it possible to use QoS Storm Protection on static channel group 2 on port1.0.2, with an ACL named "test-acl", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# static-channel-group 2 member-filters
awplus(config-if)# access-group test-acl
```

**Related commands** [show static-channel-group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: Ability added to create up to 124 groups as any combination of static and dynamic channel groups. Also, numbering changed to 1-248.

# undebbug lacp

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug lacp** .

# 17

## Power over Ethernet Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 778
  - **clear power-inline counters interface** on page 779
  - **debug power-inline** on page 780
  - **power-inline allow-legacy** on page 782
  - **power-inline autotclass** on page 783
  - **power-inline description** on page 785
  - **power-inline enable** on page 787
  - **power-inline hanp** on page 788
  - **power-inline max** on page 789
  - **power-inline pair max** on page 791
  - **power-inline priority** on page 792
  - **power-inline usage-threshold** on page 794
  - **service power-inline** on page 795
  - **show debugging power-inline** on page 796
  - **show power-inline** on page 797
  - **show power-inline counters** on page 801
  - **show power-inline interface** on page 804
  - **show power-inline interface detail** on page 807

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter contains an alphabetical list of commands used to configure Power over Ethernet (PoE). Each command contains a functional description and shows examples of configuration and output screens for show commands. These commands are only supported on PoE capable ports. An error message will display on the console if you enter a PoE command on a port that does not support PoE. The following documents offer further information for configuring PoE on AlliedWare Plus switches.

- the **PoE Feature Overview and Configuration\_Guide**.
- the **Support for Allied Telesis Enterprise\_MIBs\_in AlliedWare Plus**, for information about which PoE MIB objects are supported.
- the **SNMP Feature Overview and Configuration\_Guide**, for information about SNMP traps.

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is a technology allowing devices such as security cameras to receive power over LAN cabling.

The Powered Device (PD) referred to throughout this chapter is a PoE or PoE+ powered device, such as an IP phone or a Wireless Access Point (AP).

# clear power-inline counters interface

**Overview** This command will clear the counters from a specified port, a range of ports, or all ports on the switch. If no ports are entered then PoE counters for all ports are cleared. It will also clear all Power over Ethernet (PoE) counters supported by the Power Ethernet MIB (RFC 3621).

**Syntax** clear power-inline counters interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Selects the port or ports whose counters are to be cleared. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The PoE counters are displayed with the **show power-inline counters** command.

**Examples** To clear the PoE counters for port1.0.2 only, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear power-inline counters interface port1.0.2
```

To clear the PoE counters for port1.0.5 through port1.0.8, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear power-inline counters interface port1.0.5-  
port1.0.8
```

To clear the PoE counters for all ports, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear power-inline counters interface
```

**Related commands** **show power-inline counters**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## debug power-inline

**Overview** This command enables debugging display for messages that are specific to Power over Ethernet (PoE).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified PoE debugging messages.

**Syntax** debug power-inline [all|event|info|power]  
no debug power-inline [all|event|info|power]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Displays all (event, info, nsm, power) debug messages.                                                                           |
| event     | Displays event debug information, showing any error conditions that may occur during PoE operation.                              |
| info      | Displays informational level debug information, showing high-level essential debugging, such as information about message types. |
| power     | Displays power management debug information.                                                                                     |

**Default** No debug messages are enabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use the **terminal monitor** command to display PoE debug messages on the console.

Use the **show debugging power-inline** command to show the PoE debug configuration.



**Examples** To enable PoE debugging and start the display of PoE event and info debug messages on the console, use the following commands:

```
awplus# terminal monitor
awplus# debug power-inline event info
```

To enable PoE debugging and start the display of all PoE debugging messages on the console, use the following commands:

```
awplus# terminal monitor
awplus# debug power-inline all
```

To stop the display of PoE info debug messages on the console, use the following command:

```
awplus# no debug power-inline info
```

To disable all PoE debugging and stop the display of any PoE debugging messages on the console, use the following command:

```
awplus# no debug power-inline all
```

**Related commands** [show debugging power-inline](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## power-inline allow-legacy

**Overview** This command enables detection of pre-IEEE 802.3af Power Ethernet standard legacy powered devices (PDs).  
The **no** variant of this command disables detection of pre-IEEE 802.3af Power Ethernet standard legacy powered devices.

**Syntax** power-inline allow-legacy  
no power-inline allow-legacy

**Default** Detection of legacy PDs is disabled on all ports

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable detection of legacy PDs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# power-inline allow-legacy
```

To disable detection of legacy PDs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no power-inline allow-legacy
```

**Validation** **show power-inline**  
**Commands** **show running-config** power-inline

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: default changed to “disabled”

## power-inline autoclass

**Overview** Use this command to enable autoclass for physical layer power classification of the port the next time a PD is powered up on the port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable autoclass. This will have no effect until the next time a PD is powered up on the port.

**Syntax** power-inline autoclass  
no power-inline autoclass

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** When a powered device (PD) is connected to an autoclass-enabled port, the power sourcing equipment (PSE) will check the PD for autoclass support. If the PD supports this, the switch sets the power limit on the port to the maximum power consumption drawn by the PD during the autoclass procedure. The switch adds the power difference back to the available budget to use for the other ports.

If the PD does not support autoclass, the port uses the default class-based setting unless:

- you configure a power limit on the port or
- a maximum power limit is set via LLDP.

If a PD is already powered on the port when you configure autoclass, the switch will not use autoclass until the next time a PD is powered up on the port. The port's power limit stays at its current setting.

**Example** To enable autoclass on port1.0.1, so that it will try to perform autoclass on the next PD power-up event, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# power-inline autoclass
```

To disable autoclass on port1.0.1, so that it will not try to perform autoclass on the next PD power-up event, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline autoclass
```

Note that it will continue to use its current setting until the next time a PD is powered up.

**Related commands** [power-inline enable](#)  
[service power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added

## power-inline description

**Overview** This command adds a description for a Powered Device (PD) connected to a PoE port.

The **no** variant of this command clears a previously entered description for a connected PD, resetting the PD description to the default (null).

**Syntax** power-inline description <pd-description>  
no power-inline description

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                             |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pd-description> | Description of the PD connected to the PoE capable port (with a maximum 256 character string limit per PD description). |

**Default** No description for a connected PD is set by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Select a PoE port, a list of PoE ports, or a range of PoE ports with the preceding **interface (to configure)** command. If you specify a range or list of ports they must all be PoE capable ports.

In a VCSStack of switches this command is supported on all PoE capable ports.

To configure the same description on a port on more than one stack member you specify the interface range and apply the description. Note the command will only be successfully applied to PoE capable ports.

To give ports different descriptions, select the ports separately, then configure the desired description on each.

**Examples** To add the description "Desk Phone" for a connected PD on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# power-inline description Desk Phone
```

To clear the description for the connected PD on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline description
```

**Related commands** **show power-inline interface**  
**show running-config** *<power-inline>*

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## power-inline enable

**Overview** This command enables Power over Ethernet (PoE) to detect a connected Powered Device (PD) and supply power.

The **no** variant of this command disables PoE functionality on the selected PoE port(s). No power is supplied to a connected PD after PoE is disabled on the selected PoE port(s).

Ports still provide Ethernet connectivity after PoE is disabled.

**Syntax** power-inline enable  
no power-inline enable

**Default** PoE is enabled by default on all ports

**Mode** Interface Configuration for one or more PoE switchports.

**Usage notes** No PoE log messages are generated for ports on which PoE is disabled.

**Examples** To disable PoE on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline enable
```

To enable PoE on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# power-inline enable
```

**Related commands** [show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)  
[show power-inline interface detail](#)  
[show running-config power-inline](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## power-inline hanp

**Overview** Use this command to enable High Availability Network Power (HANP), also known as Continuous PoE. Continuous PoE enables the switches to perform actions such as software upgrades without forcing the Powered Devices to power cycle. This means, for example, if you are rebooting a switch connected to a PD such as a camera, Continuous PoE allows the camera to buffer while the switch is rebooted. You can configure it on a global or per port level. Enabling it globally enables it on all PoE ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable Continuous PoE globally or on the specified ports.

**Syntax** power-inline hanp  
no power-inline hanp

**Default** Continuous PoE is disabled globally by default. If you enable it globally, that enables it on all ports.

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec or Interface Configuration for a PoE port

**Example** To enable Continuous PoE on all ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# power-inline hanp
```

To enable Continuous PoE on all ports except port 1.0.5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# power-inline hanp
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.5
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline hanp
```

**Related commands** [show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)  
[show power-inline interface detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-0.1: added to x930 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: added to x220 series products



## power-inline max

**Overview** This command sets the maximum power allocated to a Power over an Ethernet (PoE and PoE+) port. The amount of power actually supplied to the port depends on the power requirements of the connected PD. It is also a function of the total PoE power loading on the switch and the PoE priority set for the port by the **power-inline priority** command. However this command (power-inline max) does apply a maximum value to the power that the port is able to supply.

This switch allocates power dynamically, so you do not need to use this command to set it statically. If you do use this command, the values specified in this command will override the dynamic allocation and will control the power output for each port.

Note that the value set by this command will be the figure the switch will use when apportioning the power budget for its ports. For example, if 15.4 W is assigned to a port whose PD only consumes 5 W, the switch will reserve the full 15.4 W for this port when determining its total power PoE power requirement.

The **no** variant of this command sets the maximum power supplied to a PoE port to the default, which is set to the maximum power limit for the class of the connected Powered Device (PD).

**Syntax** power-inline max <4000-30000>  
no power-inline max

| Parameter    | Description                                                  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <4000-30000> | The maximum power supplied to a PoE port in milliwatts (mW). |

**Default** By default, the switch dynamically determines the power used by the PD connected to the port.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for one or more ports. If you specify a range or list of ports, they must all be PoE capable ports.

**Usage notes** If you select a range of PoE ports in Interface Configuration mode before issuing this command, then each port in the range selected will have the same maximum power value configured.

If a PoE port attempts to draw more than the maximum power, this is logged and all power is removed.

Note that the value entered is rounded up to the next value supported by the hardware. The actual value used is displayed after you enter the command, such as in the following sample console output:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)#power-line max 5300
% The maximum power has been rounded to 5450mW in hardware.
```

See the [LLDP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about power monitoring at the PD.

Note the difference in power supplied from the PSE to the power available at the PD due to line loss.

See the [PoE Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for further information about the difference between the power supplied from the PSE and the power available at the PD.

**Examples** To set the maximum power supplied to ports in the range port1.0.1 to port1.0.4 to 6450mW per port, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# power-inline max 6450
```

To clear the user-configured maximum power supplied to port1.0.1, and revert to using the default maximum power, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline max
```

**Related commands** [show power-inline interface](#)  
[show running-config power-inline](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## power-inline pair max

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum power that can be supplied to a specific cable pair. If the pair attempts to draw more than this, the switch will create a log entry and stop supplying power over that pair.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the maximum power setting.

**Syntax** power-inline pair {data|spare} max <4000-100000>  
no power-inline pair {data|spare} max

| Parameter         | Description                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| data              | Set the maximum power for pins 1, 2, 3 and 6. |
| spare             | Set the maximum power for pins 4, 5, 7 and 8. |
| max <4000-100000> | The maximum power, in milliwatts.             |

**Default** By default, the switch supplies the maximum power limit for the power class of the PD connected to the port.

**Mode**  
**Usage notes** This command enables you to set the maximum power on individual cable pairs on PoE++ ports, which may be helpful with dual-signature PDs. You can also use the **power-inline max** command to set the maximum power on PoE ports. On the PoE++ ports, the **power-inline max** command gives each pair the specified maximum power level.

The switch's total PoE budget is divided between all the PoE ports.

**Example**  
**Related commands** **power-inline max**  
**show power-inline**  
**show power-inline interface**  
**show power-inline interface detail**  
**show running-config power-inline**

## power-inline priority

**Overview** This command sets the Power over Ethernet (PoE) priority level of a PoE port to one of three available priority levels:

- low
- high
- critical

The **no** variant of this command restores the PoE port priority to the default (low).

**Syntax** power-inline priority {low|high|critical}  
no power-inline priority

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| low       | The lowest priority for a PoE enabled port (default). PoE ports set to <b>low</b> only receive power if all the PoE ports assigned to the other two levels are already receiving power.                                                                                  |
| high      | The second highest priority for a PoE enabled port. PoE ports set to <b>high</b> receive power only if all the ports set to <b>critical</b> are already receiving power.                                                                                                 |
| critical  | The highest priority for a PoE enabled port. PoE ports set to <b>critical</b> are guaranteed power before any ports assigned to the other two priority levels. Ports assigned to the other priority levels receive power only if all critical ports are receiving power. |

**Default** The default priority is **low** for all PoE ports

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Select a PoE port, a list of PoE ports, or a range of PoE ports with the preceding **interface (to configure)** command. If you specify a range or list of ports they must all be PoE capable ports.

PoE ports with higher priorities are given power before PoE ports with lower priorities. If the priorities for two PoE ports are the same then the lower numbered PoE port is given power before the higher numbered PoE port.

See the **PoE Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for further information about PoE priority.

**Examples** To set the priority level to high on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# power-inline priority high
```

To reset the priority level to the default of low on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no power-inline priority
```

**Related commands** **power-inline usage-threshold**  
**show power-inline**  
**show power-inline interface**  
**show running-config** power-inline

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

# power-inline usage-threshold

**Overview** This command sets the level at which the switch will issue a message that the power supplied to all Powered Devices (PDs) has reached a critical level of the nominal power rating for the switch. The level is set as a percentage of total available power.

The **no** variant of this command resets the notification usage-threshold to the default (80% of the nominal power rating).

**Syntax** power-inline usage-threshold <1-99>  
no power-inline usage-threshold

| Parameter | Description                                                  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-99>    | The usage-threshold percentage configured with this command. |

**Default** The default power usage threshold is 80% of the nominal power rating

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use the [snmp-server enable trap](#) to configure SNMP notification. An SNMP notification is sent when the usage-threshold, as configured in the example, is exceeded.

**Examples** To generate SNMP notifications when power supplied exceeds 70% of the nominal power rating, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap power-inline
awplus(config)# power-inline usage-threshold 70
```

To reset the notification threshold to the default (80% of the nominal power rating), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no power-inline usage-threshold
```

**Related commands** [snmp-server enable trap](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)  
[show running-config](#) power-inline

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## service power-inline

**Overview** This command enables Power over Ethernet (PoE) globally on the switch, for all PoE ports.

**Syntax** service power-inline  
no service power-inline

**Default** PoE functionality is enabled by default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To disable PoE, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service power-inline
```

To re-enable PoE, if PoE has been disabled, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service power-inline
```

**Related commands** **show power-inline**  
**show running-config** power-inline

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

# show debugging power-inline

**Overview** This command displays Power over Ethernet (PoE) debug settings.

**Syntax** show debugging power-inline

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display PoE debug settings, use the following command:

```
awplus# show debugging power-inline
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging power-inline command

```
awplus#show debugging power-inline
PoE Debugging status:
PoE Informational debugging is disabled
PoE Event debugging is disabled
PoE Power Management debugging is disabled

PoE NSM debugging is enabled
```

**Related commands** [debug power-inline](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products



# show power-inline

**Overview** This command displays the Power over Ethernet (PoE) status for all ports. For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show power-inline

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the PoE status for all ports, use the following command:  
awplus# show power-inline

**Output** Example output from show power-inline

```
awplus#show power-inline
PoE StatusPoE Status:

Stack member 1
Nominal Power: 240W
Power Allocated: 0W
Power Requested: 0W
Actual Power Consumption: 0W
Operational Status: On
Power Usage Threshold: 80% (192W)
Detection of legacy devices is disabled
Power Source: PSU
High Availability Network Power: Disabled
Power management mode: Dynamic

PoE Interface:
Interface/      Admin    Pri  Oper    Power Device    Class Max
Pair           (mW)
port1.0.1/D    Enabled  Low  Off      0 n/a           n/a  n/a
port1.0.2/D    Enabled  Low  Off      0 n/a           n/a  n/a
port1.0.3/D    Enabled  Low  Off      0 n/a           n/a  n/a
port1.0.4/D    Enabled  Low  Off      0 n/a           n/a  n/a
...
```

### Parameters in the show power -inline command output

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nominal Power                   | The nominal power available on the switch in watts (W).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Power Allocated                 | The current power allocated in watts (W) that is available to be drawn by any connected Powered Devices (PDs). This is updated every 5 seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Actual Power Consumption        | The current power consumption in watts (W) drawn by all connected Powered Devices (PDs). This is updated every 5 seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Operational Status              | The operational status of the PSU hardware when this command was issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>On</b> if the PSU is installed and switched on.</li> <li>• <b>Off</b> when the PSU is switched off (an RPS may be connected to the switch to power PoE instead of the PSU).</li> <li>• <b>Fault</b> when there is an issue with the PSU hardware.</li> </ul> |
| Power Usage Threshold (%)       | The configured SNMP trap / log threshold, as configured from a <b>power-inline usage-threshold</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Power Source                    | PD (Class x) if the device is currently powered by a PD port, or otherwise PSU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Power management mode: Dynamic  | Indicates that PoE power is allocated dynamically, based on the current usage of each PD attached to the switch's ports. When you connect a new PD to the switch, the switch determines whether it can power that device by measuring the power the existing PDs are currently using. If there is sufficient power available, the switch will allocate it to the new device.      |
| High Availability Network Power | Whether High Availability Network Power is enabled or disabled globally. HANP is also known as Continuous PoE. Continuous PoE enables the switch to perform actions such as software upgrades without forcing the Powered Devices to power cycle. This allows, for example, IP cameras to buffer data instead of losing it.                                                       |
| Interface                       | The PoE port(s) in the format port1.0.z, where z is the port number. After the port number, "/D" indicates the data pair and "/S" indicates the spare pair (for ports that support PoE++).                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Admin     | The administrative state of PoE on a PoE port, either <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Pri       | <p>The current PoE priorities for PoE ports, as configured using the <b>power-inline priority</b> command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low</b> is the lowest priority (this is the default).</li> <li>• <b>High</b> is the second highest priority.</li> <li>• <b>Crit</b> (critical) is the highest priority.</li> </ul> <p>If the switch cannot supply all ports, it will supply critical ports, then high-priority ports, then low-priority ports.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Oper      | <p>The current PoE port state when this command was issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Powered</b> displays if there is a PD connected and power is being supplied.</li> <li>• <b>Denied</b> displays if supplying power would make the switch go over the power budget.</li> <li>• <b>Off</b> displays if the port is not supplying power but has not been denied power by the switch. This is the default state for ports that are not connected to a PD.</li> <li>• <b>Disabled</b> displays if the PoE port is administratively disabled.</li> <li>• <b>Syncing</b> displays if PoE is still initializing the port when you issue the command.</li> <li>• <b>Fault</b> displays if there is a problem with PoE on the port.</li> <li>• <b>Unknown</b> displays if PoE cannot determine the state of the port.</li> </ul> |
| Power     | The power consumption in milliwatts (mW) for the PoE port when this command was entered.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Device    | The description of the connected PD device if a description has been added with the <b>power-inline description</b> command. No description is shown for PDs not configured with the <b>power-inline description</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Class     | The class of the connected PD, if power is being supplied to the PD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Max (mW)  | <p>The power in milliwatts (mW) allocated for the PoE port. Additionally, note the following as displayed per PoE port:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[U]</b> if the power limit for a port was user configured (with the <b>power-inline max</b> command).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>[L]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by LLDP.</li><li>• <b>[C]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by the PD class.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| HANP      | Whether High Availability Network Power is enabled (on) or not (off) on the port. HANP is also known as Continuous PoE. Continuous PoE enables the switch to perform actions such as software upgrades without forcing the Powered Devices to power cycle. This allows, for example, IP cameras to buffer data instead of losing it. This column only displays if Continuous PoE has been enabled globally on the switch. |

**Related commands** [show power-inline counters](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

# show power-inline counters

**Overview** This command displays Power over Ethernet (PoE) event counters for ports on the Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE). The PoE event counters displayed can also be accessed by objects in the PoE MIB (RFC 3621). See [the MIB Objects Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about which PoE MIB objects are supported.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show power-inline counters [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Enter the PoE port(s) to display PoE event counters for them. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display all PoE event counters for all PoE ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show power-inline counters
```

To display the PoE event counters for port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show power-inline counters port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show power-inline counters command**

```
awplus#show power-inline counters

PoE Counters:
Interface/      MPSAbsent  Overload  Short   Invalid   Denied
  Pair
port1.0.1/D    0           0         0       0         0
port1.0.1/S    0           0         0       0         0
port1.0.2/D    0           0         0       0         0
port1.0.2/S    0           0         0       0         0
port1.0.3/D    0           0         0       0         0
...
```

**Parameters in the show power-inline counters command output**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface | The PoE port(s) in the format port1.0.z, where z is the port number. After the port number, "/D" indicates the data pair and "/S" indicates the spare pair (for ports that support PoE++).                               |
| MPSAbsent | The number of instances when the PoE MPS (Maintain Power Signature) signal has been lost. The PoE MPS signal is lost when a PD is disconnected from the PSE. Also increments pethPsePortMPSAbsentCounter in the PoE MIB. |
| Over load | The number of instances when a PD exceeds its configured power limit (as configured by the <b>power-inline max</b> command). Also increments pethPsePortOverLoadCounter in the PoE MIB.                                  |
| Short     | The number of short circuits that have happened with a PD. Also increments pethPsePortShortCounter in the PoE MIB.                                                                                                       |
| Invalid   | The number of times a PD with an Invalid Signature (where the PD has an open or short circuit, or is a legacy PD) is detected. Also increments pethPseInvalidSignatureCounter in the PoE MIB.                            |
| Denied    | The number of times a PD has been refused power due to power budget limitations for the PSE. Also increments pethPsePortPowerDeniedCounter in the PoE MIB.                                                               |

**Related commands** [clear power-inline counters interface](#)  
[show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

# show power-inline interface

**Overview** This command displays a summary of Power over Ethernet (PoE) information for specified ports. If no ports are specified then PoE information is displayed for all ports.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show power-inline interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Enter the PoE port(s) to display PoE specific information in the show output. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the PoE port-specific information for all PoE ports on the switch, use the following command:

```
awplus# show power-inline interface
```

To display the PoE port specific information for port1.0.1 to port1.0.3, use the following command:

```
awplus# show power-inline interface port1.0.1-port1.0.3
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show power-inline interface**

```
awplus#show power-inline interface
Interface      Admin    Pri Oper      Power Device      Class  Max
              (mW)
port1.0.1/D    Enabled Low  Off        0      n/a            n/a    n/a
port1.0.2/D    Enabled Low  Off        0      n/a            n/a    n/a
port1.0.3/D    Enabled Low  Off        0      n/a            n/a    n/a
port1.0.4/D    Enabled Low  Off        0      n/a            n/a    n/a
...
```

**Parameters in show power-inline interface output**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface | The PoE port(s) in the format port1.0.z, where z is the port number. After the port number, “/D” indicates the data pair and “/S” indicates the spare pair (for ports that support PoE++).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Admin     | The administrative state of PoE on a PoE port, either <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Pri       | The current PoE priorities for PoE ports on the PSE, as configured from a <b>power-inline priority</b> command: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Low</b> displays when the low parameter is issued. The lowest priority for a PoE enabled port (default).</li> <li><b>High</b> displays when the high parameter is issued. The second highest priority for a PoE enabled port.</li> <li><b>Crit</b> displays when the critical parameter is issued. The highest priority for a PoE enabled port.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Oper      | The current PoE port state when this command was issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Powered</b> displays if there is a PD connected and power is being supplied.</li> <li><b>Denied</b> displays if supplying power would make the switch go over the power budget.</li> <li><b>Off</b> displays if the port is not supplying power but has not been denied power by the switch. This is the default state for ports that are not connected to a PD.</li> <li><b>Disabled</b> displays if the PoE port is administratively disabled.</li> <li><b>Syncing</b> displays if PoE is still initializing the port when you issue the command.</li> <li><b>Fault</b> displays if there is a problem with PoE on the port.</li> <li><b>Unknown</b> displays if PoE cannot determine the state of the port.</li> </ul> |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Power     | The power consumption in milliwatts (mW) for the PoE port when this command was entered.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Device    | The description of the connected PD, if a description has been added with the <b>power-inline description</b> command. No description is shown for PDs not configured with the <b>power-inline description</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Class     | The class of the connected PD, if power is being supplied to the PD from the PSE.<br><br>See the <b>PoE Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</b> for further information about power classes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Max (mW)  | The power in milliwatts (mW) allocated for the PoE port. Additionally, note the following is displayed per PoE port: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>[U]</b> if the power limit for a port was user configured (with the <b>power-inline max</b> command).</li><li>• <b>[L]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by LLDP.</li><li>• <b>[C]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by the PD class.</li></ul> |
| HANP      | Whether High Availability Network Power is enabled (on) or not (off) on the port. HANP is also known as Continuous PoE. It enables the switch to perform actions such as software upgrades without forcing the Powered Devices to power cycle. This allows, for example, IP cameras to buffer data instead of losing it. This column only displays if Continuous PoE has been enabled globally on the switch.                             |

**Related commands** [show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

# show power-inline interface detail

**Overview** This command displays detailed information for one or more Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show power-inline interface [*<port-list>*] detail

| Parameter                | Description                                                                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Enter the PoE port(s) to display information about only the specified port or ports. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The power allocated to each port is listed in the **Power allocated** row, and is limited by the maximum power per Powered Device (PD) class, or a user configured power limit.

**Examples** To display detailed PoE port specific information for the port range port1.0.1 to port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# show power-inline interface port1.0.1-port1.0.2 detail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show power-inline interface detail**

```
awplus#show power-inline interface port1.0.1 detail
Interface port1.0.1/D
  Powered device type: n/a
  PoE admin: on
  Configured Priority: Low
  Actual Priority: Low
  Detection status: Off
  Powered pairs: Data
  Autoclass: No
```

**Parameters in show power-inline interface detail output**

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface                       | The PoE port(s) in the format port1.0.z, where z is the port number. After the port number, “/D” indicates the data pair and “/S” indicates the spare pair (for ports that support PoE++).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Powered device type             | The name of the PD, if connected and if power is being supplied to the PD from the PSE, configured with the <b>power-inline description</b> command. <b>n/a</b> displays if a description has not been configured for the PD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| PoE admin                       | The administrative state of PoE on a PoE capable port, either<br><br><b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> as configured from the <b>power-inline enable</b> command or the <b>no power-inline enable</b> command respectively.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Priority                        | The PoE priority of a port, which is either <b>Low</b> , or <b>High</b> , or <b>Critical</b> , as configured by the <b>power-inline priority</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Detection status                | The current PSE PoE port state when this command was issued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Powered</b> displays when there is a PD connected and power is being supplied from the PSE.</li><li>• <b>Denied</b> displays when supplying power would make the PSE go over the power budget.</li><li>• <b>Disabled</b> displays when the PoE port is administratively disabled.</li><li>• <b>Off</b> displays when PoE has been disabled for the port.</li><li>• <b>Fault</b> displays when a PSE goes over its power allocation.</li></ul> |
| High Availability Network Power | Whether HANP is enabled or disabled on the port. HANP is also known as Continuous PoE. It enables the switch to perform actions such as software upgrades without forcing the Powered Devices to power cycle. This allows,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | for example, IP cameras to buffer data instead of losing it. Note that this information is only displayed if Continuous PoE is enabled globally on the switch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Current power consumption          | The power consumption for the PoE port when this command was entered. Note that the power consumption may have changed since the command was entered and the power is displayed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Powered device class               | The class of the connected PD if connected, and if power is being supplied to the PD from the PSE.<br><br>See the <a href="#">PoE Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</a> for further information about power classes.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Power allocated                    | The power in milliwatts (mW) allocated for the PoE port. Additionally, note the following as displayed per PoE port: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>[U]</b> if the power limit for a port was user configured (with the <b>power-inline max</b> command).</li><li>• <b>[L]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by LLDP.</li><li>• <b>[C]</b> if the power limit for a port was supplied by the PD class.</li></ul> |
| Detection of legacy devices is ... | The status of legacy PoE detection on the PoE port (enabled or disabled), as configured for the PoE port with the <b>power-inline allow-legacy</b> command. Legacy detection involves measuring for a large capacitance value to confirm the presence of a legacy PD.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Powered pairs                      | The IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at standards allow for either <b>data</b> or <b>spare</b> twisted pairs to be used to transfer power to a PD.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Related commands** [show power-inline](#)  
[show power-inline interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x550 series products

## Part 3: Layer 3 Switching

# 18 IP Addressing and Protocol Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 813
  - **arp-aging-timeout** on page 814
  - **arp-mac-disparity** on page 815
  - **arp** on page 818
  - **arp log** on page 820
  - **arp opportunistic-nd** on page 824
  - **arp-loose-check** on page 825
  - **arp-reply-bc-dmac** on page 827
  - **clear arp-cache** on page 828
  - **debug ip packet interface** on page 829
  - **debug ip irdp** on page 832
  - **ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)** on page 834
  - **ip forwarding** on page 836
  - **ip gratuitous-arp-link** on page 837
  - **ip irdp** on page 839
  - **ip icmp error-interval** on page 840
  - **ip icmp-timestamp** on page 841
  - **ip irdp address preference** on page 842
  - **ip irdp broadcast** on page 843
  - **ip irdp holdtime** on page 844
  - **ip irdp lifetime** on page 845
  - **ip irdp maxadvertinterval** on page 846
  - **ip irdp minadvertinterval** on page 848
  - **ip irdp multicast** on page 850
  - **ip irdp preference** on page 851
  - **ip redirects** on page 853
  - **ip tcp synack-retries** on page 854
  - **ip tcp-timestamp** on page 855
  - **ip unreachable** on page 856
  - **ping** on page 859
  - **platform multicast-address-mismatch-action** on page 860
  - **router ip irdp** on page 862
  - **show arp** on page 863
  - **show debugging ip packet** on page 865
  - **show ip flooding-nexthops** on page 867
  - **show ip forwarding** on page 868
  - **show ip interface** on page 869

- **show ip irdp** on page 870
- **show ip irdp interface** on page 871
- **show ip sockets** on page 874
- **show ip traffic** on page 878
- **tcpdump** on page 880
- **tracert** on page 881
- **undebg ip packet interface** on page 882
- **undebg ip irdp** on page 883



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure various IP features, including the following protocols:

- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- ICMP Router Discovery Advertisements (IRDP)

For more information, see the **IP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

## arp-aging-timeout

**Overview** This command sets a timeout period on dynamic ARP entries associated with a specific interface. If your device stops receiving traffic for the host specified in a dynamic ARP entry, it deletes the ARP entry from the ARP cache after this timeout is reached.

Your device times out dynamic ARP entries to ensure that the cache does not fill with entries for hosts that are no longer active. Static ARP entries are not aged or automatically deleted.

By default the time limit for dynamic ARP entries is 300 seconds on all interfaces.

The **no** variant of this command sets the time limit to the default of 300 seconds.

**Syntax** arp-aging-timeout <0-432000>  
no arp-aging timeout

| Parameter  | Description                    |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <0-432000> | The timeout period in seconds. |

**Default** 300 seconds (5 minutes)

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To set the ARP entries on interface vlan2 to time out after two minutes, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# arp-aging-timeout 120
```

**Related commands** [clear arp-cache](#)  
[show arp](#)

## arp-mac-disparity

**Overview** Use this command to enable the switch to support services like Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS-NLB).

Such services use ARP with disparate MAC addresses to ensure that packets destined for a server cluster virtual address are sent to all servers in the cluster. Disparate MAC addresses mean that the MAC address in the “sender hardware address” field of an ARP reply is different to the MAC address in the “Source MAC address” field of the Ethernet header that the ARP packet is encapsulated in.

The **no** variant of this command reverts to the default behavior. See the Default section below for more information.

**Syntax** `arp-mac-disparity {multicast|multicast-igmp|unicast}`  
`no arp-mac-disparity {multicast|multicast-igmp|unicast}`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| multicast      | Enables support of server clusters operating in multicast mode. Packets destined for the server cluster are flooded to all ports in the VLAN.                                                 |
| multicast-igmp | Enables support of server clusters operating in multicast/IGMP mode. In multicast/IGMP mode, the MS-NLB server cluster uses IGMP reports to forward server traffic to a limited set of ports. |
| unicast        | Enables support of server clusters operating in unicast mode. Packets destined for the server cluster are flooded to all ports in the VLAN.                                                   |

**Default** The default behavior upon receiving a Disparate ARP response depends on whether **arp-mac-disparity multicast** or **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** has been configured on an interface.

- If one of these has been configured, then the default action is to flood the packets.
- If neither of these has been configured, then the default action is to drop the packets.
- The command **platform multicast-address-mismatch-action {drop|bridge}** overrides the default behavior regardless of the arp-mac-disparity configuration. An action of **bridge** will cause disparate ARPs to be flooded.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

### Usage notes **Disabling L2 load balancing**

You cannot use the command **arp-mac-disparity** if L2 load balancing is enabled, due to a hashing incompatibility. Use the command **no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac** to turn off L2 load balancing.

#### **Multicast mode**

When you are using **multicast** mode, you can limit the number of ports that packets are flooded to, instead of flooding to all ports in the VLAN. To do this, specify the list of ports when creating the ARP entry.

For example, to flood only port1.0.1 to port1.0.3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# arp-mac-disparity multicast
awplus(config-if)# arp 10.10.1.100
010e.11ff.2222 port1.0.1-port1.0.3
```

#### **Multicast IGMP mode**

You can enable Multicast-IGMP mode by using the command **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp**.

In this mode, the only difference to standard multicast mode is that the reception of IGMP reports now controls the ports to which the L3 switch floods traffic. That is, rather than simply flooding each packet destined for the NLB cluster IP address to all ports on the egress VLAN, those packets are only sent to the switchports in the VLAN that have received IGMP reports for the multicast group corresponding to the NLB cluster MAC address.

Like **arp-mac-disparity multicast**, the command **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** puts the switch into a mode where it will accept Disparate ARP responses. Similarly, upon receiving a Disparate ARP response, an ARP entry is created for the IP/MAC in the content of the ARP packet. The difference with the **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** command is that the egress port is set to the subset of ports in the VLAN that have received IGMP reports for the NLB cluster MAC address.

Note that the ARP entry is updated as ports join/leave the IGMP group. If no ports have received IGMP reports for the NLB cluster MAC address then the ARP entry will have no egress ports and will simply drop packets destined for the NLB cluster IP address.

Again, no FDB entry is created in response to receiving the ARP packet. However, since the NLB server is operating in multicast mode with the IGMP option set and is sending IGMP reports, an FDB entry will already exist for the IGMP group (and, as a result, the NLB cluster MAC address).

When the **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** command is configured on the VLAN, ARP entries appear in the output of the command **show arp** like this:

```
awplus#show arp
```

| IP Address  | MAC Address    | Interface | Port       | Type    |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 10.100.0.56 | 0100.5e7f.0038 | vlan200   | igmp-group | dynamic |

**Examples** To enable support for MS-NLB in unicast mode on interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform load-balancing src-dst-mac
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# arp-mac-disparity unicast
```

To disable support for MS-NLB in unicast mode on interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no arp-mac-disparity unicast
```

**Related commands**

- arp**
- clear arp-cache**
- platform load-balancing**
- platform multicast-address-mismatch-action**
- show arp**

## arp

**Overview** This command adds a static ARP entry to the ARP cache. This is typically used to add entries for hosts that do not support ARP or to speed up the address resolution function for a host. The ARP entry must not already exist. Use the **alias** parameter to allow your device to respond to ARP requests for this IP address.

The **no** variant of this command removes the static ARP entry. Use the **clear arp-cache** to remove the dynamic ARP entries in the ARP cache.

**Syntax** `arp <ip-addr> <mac-address> [<port-number>] [alias]`  
`arp <ip-addr> <multicast-mac-address> [<port-list>]`  
`no arp <ip-addr>`

| Parameter                                  | Description                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</code>               | The IPv4 address of the device you are adding as a static ARP entry.                                                                                 |
| <code>&lt;mac-address&gt;</code>           | The MAC address of the device you are adding as a static ARP entry, in hexadecimal notation with the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.                          |
| <code>&lt;port-number&gt;</code>           | The port number associated with the IP address. Specify this when the IP address is part of a VLAN.                                                  |
| <code>&lt;multicast-mac-address&gt;</code> | The multicast MAC address for which you are adding a static ARP entry, in hexadecimal notation with the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.                       |
| <code>&lt;port-list&gt;</code>             | The list of port numbers associated with the IP address. You can only specify multiple egress ports when the MAC address is a multicast MAC address. |
| <code>alias</code>                         | Allows your device to respond to ARP requests for the IP address. Proxy ARP must be enabled on the interface before using this parameter.            |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** One use of this command is to limit packet flooding when using services like Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS-NLB). With such services, packets destined for server cluster virtual address must be sent to all servers in the cluster. The server cluster can operate in multicast mode, in which it uses a multicast MAC address. To support this, this command allows you to create a static ARP entry with a multicast MAC address, and specify which ports the packets will be forwarded out.

Creating a static ARP entry enables the switch to correctly forward server cluster traffic. If you want the switch to also respond to pings from the server cluster, you need to also enable server cluster support, using the **arp-mac-disparity** command.

**Examples** To add the IP address 10.10.10.9 with the MAC address 0010.2533.4566 into the ARP cache, and have your device respond to ARP requests for this address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# arp 10.10.10.9 0010.2533.4566 alias
```

**Related commands** **arp-mac-disparity**  
**clear arp-cache**  
**show arp**

## arp log

**Overview** This command enables the logging of dynamic and static ARP entries in the ARP cache. The ARP cache contains mappings of device ports, VLAN IDs, and IP addresses to physical MAC addresses for hosts.

This command can display the MAC addresses in the ARP log either using the notation HHHH.HHHH.HHHH, or using the IEEE standard hexadecimal notation (HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the logging of ARP entries.

**Syntax** `arp log [mac-address-format ieee]`  
`no arp log [mac-address-format ieee]`

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>mac-address-format ieee</code> | Display the MAC address in the standard IEEE format (HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH), instead of displaying the MAC address with the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH. |

**Default** The ARP logging feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You have the option to change how the MAC address is displayed in the ARP log message. The output can either use the notation HHHH.HHHH.HHHH or HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH.

Enter **arp log** to use HHHH.HHHH.HHHH notation.

Enter **arp log mac-address-format ieee** to use HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH notation.

Enter **no arp log mac-address-format ieee** to revert from HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH to HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.

Enter **no arp log** to disable ARP logging.

To display ARP log messages use the command **show log | include ARP\_LOG**.



**Examples** To enable ARP logging and specify that the MAC address in the log message is displayed in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH notation, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# arp log
```

To disable ARP logging on the device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no arp log
```

To enable ARP logging and specify that the MAC address in the log message is displayed in the standard IEEE format hexadecimal notation (HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# arp log mac-address-format ieee
```

To leave ARP logging enabled, but stop using HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH format and use HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format instead, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no arp log mac-address-format ieee
```

To display ARP log messages, use the following command:

```
awplus# show log | include ARP_LOG
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Output from show log | include ARP\_LOG after enabling ARP logging using arp log. Note that this output uses HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format.**

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#arp log
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#show log | include ARP_LOG
2022 Mar 6 06:21:01 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 add
0013.4078.3b98 (192.168.2.4)
2022 Mar 6 06:22:30 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 del
0013.4078.3b98 (192.168.2.4)
2022 Mar 6 06:23:26 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 add
0030.940e.136b (192.168.2.20)
2022 Mar 6 06:23:30 user.notice awplus IMISH[1830]: show log | include ARP_LOG
```

**Output from show log | include ARP\_LOG after enabling ARP logging using arp log mac-address format ieee. Note that this output uses HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH format.**

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#arp log mac-address-format ieee
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#show log | include ARP_LOG
2022 Mar 6 06:25:28 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 add
00-17-9a-b6-03-69 (192.168.2.12)
2022 Mar 6 06:25:30 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 add
00-03-37-6b-a6-a5 (192.168.2.10)
2022 Mar 6 06:26:53 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 del
00-30-94-0e-13-6b (192.168.2.20)
2022 Mar 6 06:27:31 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 del
00-17-9a-b6-03-69 (192.168.2.12)
2022 Mar 6 06:28:09 user.notice awplus HSL[1007]: ARP_LOG port1.0.1 vlan1 del
00-03-37-6b-a6-a5 (192.168.2.10)
2022 Mar 6 06:28:14 user.notice awplus IMISH[1830]: show log | include ARP_LOG
```

The following table lists the parameters shown in the output of the **show log | include ARP\_LOG** command. The ARP log message format is:

<date> <time> <severity> <hostname> <program-name>  
ARP\_LOG <port-number> <vid> <operation> <MAC> <IP>

**Parameters in the output from show log | include ARP\_LOG**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARP_LOG       | Indicates that ARP log entry information follows.                                                                                                                     |
| <port-number> | Indicates device port number for the ARP log entry.                                                                                                                   |
| <vid>         | Indicates the VLAN ID for the ARP log entry.                                                                                                                          |
| <operation>   | Indicates “add” if the ARP log entry displays an ARP addition. Indicates “del” if the ARP log entry displays an ARP deletion.                                         |
| <MAC>         | Indicates the MAC address for the ARP log entry, either in the default hexadecimal notation (HHHH.HHHH.HHHH) or in the IEEE standard format hexadecimal notation (HH- |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | HH-HH-HH-HH-HH) as specified with the <b>arp log</b> or the <b>arp log mac-address-format ieee</b> command. |
| <IP>      | Indicates the IP address for the ARP log entry.                                                             |

**Related commands** [show log](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# arp opportunistic-nd

**Overview** Use this command to enable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global ARP cache. This command changes the behavior for unsolicited ARP packet forwarding on the device.



**CAUTION:** *Opportunistic neighbor discovery can make your device more vulnerable to ARP/ND cache poisoning attacks. We recommend disabling it unless necessary.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global ARP cache.

**Syntax** arp opportunistic-nd  
no arp opportunistic-nd

**Default** Opportunistic neighbor discovery is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When opportunistic neighbor discovery is enabled, the device will reply to any received unsolicited ARP packets (but not gratuitous ARP packets). The source MAC address for the unsolicited ARP packet is added to the ARP cache, so the device forwards the ARP packet. When opportunistic neighbor discovery is disabled, the source MAC address for the ARP packet is not added to the ARP cache, so the ARP packet is not forwarded by the device.

**Examples** To enable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global ARP cache, enter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# arp opportunistic-nd
```

To disable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global ARP cache, enter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no arp opportunistic-nd
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 opportunistic-nd](#)  
[show arp](#)  
[show running-config interface](#)

# arp-loose-check

**Overview** Use this command to let AlliedWare Plus process ARPs that have a sender protocol address from outside the interface's local subnets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default ARP processing behavior. By default, AlliedWare Plus will only process ARP packets that are local to the incoming interface.

**Syntax** arp- loose-check  
no arp- loose-check

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** By default, AlliedWare Plus will only process ARP packets that are local to the incoming interface, to prevent ARP poisoning. This means the packets must have:

- a sender protocol address inside one of the incoming interface's local subnets, and
- a target protocol address equal to one of the incoming interface's IP addresses.

If you enable loose ARP processing and then use the **no** variant of this command to return to default processing, you may need to clear the ARP cache. Use the **clear arp-cache** command. This will remove any undesired existing ARPs.

**Example** To process ARPs that have a sender protocol address from outside vlan2's local subnets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# arp- loose-check
```

To return to the default behavior on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no arp- loose-check
```

**Related commands** **arp**  
**clear arp-cache**  
**show arp**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added

## arp-reply-bc-dmac

**Overview** Use this command to allow processing of ARP replies that arrive with a broadcast destination MAC (ffff.ffff.ffff). This makes neighbors reachable if they send ARP responses that contain a broadcast destination MAC.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off processing of ARP replies that arrive with a broadcast destination MAC.

**Syntax** arp-reply-bc-dmac  
no arp-reply-bc-dmac

**Default** By default, this functionality is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Example** To allow processing of ARP replies that arrive on vlan2 with a broadcast destination MAC, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# arp-reply-bc-dmac
```

**Related commands** [clear arp-cache](#)  
[show arp](#)

# clear arp-cache

**Overview** This command deletes dynamic ARP entries from the ARP cache. You can optionally specify the IPv4 address of an ARP entry to be cleared from the ARP cache.

**Syntax** clear arp-cache [*<ip-address>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-address&gt;</i> | The IPv4 address of an ARP entry that is to be cleared from the ARP cache. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** To display the entries in the ARP cache, use the [show arp](#) command. To remove static ARP entries, use the no variant of the [arp](#) command.

**Example** To clear all dynamic ARP entries, use the command:

```
awplus# clear arp-cache
```

To clear all dynamic ARP entries associated with the IPv4 address 192.168.1.1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear arp-cache 192.168.1.1
```

**Related commands** [arp-mac-disparity](#)  
[arp](#)  
[show arp](#)



# debug ip packet interface

**Overview** The **debug ip packet interface** command enables IP packet debug and is controlled by the **terminal monitor** command.

If the optional **icmp** keyword is specified then ICMP packets are shown in the output.

The **no** variant of this command disables the **debug ip packet interface** command.

**Syntax** debug ip packet interface {<interface-name>|all} [address <ip-address>|verbose|hex|arp|udp|tcp|icmp]  
no debug ip packet interface [<interface-name>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-name> | Specify a single Layer 3 interface name (not a range of interfaces)<br><br>This keyword can be specified as either all or as a single Layer 3 interface to show debugging for either all interfaces or a single interface. |
| all              | Specify all Layer 3 interfaces on the device.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ip-address>     | Specify an IPv4 address.<br><br>If this keyword is specified, then only packets with the specified IP address as specified in the ip-address placeholder are shown in the output.                                          |
| verbose          | Specify <b>verbose</b> to output more of the IP packet.<br><br>If this keyword is specified then more of the packet is shown in the output.                                                                                |
| hex              | Specify <b>hex</b> to output the IP packet in hexadecimal.<br><br>If this keyword is specified, then the output for the packet is shown in hex.                                                                            |
| arp              | Specify <b>arp</b> to output ARP protocol packets.<br><br>If this keyword is specified, then ARP packets are shown in the output.                                                                                          |
| udp              | Specify <b>udp</b> to output UDP protocol packets.<br><br>If this keyword is specified then UDP packets are shown in the output.                                                                                           |
| tcp              | Specify <b>tcp</b> to output TCP protocol packets.<br><br>If this keyword is specified, then TCP packets are shown in the output.                                                                                          |
| icmp             | Specify <b>icmp</b> to output ICMP protocol packets.<br><br>If this keyword is specified, then ICMP packets are shown in the output.                                                                                       |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To turn on ARP packet debugging on vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ip packet interface vlan2 arp
```

To turn off IP packet interface debugging on interface vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ip packet interface vlan2
```

To turn on all packet debugging on all interfaces on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ip packet interface all
```

To turn off IP packet interface debugging on all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ip packet interface
```

To turn on TCP packet debugging on vlan2 and IP address 192.168.2.4, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ip packet interface vlan2 address 192.168.2.4 tcp
```

**Related commands**

- no debug all**
- tcpdump**
- terminal monitor**
- undebug ip packet interface**

## debug ip irdp

**Overview** This command enables debugging of ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP) events and messages on your device. IRDP debugging is disabled by default.

The **no** variant of this command disables IRDP debugging. Negating any packet debug mode will switch detail off.

**Syntax** debug ip irdp {event|nsm|receive|send|both|detail|all}  
no debug ip irdp {event|nsm|receive|send|both|detail|all}

| Parameter Description |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| event                 | Enables debugging of IRDP events.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| nsm                   | Enables debugging of IRDP processing of NSM messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| receive               | Enables debugging of IRDP input packet processing.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| send                  | Enables debugging of IRDP output packet processing.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| both                  | Enables debugging of both IRDP input and output packet processing.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| detail                | Enables detailed debugging of both IRDP input and output packet processing. Note that setting detail also sets both, so if you set <b>detail</b> , the output will show "packet debugging mode is all". Negating any packet debug mode will switch detail off. |
| all                   | Enables all IRDP debugging types.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** IRDP protocol debugging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable IRDP input packet process debugging, use the following command:

```
awplus# debug ip irdp receive
```

To disable all IRDP debugging, use the following command:

```
awplus# no debug ip irdp all
```

**Related commands**

- ip irdp**
- router ip irdp**
- show ip irdp**
- undebug ip irdp**

# ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)

**Overview** This command sets a static IP address on an interface.

The **no** variant of this command removes the IP address from the interface.

You cannot remove the primary address when a secondary address is present.

**Syntax** `ip address <ip-addr/prefix-length> [secondary] [label <label>]`  
`no ip address [<ip-addr/prefix-length>] [secondary]`

| Parameter                                  | Description                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-addr/prefix-length&gt;</code> | The IPv4 address and prefix length you are assigning to the interface.                                           |
| <code>secondary</code>                     | Secondary IP address.                                                                                            |
| <code>label</code>                         | Adds a user-defined description of the secondary IP address.                                                     |
| <code>&lt;label&gt;</code>                 | A user-defined description of the secondary IP address. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** To set the primary IP address on the interface, specify only **ip address** `<ip-addr/prefix-length>`. This overwrites any configured primary IP address. To add additional IP addresses on this interface, use the **secondary** parameter. You must configure a primary address on the interface before configuring a secondary address.

**NOTE:** Use `show ip interface`, instead of `show ip address`, when you need to view a secondary address configured on an interface. `show ip address` will only show the primary address, not a secondary address for an interface.

**Examples** To add the IP address 10.10.10.50/24 to the interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.50/24
```

To add the secondary IP address 10.10.11.50/24 to the same interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip address 10.10.11.50/24 secondary
```

To add the IP address 10.10.11.50/24 to the local loopback interface lo, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface lo
awplus(config-if)# ip address 10.10.11.50/24
```

**Related commands** **interface (to configure)**  
**show ip interface**  
**show running-config interface**

# ip forwarding

**Overview** This command enables IP forwarding on your device. When enabled, your device routes IP packets.

The **no** variant of this command disables IP forwarding on your device. Even when IP forwarding is not enabled, the device can still work as an IP host; in particular, it can be managed by IP-based applications, such as SNMP, Telnet and SSH.

**Syntax** ip forwarding  
no ip forwarding

**Default** IP forwarding is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable your device to route IP packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip forwarding
```

To stop your device from routing IP packets, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip forwarding
```

**Related commands** [show ip forwarding](#)



## ip gratuitous-arp-link

**Overview** This command sets the Gratuitous ARP time limit for all interfaces. The time limit restricts the sending of Gratuitous ARP packets to one Gratuitous ARP packet within the time in seconds.

The **no** variant of the command sets the Gratuitous ARP time limit to the default.

**NOTE:** This command specifies time between sequences of Gratuitous ARP packets, and time between individual Gratuitous ARP packets occurring in a sequence, to allow legacy support for older devices and inter-operation between other devices that are not ready to receive and forward data until several seconds after linkup.

Additionally, jitter has been applied to the delay following linkup, so Gratuitous ARP packets applicable to a given port are spread over a period of 1 second so are not all sent at once. Remaining Gratuitous ARP packets in the sequence occur after a fixed delay from the first one.

**Syntax** ip gratuitous-arp-link <0-300>  
no ip gratuitous-arp-link

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-300>   | Specify the minimum time between sequences of Gratuitous ARPs and the fixed time between Gratuitous ARPs occurring in a sequence, in seconds.<br><br>0 disables the sending of Gratuitous ARP packets.<br><br>The default is 8 seconds. |

**Default** The default Gratuitous ARP time limit for all interfaces is 8 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Every switchport will send a sequence of 3 Gratuitous ARP packets to each VLAN that the switchport is a member of, whenever the switchport moves to the forwarding state. The first Gratuitous ARP packet is sent 1 second after the switchport becomes a forwarding switchport. The second and third Gratuitous ARP packets are each sent after the time period specified by the Gratuitous ARP time limit.

Additionally, the Gratuitous ARP time limit specifies the minimum time between the end of one Gratuitous ARP sequence and the start of another Gratuitous ARP sequence. When a link is flapping, the switchport's state is set to forwarding several times. The Gratuitous ARP time limit is imposed to prevent Gratuitous ARP packets from being sent undesirably often.

**Examples** To disable the sending of Gratuitous ARP packets, use the commands :

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# ip gratuitous-arp-link 0
```

To restrict the sending of Gratuitous ARP packets to one every 20 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# ip gratuitous-arp-link 20
```

**Related Commands** [show running-config](#)

## ip irdp

**Overview** This command enables ICMP Router Discovery advertising on an interface. However, the interface does not send or process Router Discovery messages until at least one IP address is configured on the interface with the **ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)** command.

The **no** variant of this command disables ICMP Router Discovery advertisements on an IP interface. All transmitting and processing of Router Discovery messages ceases immediately on the interface.

**Syntax** ip irdp  
no ip irdp

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To enable Router Discovery advertisements on v lan4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface v lan4
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp
```

To disable Router Discovery advertisements on v lan4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface v lan4
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp
```

**Related commands** **ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)**  
**show ip irdp**  
**show ip irdp interface**

## ip icmp error-interval

**Overview** Use this command to limit how often IPv4 ICMP error messages are sent. The maximum frequency of messages is specified in milliseconds. Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the frequency to the default.

**Syntax** `ip icmp error-interval <interval>`  
`no ip icmp error-interval`

| Parameter                     | Description                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;interval&gt;</code> | 0-2147483647, interval in milliseconds. |

**Default** 1000

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the rate to be at most one packet every 10 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip icmp error-interval 10000
```

To reset the rate to the default of one packet every second, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip icmp error-interval
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 icmp error-interval](#)

## ip icmp-timestamp

**Overview** Use this command to allow ICMP timestamp request and response packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to drop ICMP timestamp request and response packets.

You may wish to drop these packets because the ICMP timestamp response contains the device's date and time. This information could theoretically be used against some systems to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services. In addition, it may be possible to fingerprint devices by analyzing their responses to invalid ICMP timestamp requests.

**Syntax** `ip icmp-timestamp`  
`no ip icmp-timestamp`

**Default** Allowed

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To drop ICMP timestamp packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip icmp-timestamp
```

To allow ICMP timestamp packets again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip icmp-timestamp
```

**Related commands** [ip tcp-timestamp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added

## ip irdp address preference

**Overview** When multiple routers connected to a LAN are all sending Router Discovery advertisements, hosts need to be able to choose the best router to use. Therefore the IRDP defines a preference value to place in the Router Discovery advertisements. Hosts choose the router with the highest preference value.

This command sets the preference value to include in Router Discovery advertisements sent for the specified IP address.

The **no** variant of this command sets the preference for a specific address to the default of **0**.

**Syntax** `ip irdp address <ip-address> preference <0-2147483647>`  
`no ip irdp address <ip-address> preference`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>   | The IP address to be advertised with the specified preference value.                              |
| <0-2147483647> | The preference value advertised. A higher number increases the preference level for this address. |

**Default** The default preference value is 0.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the preference value to 3000 for the address 192.168.1.1 advertised on vlan5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan5
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp address 192.168.1.1 preference 3000
```

To set the preference value to the default of 0 for the address 192.168.1.1 advertised on vlan5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan5
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp address 192.168.1.1 preference
```

**Related commands** [ip irdp](#)  
[ip irdp preference](#)  
[show ip irdp interface](#)

## ip irdp broadcast

**Overview** This command configures broadcast Router Discovery advertisements on an interface. The interface sends IRDP advertisements with the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) as the IP destination address.

The **no** variant of this command configures multicast Router Discovery advertisements on an interface. The interface sends IRDP advertisements with the all-system multicast address (224.0.0.1) as the IP destination address.

**Syntax** ip irdp broadcast  
no ip irdp broadcast

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To enable broadcast Router Discovery advertisements on vlan13, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan13
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp broadcast
```

To enable multicast Router Discovery advertisements on vlan13, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan13
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp broadcast
```

**Related commands** [ip irdp](#)  
[ip irdp multicast](#)  
[show ip irdp interface](#)

## ip irdp holdtime

**Overview** This command sets the maximum length of time that the advertised addresses are to be considered as valid router addresses by hosts.

The **no** variant of this command resets the holdtime back to the default of 1800 seconds.

**Syntax** ip irdp holdtime <0-9000>  
no ip irdp holdtime

| Parameter | Description                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-9000>  | The holdtime value in seconds of addresses advertised. |

**Default** The IRDP holdtime is set to 1800 seconds (30 minutes) by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the holdtime value of addresses advertised on v lan2 to 4000 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp holdtime 4000
```

To set the holdtime value of addresses advertised on v lan2 back to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp holdtime
```

**Related commands** [show ip irdp interface](#)



## ip irdp lifetime

**Overview** This command sets the maximum length of time that hosts should consider the Router Discovery advertised addresses as valid router addresses. If you change the lifetime value, also change the **maxadvertisementinterval** and the **minadvertisementinterval** to maintain the following ratios:

This command is synonymous with the **ip irdp hostname<0-9000>** command.

The **no** variant of this command sets the lifetime back to the default of 1800 seconds.

**Syntax** `ip irdp lifetime <0-9000>`  
`no ip irdp lifetime`

| Parameter                   | Description                                            |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;0-9000&gt;</code> | Lifetime value in seconds of the advertised addresses. |

**Default** The lifetime value is 1800 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the lifetime value to 4000 seconds for addresses advertised on `vlan6`, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan6
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp lifetime 4000
```

To set the lifetime value to the default of 1800 seconds for addresses advertised on `vlan6`, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan6
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp lifetime
```

**Related commands** [ip irdp](#)  
[ip irdp maxadvertinterval](#)  
[ip irdp minadvertinterval](#)  
[show ip irdp interface](#)

## ip irdp maxadvertinterval

**Overview** This command sets the maximum time allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface. If you change the **maxadvertisementinterval** value, also change the **lifetime** and the **minadvertisementinterval** to maintain the following ratios:

```
lifetime=3 x  
maxadvertisementinterval  
  
minadvertisementinterval=0.75  
x  
maxadvertisementinterval
```

You cannot set the maximum advertisement interval below the minimum interval. If you are lowering the maximum interval to a value below the current minimum interval, you must change the minimum value first.

The **no** variant of this command sets the **maxadvertinterval** back to the default of 600 seconds.

**Syntax** ip irdp maxadvertinterval <4-1800>  
no ip irdp maxadvertinterval

| Parameter | Description                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <4-1800>  | The maximum time, in seconds, between Router Discovery advertisements. |

**Default** The IRDP maximum advertisement interval is set to 600 seconds (10 minutes) by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the maximum interval between Router Discovery advertisements on vlan7 to 950 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface vlan7  
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp maxadvertinterval 950
```

To set the maximum interval between advertisements on vlan7 back to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface vlan7  
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp maxadvertinterval
```

**Related commands**

- ip irdp**
- ip irdp lifetime**
- ip irdp minadvertinterval**
- show ip irdp interface**

## ip irdp minadvertinterval

**Overview** This command sets the minimum time allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface. If you change the **minadvertisementinterval** value, also change the **lifetime** and the **maxadvertisementinterval** to maintain the following ratios:

```
lifetime=3 x
maxadvertisementinterval

minadvertisementinterval=0.75
x
maxadvertisementinterval
```

You cannot set the minimum advertisement interval above the maximum interval. If you are raising the minimum interval to a value above the current maximum interval, you must change the maximum value first.

The **no** variant of this command sets the **minadvertinterval** back to the default of 450 seconds.

**Syntax** ip irdp minadvertinterval <3-1800>  
no ip irdp minadvertinterval

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <3-1800>  | The minimum time between advertisements in seconds. |

**Default** The IRDP minimum advertisement interval is set to 450 seconds (7.5 minutes) by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the minimum interval between advertisements on `vlan4` to 900 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp minadvertinterval 900
```

To set the minimum interval between advertisements on `vlan4` back to the default of 450 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan4
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp minadvertinterval
```

**Related commands**

- ip irdp**
- ip irdp lifetime**
- ip irdp maxadvertinterval**
- show ip irdp interface**

## ip irdp multicast

**Overview** This command configures multicast Router Discovery advertisements on an interface. The interface sends IRDP advertisements with the all-system multicast address (224.0.0.1) as the IP destination address.

The **no** variant of this command configures broadcast Router Discovery advertisements on an interface. The interface sends IRDP advertisements with the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) as the IP destination address.

The multicast address is the default IP destination address for Router Discovery advertisements.

**Syntax** `ip irdp multicast`  
`no ip irdp multicast`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To enable multicast Router Discovery advertisements on `vlan5`, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan5
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp multicast
```

To enable broadcast Router Discovery advertisements on `vlan5`, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan5
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp multicast
```

**Related commands** [ip irdp](#)  
[ip irdp broadcast](#)  
[show ip irdp interface](#)

## ip irdp preference

**Overview** When multiple routers connected to a LAN are all sending Router Discovery advertisements, hosts need to be able to choose the best router to use. Therefore the IRDP defines a preference value to place in the Router Discovery advertisements. Hosts choose the router with the highest preference value.

This command sets the preference value to include in Router Discovery advertisements sent for the specified interface.

When this command is used, all IP addresses on the interface are assigned the same preference value, except the addresses that have specific preference value assignment using the command **ip irdp address preference**.

The **no** variant of this command sets the preference value to the default of 0.

**Syntax** ip irdp preference <0-2147483647>  
no ip irdp preference

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-2147483647> | The preference value for the interface. A higher number increases the preference level for addresses on the specific interface. |

**Default** The default preference value is 0.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the preference of addresses advertised on vlan6 to 500, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan6
awplus(config-if)# ip irdp preference 500
```

To set the preference value for addresses on vlan6 back to the default of 0, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan6
awplus(config-if)# no ip irdp preference
```

**Related commands** **ip irdp**  
**ip irdp address preference**  
**show ip irdp interface**



## ip redirects

**Overview** This command enables the device to send ICMP redirects on one or more interfaces.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop the device from sending ICMP redirects on one or more interfaces.

**Syntax** ip redirects  
no ip redirects

**Default** ICMP redirects are disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** ICMP redirect messages are used to notify hosts that a better route is available to a destination.

ICMP redirects are used when a packet is routed into the device on the same interface that the packet is routed out of the device. ICMP redirects are only sent to packet sources that are directly connected to the device.

**Examples** To enable the device to send ICMP redirects on interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip redirects
```

To stop the device from sending ICMP redirects on interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip redirects
```

## ip tcp synack-retries

**Overview** Use this command to specify how many times the switch will retry sending a SYN ACK for a TCP connection for which it has received a SYN but not an ACK. Such connections are called half-open TCP connections. This command allows you to influence how long half-open TCP connections take to time out.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default setting of 5 retries.

**Syntax** ip tcp synack-retries <0-255>  
no ip tcp synack-retries

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| <0-255>   | Number of times to retry sending the SYN ACK |

**Default** 5 retries

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The following table shows the approximate correlation between the number of retries and the time half-open TCP connections take to time out.

| Number of retries | Approximate lower bound for the timeout |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 0 retries         | 1 second                                |
| 1 retry           | 3 seconds                               |
| 2 retries         | 7 seconds                               |
| 3 retries         | 15 seconds                              |
| 4 retries         | 31 seconds                              |
| 5 retries         | 63 seconds                              |

**Example** To retry twice, which leads to a timeout of approximately 7 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip tcp synack-retries 2
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.2: command added

# ip tcp-timestamp

**Overview** Use this command to enable TCP timestamp responses.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable TCP timestamp responses.

You may wish to disable timestamp responses because TCP timestamps may allow other parties to remotely calculate the system uptime and boot time of the device and the device's clock. To prevent this information leaking to potential attackers, we recommend you disable TCP timestamps on the device, unless you need to use them.

**Syntax** `ip tcp-timestamp`  
`no ip tcp-timestamp`

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To disable TCP timestamp responses, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip tcp-timestamp
```

To enable TCP timestamp responses again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip tcp-timestamp
```

**Related commands** [ip icmp-timestamp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added

## ip unreachable

**Overview** Use this command to enable ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) type 3, destination unreachable, messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable destination unreachable messages. This prevents an attacker from using these messages to discover the topology of a network.

**Syntax** ip unreachable  
no ip unreachable

**Default** Destination unreachable messages are enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When a device receives a packet for a destination that is unreachable it returns an ICMP type 3 message, this message includes a reason code, as per the table below. An attacker can use these messages to obtain information regarding the topology of a network. Disabling destination unreachable messages, using the **no ip unreachable** command, secures your network against this type of probing.

**NOTE:** *Disabling ICMP destination unreachable messages breaks applications such as traceroute and Path MTU Discovery (PMTUD), which depend on these messages to operate correctly.*

### ICMP type 3 reason codes and description

| Code | Description [RFC]                                  |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 0    | Network unreachable [RFC792]                       |
| 1    | Host unreachable [RFC792]                          |
| 2    | Protocol unreachable [RFC792]                      |
| 3    | Port unreachable [RFC792]                          |
| 4    | Fragmentation required, and DF flag set [RFC792]   |
| 5    | Source route failed [RFC792]                       |
| 6    | Destination network unknown [RFC1122]              |
| 7    | Destination host unknown [RFC1122]                 |
| 8    | Source host isolated [RFC1122]                     |
| 9    | Network administratively prohibited [RFC768]       |
| 10   | Host administratively prohibited [RFC869]          |
| 11   | Network unreachable for Type of Service [RFC908]   |
| 12   | Host unreachable for Type of Service [RFC938]      |
| 13   | Communication administratively prohibited [RFC905] |
| 14   | Host Precedence Violation [RFC1812]                |
| 15   | Precedence cutoff in effect [RFC1812]              |

**Example** To disable destination unreachable messages, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no ip unreachable
```

To enable destination unreachable messages, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# ip unreachable
```

# ping

**Overview** This command sends a query to another IPv4 host (send Echo Request messages).

**Syntax** `ping [ip] <host> [broadcast] [df-bit {yes|no}] [interval <0-128>] [pattern <hex-data-pattern>] [repeat {<1-2147483647>|continuous}] [size <36-18024>] [source <ip-addr>] [timeout <1-65535>] [tos <0-255>]`

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <host>                     | The destination IP address or hostname.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| broadcast                  | Allow pinging of a broadcast address.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| df-bit                     | Enable or disable the do-not-fragment bit in the IP header.                                                                                                                                                          |
| interval <0-128>           | Specify the time interval in seconds between sending ping packets. The default is 1. You can use decimal places to specify fractions of a second. For example, to ping every millisecond, set the interval to 0.001. |
| pattern <hex-data-pattern> | Specify the hex data pattern.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| repeat                     | Specify the number of ping packets to send.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <1-2147483647>             | Specify repeat count. The default is 5.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| continuous                 | Continuous ping                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| size <36-18024>            | The number of data bytes to send, excluding the 8 byte ICMP header. The default is 56 (64 ICMP data bytes).                                                                                                          |
| source <ip-addr>           | The IP address of a configured IP interface to use as the source in the IP header of the ping packet.                                                                                                                |
| timeout <1-65535>          | The time in seconds to wait for echo replies if the ARP entry is present, before reporting that no reply was received. If no ARP entry is present, it does not wait.                                                 |
| tos <0-255>                | The value of the type of service in the IP header.                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To ping the IP address 10.10.0.5 use the following command:

```
awplus# ping 10.10.0.5
```

# platform multicast-address-mismatch-action

**Overview** Use this command to change the action taken by the switch when it receives IP multicast packets that have mismatched destination MAC address and destination IP address. Such packets are used by services like Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS-NLB), in which case they need to be flooded across the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default action.

**Syntax** platform multicast-address-mismatch-action {bridge|drop}  
no platform multicast-address-mismatch-action

| Parameter | Description                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| drop      | Drop IP multicast packets with mismatched destination addresses on ingress. |
| bridge    | Flood IP multicast packets with mismatched destination addresses.           |

**Default** The default behavior depends on whether **arp-mac-disparity multicast** or **arp-mac-disparity multicast-igmp** has been configured on an interface:

- If one of these has been configured, then the default action is to flood the packets.
- If neither of these has been configured, then the default action is to drop the packets.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To ensure that the switch floods packets it receives that have IP multicast packets with mismatched L2/L3 destination addresses, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# platform multicast-address-mismatch-action
bridge
```

To return to the default, where the behavior depends on the **arp-mac-disparity** command setting, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no platform multicast-address-mismatch-action
```



**Related** [arp](#)  
**commands** [arp-mac-disparity](#)

**Command** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added  
**changes**

## router ip irdp

**Overview** This command globally enables ICMP Router Discovery (IRDP) advertisements on your device. However, your device does not send or process IRDP messages until at least one interface is configured to use IP and has had IRDP enabled on the interface with the **ip irdp** command.

The **no** variant of this command globally disables IRDP advertisements on the device. All interfaces immediately stop transmitting and processing Router Discovery messages.

**Syntax** router ip irdp  
no router ip irdp

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable Router Discovery advertisements on your device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router ip irdp
```

To disable Router Discovery advertisements on your device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no router ip irdp
```

**Related commands** **ip irdp**  
**show ip irdp**

## show arp

**Overview** Use this command to display entries in the ARP routing and forwarding table—the ARP cache contains mappings of IP addresses to physical addresses for hosts. To have a dynamic entry in the ARP cache, a host must have used the ARP protocol to access another host.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show arp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Running this command with no additional parameters will display all entries in the ARP routing and forwarding table.

**Example** To display all ARP entries in the ARP cache, use the following command:  
awplus# show arp

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show arp command

|                 |                |           |           |         |  |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--|
| awplus#show arp |                |           |           |         |  |
| IP Address      | LL Address     | Interface | Port      | Type    |  |
| 192.168.27.10   | 192.168.4.1    | vlan1     | port1.0.1 | dynamic |  |
| 192.168.27.100  | 0000.daa.fcd24 | vlan1     | port1.0.2 | dynamic |  |
| ...             |                |           |           |         |  |

### Parameters in the output of the show arp command

| Parameter  | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IP Address | IP address of the network device this entry maps to.                                                                                                                         |
| LL Address | Hardware address of the network device.                                                                                                                                      |
| Interface  | Interface over which the network device is accessed.                                                                                                                         |
| Port       | Physical port that the network device is attached to.                                                                                                                        |
| Type       | Whether the entry is a static or dynamic entry. Static entries are added using the <b>arp</b> command. Dynamic entries are learned from ARP request/reply message exchanges. |

**Related commands** **arp**  
**clear arp-cache**  
**show arp security**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: Link layer addresses now shown as the hardware address (MAC Address output parameter has been renamed to LL Address).

# show debugging ip packet

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for IP interfaces. IP interface debugging is set using the **debug ip packet interface** command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging ip packet

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the IP interface debugging status when the terminal monitor is off, use the commands:

```
awplus# terminal no monitor
awplus# show debugging ip packet
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show debugging ip packet command with terminal monitor off**

```
awplus#terminal no monitor
awplus#show debugging ip packet
IP debugging status:
interface all tcp (stopped)
...
```

**Example** To display the IP interface debugging status when the terminal monitor is on, use the commands:

```
awplus# terminal monitor
awplus# show debugging ip packet
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show debugging ip packet command with terminal monitor on**

```
awplus#terminal monitor
awplus#show debugging ip packet
IP debugging status:
interface all tcp (running)
...
```

**Related** [debug ip packet interface](#)  
**commands** [terminal monitor](#)

# show ip flooding-nexthops

**Overview** Use this command to display the static and dynamic ARP entries in the ARP cache that flood packets to multiple ports.

**Syntax** show ip flooding-nexthops

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all of the flooding nexthop entries in the ARP cache, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip flooding-nexthops
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ip flooding-nexthops

|                                  |                |           |               |        |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| awplus#show ip flooding-nexthops |                |           |               |        |
| IP Address                       | MAC Address    | Interface | Flooding Mode | Type   |
| 11.11.11.10                      | 0300.0000.0011 | vlan1     | port-group    | static |

**Related commands** [show arp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added

# show ip forwarding

**Overview** Use this command to display the IP forwarding status.

**Syntax** show ip forwarding

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ip forwarding

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip forwarding command

```
awplus#show ip forwarding
IP forwarding is on
```

**Related commands** [ip forwarding](#)



# show ip interface

**Overview** Use this command to display information about interfaces and the IP addresses assigned to them. To display information about a specific interface, specify the interface name with the command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show ip interface [<interface-list>] [brief]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> The specified interfaces must exist. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show brief information for the assigned IP address for interface vlan2 use the command:

```
awplus# show ip interface vlan2 brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip interface brief command

| Interface | IP-Address  | Status   | Protocol |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| port1.0.1 | unassigned  | admin up | down     |
| ...       |             |          |          |
| vlan1     | 192.168.1.1 | admin up | running  |
| ...       |             |          |          |

# show ip irdp

**Overview** This command displays whether IRDP is globally enabled on your device, and the status of the debugging modes.

If the **debug ip irdp** command has been set with the **detail** parameter then the **both** parameter is also set and the output will show “packet debugging mode is all”.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip irdp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display global IRDP configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip irdp
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip irdp command

```
IRDP is enabled
  event debugging is disabled
  nsm debugging is disabled
  packet debugging mode is disabled
```

## Example output from the show ip irdp command with debug ip irdp detail set

```
IRDP is enabled
  event debugging is disabled
  nsm debugging is disabled
  packet debugging mode is all
```

## Example output from the show ip irdp command with debug ip irdp both set

```
IRDP is enabled
  event debugging is disabled
  nsm debugging is disabled
  packet debugging mode is both
```

**Related commands** [debug ip irdp](#)  
[router ip irdp](#)

## show ip irdp interface

**Overview** This command displays the configuration of IRDP on all interfaces, or for a specified interface.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip irdp interface [*<interface-name>*]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-name&gt;</i> | Displays the interface status and configuration details of the specified interface. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the IRDP configuration for `vlan4`, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip irdp interface vlan4
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip irdp interface command**

|                                   |  |              |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|
| vlan13 is up, line protocol is up |  |              |                    |
| ICMP Router Discovery Protocol    |  |              |                    |
| Sending mode                      |  | multicast    |                    |
| Router Lifetime                   |  | 1350 seconds |                    |
| Default Preference                |  | 0            |                    |
| Min Adv Interval                  |  | 450 seconds  |                    |
| Max Adv Interval                  |  | 600 seconds  |                    |
| Next advertisement in 551 seconds |  |              |                    |
| Non default prefix preferences    |  |              |                    |
| 192.168.1.1                       |  | preference   | 25000              |
|                                   |  |              |                    |
| In packets                        |  | 0            | Out packets 3      |
| In bad packets                    |  | 0            | Out bad packets 0  |
| In good packets                   |  | 0            | Out good packets 3 |
| In ignored packets                |  | 0            |                    |

**Parameters in the output of the show ip irdp interface command**

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sending mode                   | Whether this interface is sending broadcast or multicast router advertisements. This means the destination IP address of router advertisements will be either the multicast address 224.0.0.1, or the broadcast address 255.255.255.255.                                    |
| Router Lifetime                | The lifetime value set for router advertisements sent from this interface. This is the maximum time that other devices should treat the advertised address as valid.                                                                                                        |
| Default Preference             | The preference value for IP addresses as default router addresses, relative to other router addresses on the same subnet. This preference value is used for all IP addresses on this interface, except for those listed under the heading "non default prefix preferences". |
| Min Adv Interval               | Minimum time allowed between sending router advertisements from this interface.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Max Adv Interval               | Maximum time allowed between sending router advertisements from this interface.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Non default prefix preferences | List of the IP addresses on this interface that have been set with a specific router preference value. These addresses use the preference value listed beside them, rather than the interface's default preference value.                                                   |
| In packets                     | The total number of packets received by IRDP on this interface. IRDP processes all ICMP packets received on this interface.                                                                                                                                                 |
| Out packets                    | The number of packets sent by IRDP on this interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In bad packets     | The number of packets received by IRDP that it has discarded because they do not conform or corrupted. |
| Out bad packets    | The number of packets that IRDP generated but failed to send to the network layer.                     |
| In good packets    | The number of packets received and processed by IRDP.                                                  |
| Out good packets   | The number of packets generated and successfully sent by IRDP.                                         |
| In ignored packets | The number of incoming packets ignored, like ICMP packets other than IRDP.                             |

**Related commands** [ip irdp](#)  
[show ip irdp](#)

# show ip sockets

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the IP or TCP sockets that are present on the device. It includes TCP and UDP listen sockets, and displays the associated IP address and port.

The information displayed for established TCP sessions includes the remote IP address, port, and session state. Raw IP protocol listen socket information is also displayed for protocols such as ICMP6, which are configured to receive IP packets with the associated protocol number.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show ip sockets

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to verify that the socket being used is opening correctly. If there is a local and remote endpoint, a connection is established with the ports indicated.

Note that this command does not display sockets that are used internally for exchanging data between the various processes that exist on the device and are involved in its operation and management. It only displays sockets that are present for the purposes of communicating with other external devices.

**Example** To display IP sockets currently present on the device, use the command:  
awplus# show ip sockets

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ip sockets**

|                                     |                 |                |        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| Socket information                  |                 |                |        |
| Not showing 40 local connections    |                 |                |        |
| Not showing 7 local listening ports |                 |                |        |
| Typ                                 | Local Address   | Remote Address | State  |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:111     | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:80      | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:23      | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:443     | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:4743    | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | 0.0.0.0:873     | 0.0.0.0:*      | LISTEN |
| tcp                                 | :::23           | :::*           | LISTEN |
| udp                                 | 0.0.0.0:111     | 0.0.0.0:*      |        |
| udp                                 | 226.94.1.1:5405 | 0.0.0.0:*      |        |
| udp                                 | 0.0.0.0:161     | 0.0.0.0:*      |        |
| udp                                 | :::161          | :::*           |        |
| raw                                 | 0.0.0.0:112     | 0.0.0.0:*      | 112    |
| raw                                 | :::58           | :::*           | 58     |
| raw                                 | :::112          | :::*           | 112    |

### Parameters in the output from show ip sockets

| Parameter                                              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Not showing<br><number><br>local<br>connections        | This field refers to established sessions between processes internal to the device, that are used in its operation and management. These sessions are not displayed as they are not useful to the user. <number> is some positive integer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Not showing<br><number><br>local<br>listening<br>ports | This field refers to listening sockets belonging to processes internal to the device, that are used in its operation and management. They are not available to receive data from other devices. These sessions are not displayed as they are not useful to the user. <number> is some positive integer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Typ                                                    | This column displays the type of the socket. Possible values for this column are:<br><br>tcp : IP Protocol 6<br><br>udp : IP Protocol 17<br><br>raw : Indicates that socket is for a non port-orientated protocol (i.e. a protocol other than TCP or UDP) where all packets of a specified IP protocol type are accepted. For raw socket entries the protocol type is indicated in subsequent columns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Local<br>Address                                       | For TCP and UDP listening sockets this shows the destination IP address and destination TCP or UDP port number for which the socket will receive packets. The address and port are separated by ':'. If the socket will accept packets addressed to any of the device's IP addresses, the IP address will be 0.0.0.0 for IPv4 or :: for IPv6. For active TCP sessions the IP address will display which of the devices addresses the session was established with. For raw sockets this displays the IP address and IP protocol for which the socket will accept IP packets. The address and protocol are separated by ':'. If the socket will accept packets addressed to any of the device's IP addresses, the IP address will be 0.0.0.0 for IPv4 and :: for IPv6. IP Protocol assignments are described at: <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> |
| Remote<br>Address                                      | For TCP and UDP listening sockets this shows the source IP address (either IPv4 or IPv6) and source TCP or UDP port number for which the socket will accept packets. The address and port are separated by ':'. If the socket will accept packets addressed from any IP address, the IP address will be 0.0.0.0 for IPv4 . This is the usual case for a listening socket. Normally for a listen socket any source port will be accepted. This is indicated by ". For active TCP sessions the IP address will display the remote address and port the session was established with. For raw sockets the entry in this column will be 0.0.0.0: for IPv4 .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| State     | <p>This column shows the state of the socket. For TCP sockets this shows the state of the TCP state machine. For UDP sockets this column is blank. For raw sockets it contains the IP protocol number. The possible TCP states are:</p> <p>LISTEN<br/>SYN-SENT<br/>SYN-RECEIVED<br/>ESTABLISHED<br/>FIN-WAIT-1<br/>FIN-WAIT-2<br/>CLOSE-WAIT<br/>CLOSING<br/>LAST-ACK<br/>TIME-WAIT<br/>CLOSED</p> <p>RFC793 contains the TCP state machine diagram with Section 3.2 describing each of the states.</p> |

## show ip traffic

**Overview** Use this command to display statistics regarding IP traffic sent and received by all interfaces on the device, showing totals for IP and IPv6 and then broken down into sub-categories such as TCP, UDP, ICMP and their IPv6 equivalents when appropriate.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip traffic

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display IP traffic statistics, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip traffic
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip traffic command**

```
awplus#show ip traffic
IP:
  168475 packets received
  168475 delivered
  208099 sent
  35 dropped due to missing route
  22646409 bytes received
  126783216 bytes sent
  InCsumErrors 0
  InNoECTPkts 168475
  InECT1Pkts 0
  InECT0Pkts 0
  InCEPkts 0
  In107 Destination Unreachable
  Out11 Destination Unreachable
IPv6:
  14 packets received
  14 received packets delivered
  18 packets transmitted
...
ICMP6:
  4 messages sent
...
UDP6:
  Udp6RcvbufErrors 0
...
UDPLite6:
  UdpLite6RcvbufErrors 0
...

TCP:
  8 remote connections established
...
UDP:
  79797 datagrams received
...
UDPLite:
  InCsumErrors 0
...
```

# tcpdump

**Overview** Use this command to start a tcpdump, which gives the same output as the Unix-like **tcpdump** command to display TCP/IP traffic. Press <ctrl> + c to stop a running tcpdump.

**Syntax** tcpdump <line>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <line>    | Specify the dump options. For more information on the options for this placeholder see <a href="http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump_man.html">http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump_man.html</a> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To start a tcpdump running to capture IP packets, enter the command:  
awplus# tcpdump ip

**Output**

```
03:40:33.221337 IP 192.168.1.1 > 224.0.0.13: PIMv2, Hello,
length: 34
1 packets captured
2 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

**Related commands** [debug ip packet interface](#)

# traceroute

**Overview** Use this command to trace the route to the specified IPv4 host.

**Syntax** `traceroute {<ip-addr>|<hostname>}`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</code>  | The destination IPv4 address. The IPv4 address uses the format A.B.C.D. |
| <code>&lt;hostname&gt;</code> | The destination hostname.                                               |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** `awplus# traceroute 10.10.0.5`

# undebug ip packet interface

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug ip packet interface**.

# undebug ip irdp

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug ip irdp**.

# 19

## Domain Name Service (DNS) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 885
  - **ip dns forwarding domain-list** on page 886
  - **ip domain-list** on page 887
  - **ip domain-lookup** on page 888
  - **ip domain-name** on page 889
  - **ip name-server** on page 890
  - **ip name-server preferred-order** on page 892
  - **show hosts** on page 893
  - **show ip domain-list** on page 894
  - **show ip domain-name** on page 895
  - **show ip name-server** on page 896



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure the Domain Name Service (DNS) client.

For more information about DNS for Switches, see the **[Domain Name System \(DNS\) for AlliedWare Plus Switches Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

# ip dns forwarding domain-list

**Overview** Use this command to create a domain-list that can be used as a suffix-list for DNS lookups. This command puts the device into a new mode where subsequent commands can be entered. The new mode is "Domain List Configuration" mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the domain-list.

**Syntax** `ip dns forwarding domain-list <domain-list-name>`  
`no ip dns forwarding domain-list <domain-list-name>`

| Parameter                             | Description       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <code>&lt;domain-list-name&gt;</code> | Name of the list. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The domain list can be used by features that need to match against domains. A domain list by itself does nothing; it must be attached to another feature to have functionality (like a prefix-list). For example, the domain list can be used as a suffix list on an DNS name-server. The DNS server can be either statically configured, or learned over a PPP connection.

Note that this command is separate from the **ip domain-list** command, which is used by DNS client to append a domain on to the end of a partial hostname to form a fully-qualified domain.

**Examples** To create a domain list to include domains that are internal to the company such as "engineering.acme" or "intranet.acme", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dns forwarding domain-list corporatedomains
awplus(config-domain-list)# description internal network domain
awplus(config-domain-list)# domain engineering.acme
awplus(config-domain-list)# domain intranet.acme
```

To delete the domain list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dns forwarding domain-list
corporatedomains
```

**Related commands** [ip name-server](#)

# ip domain-list

**Overview** This command adds a domain to the DNS list. Domains are appended to incomplete host names in DNS requests. Each domain in this list is tried in turn in DNS lookups. This list is ordered so that the first entry you create is checked first.

The **no** variant of this command deletes a domain from the list.

**Syntax** `ip domain-list <domain-name>`  
`no ip domain-list <domain-name>`

| Parameter                        | Description                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;domain-name&gt;</code> | Domain string, for example "company.com". |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If there are no domains in the DNS list, then your device uses the domain specified with the **ip domain-name** command. If any domain exists in the DNS list, then the device does not use the domain set using the **ip domain-name** command.

**Example** To add the domain `example.net` to the DNS list, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip domain-list example.net
```

**Related commands** **ip domain-lookup**  
**ip domain-name**  
**show ip domain-list**

# ip domain-lookup

**Overview** This command enables the DNS client on your device. This allows you to use domain names instead of IP addresses in commands. The DNS client resolves the domain name into an IP address by sending a DNS inquiry to a DNS server, specified with the **ip name-server** command.

The **no** variant of this command disables the DNS client. The client will not attempt to resolve domain names. You must use IP addresses to specify hosts in commands.

**Syntax** ip domain-lookup  
no ip domain-lookup

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The client is enabled by default. However, it does not attempt DNS inquiries unless there is a DNS server configured.

**Examples** To enable the DNS client on your device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip domain-lookup
```

To disable the DNS client on your device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip domain-lookup
```

**Related commands** **ip domain-list**  
**ip domain-name**  
**ip name-server**  
**show hosts**  
**show ip name-server**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: via-relay parameter added

## ip domain-name

**Overview** This command sets a default domain for the DNS. The DNS client appends this domain to incomplete host-names in DNS requests.

The **no** variant of this command removes the domain-name previously set by this command.

**Syntax** `ip domain-name <domain-name>`  
`no ip domain-name <domain-name>`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If there are no domains in the DNS list (created using the **ip domain-list** command) then your device uses the domain specified with this command. If any domain exists in the DNS list, then the device does not use the domain configured with this command.

When your device is using its DHCP client for an interface, it can receive Option 15 from the DHCP server. This option replaces the domain name set with this command.

**Example** To configure the domain name, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip domain-name company.com
```

**Related commands** **ip domain-list**  
**show ip domain-list**  
**show ip domain-name**

## ip name-server

**Overview** Use this command to add IPv4 or IPv6 DNS server addresses. The DNS client on your device sends DNS queries to IP addresses in this list when trying to resolve a host name. Host names cannot be resolved until you have added at least one server to this list. A maximum of three name servers can be added to this list.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified DNS name-server address.

**Syntax** `ip name-server <ip-addr>`  
`no ip name-server <ip-addr>`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-addr> | The IP address of the DNS server that is being added to the name server list. The address is entered in the form A.B.C.D for an IPv4 address, or in the form X:X::X:X for an IPv6 address.<br><br>The order that you enter the servers in, is the order in which they will be used. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To allow the device to operate as a DNS proxy, your device must have learned about a DNS name-server to forward requests to. Name-servers can be learned through the following means:

- Manual configuration, using the **ip name-server** command
- Learned from DHCP server with Option 6

Use this command to statically configure a DNS name-server for the device to use.

The order that you enter the servers in, is the order in which they will be used.

**Examples** To allow a device to send DNS queries to a DNS server with the IPv4 address 10.10.10.5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip name-server 10.10.10.5
```

To enable your device to send DNS queries to a DNS server with the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:010d::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip name-server 2001:0db8:010d::1
```

**Related commands** **ip dns forwarding domain-list**  
**ip domain-list**  
**ip domain-lookup**  
**ip domain-name**  
**show ip name-server**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: VRF-lite support added to AR-series devices.

# ip name-server preferred-order

**Overview** Use this command to choose between using statically-configured DNS servers or dynamically-learned DNS servers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the DNS servers back to the default setting of dynamic.

**Syntax** `ip name-server preferred-order {dynamic|static}`  
`no ip name-server preferred-order`

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| dynamic   | Use dynamically learned DNS servers first.   |
| static    | Use statically configured DNS servers first. |

**Default** dynamic

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to choose which DNS server set to use first. Select either the **dynamic** or **static** parameter.

**Examples** To configure the preference to use static servers first, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip name-server preferred-order static
```

To configure the preference to use dynamically-learned servers first, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip name-server preferred-order dynamic
```

or

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip name-server preferred-order
```

**Related commands** [ip address dhcp](#)  
[ip name-server](#)  
[ipv6 address dhcp](#)  
[show ip name-server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added



# show hosts

**Overview** This command shows the default domain, domain list, and name servers configured on your device.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show hosts

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the default domain, use the command:

```
awplus# show hosts
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show hosts command when no ip domain-lookup is configured**

```
awplus#show hosts

Default domain is not set
Name/address lookup is disabled
```

**Example output from the show hosts command when ip domain-lookup is configured**

```
awplus#show hosts

Default domain is mycompany.com
Domain list: company.com
Name/address lookup uses domain service
Name servers are 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.88
```

**Related commands**

- [ip domain-list](#)
- [ip domain-lookup](#)
- [ip domain-name](#)
- [ip name-server](#)

# show ip domain-list

**Overview** This command shows the domains configured in the domain list. The DNS client uses the domains in this list to append incomplete hostnames when sending a DNS inquiry to a DNS server.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip domain-list

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the list of domains in the domain list, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip domain-list
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip domain-list command**

```
awplus#show ip domain-list
alliedtelesis.com
mycompany.com
```

**Related commands** [ip domain-list](#)  
[ip domain-lookup](#)

# show ip domain-name

**Overview** This command shows the default domain configured on your device. When there are no entries in the DNS list, the DNS client appends this domain to incomplete hostnames when sending a DNS inquiry to a DNS server.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip domain-name

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the default domain configured on your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip domain-name
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip domain-name command**

```
awplus#show ip domain-name  
alliedtelesis.com
```

**Related commands** [ip domain-name](#)  
[ip domain-lookup](#)

# show ip name-server

**Overview** This command displays a list of IPv4 and IPv6 DNS server addresses that your device will send DNS requests to. This is a static list configured using the **ip name-server** command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show ip name-server

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the list of DNS servers that your device sends DNS requests to, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip name-server
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip name-server command**

```
awplus# show ip name-server
10.10.0.123
10.10.0.124
2001:0db8:010d::1
```

**Related commands** **ip domain-lookup**  
**ip name-server**

# 20

## IPv6 Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 899
  - **clear ipv6 neighbors** on page 900
  - **ipv6 address** on page 901
  - **ipv6 address autoconfig** on page 903
  - **ipv6 address suffix** on page 905
  - **ipv6 enable** on page 906
  - **ipv6 eui64-linklocal** on page 908
  - **ipv6 forwarding** on page 909
  - **ipv6 icmp error-interval** on page 910
  - **ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet** on page 911
  - **ipv6 nd accept-ra-default-routes** on page 912
  - **ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo** on page 913
  - **ipv6 nd current-hoplimit** on page 914
  - **ipv6 nd dns search-list** on page 915
  - **ipv6 nd dns-server** on page 916
  - **ipv6 nd managed-config-flag** on page 917
  - **ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval** on page 918
  - **ipv6 nd other-config-flag** on page 919
  - **ipv6 nd prefix** on page 920
  - **ipv6 nd ra-interval** on page 923
  - **ipv6 nd ra-lifetime** on page 924
  - **ipv6 nd raguard** on page 925
  - **ipv6 nd reachable-time** on page 927
  - **ipv6 nd retransmission-time** on page 928
  - **ipv6 nd route-information** on page 929
  - **ipv6 nd router-preference** on page 931
  - **ipv6 nd suppress-ra** on page 932
  - **ipv6 neighbor** on page 933
  - **ipv6 opportunistic-nd** on page 934
  - **ipv6 route** on page 935
  - **ipv6 unreachable** on page 937
  - **optimistic-nd** on page 939
  - **ping ipv6** on page 940
  - **show ipv6 forwarding** on page 942
  - **show ipv6 interface** on page 943
  - **show ipv6 neighbors** on page 944
  - **show ipv6 route** on page 945

- **show ipv6 route summary** on page 947
- **traceroute ipv6** on page 948

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure IPv6. For more information, see the [IPv6 Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# clear ipv6 neighbors

**Overview** Use this command to clear all dynamic IPv6 neighbor entries.

**Syntax** `clear ipv6 neighbors`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** `awplus# clear ipv6 neighbors`

**Related commands** [ipv6 neighbor](#)  
[show ipv6 neighbors](#)



## ipv6 address

**Overview** Use this command to set the IPv6 address of an interface. The command also enables IPv6 on the interface, which creates an EUI-64 link-local address as well as enabling RA processing and SLAAC.

To stop the device from processing prefix information (routes and addresses from the received Router Advertisements) use the command **no ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo**.

To remove the EUI-64 link-local address, use the command **no ipv6 eui64-linklocal**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the IPv6 address assigned and disable IPv6. Note that if no global addresses are left after removing the IPv6 address then IPv6 is disabled.

**Syntax** `ipv6 address <ipv6-addr/prefix-length>`  
`no ipv6 address <ipv6-addr/prefix-length>`

| Parameter                                    | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-addr/prefix-length&gt;</code> | Specifies the IPv6 address to be set. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X/Prefix-Length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** Note that the device keeps link-local addresses until you remove them with the **no** variant of the command that established them. See the **ipv6 enable** command for more information.

Also note that the device keeps the link-local address if the global address is removed using a command other than the command that was used to establish the link-local address. For example, if a link local address is established with the **ipv6 enable** command then it will not be removed using a **no ipv6 address** command.

**Examples** To assign the IPv6 address 2001:0db8::a2/64 to the VLAN interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0db8::a2/64
```

To remove the IPv6 address 2001:0db8::a2/64 from the VLAN interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 address 2001:0db8::a2/64
```

**Related commands**

- ipv6 address autoconfig**
- ipv6 address dhcp**
- ipv6 enable**
- ipv6 eui64-linklocal**
- show running-config**
- show ipv6 interface**
- show ipv6 route**

## ipv6 address autoconfig

**Overview** Use this command to enable IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for an interface. This configures an IPv6 address on an interface derived from the MAC address on the interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable IPv6 SLAAC on an interface. Note that if no global addresses are left after removing all IPv6 autoconfigured addresses then IPv6 is disabled.

**Syntax** `ipv6 address autoconfig`  
`no ipv6 address autoconfig`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** Use this command to enable automatic configuration of IPv6 addresses using stateless autoconfiguration on an interface, and enable IPv6.

IPv6 hosts can configure themselves when connected to an IPv6 network using ICMPv6 (Internet Control Message Protocol version 6) router discovery messages. Configured routers respond with a Router Advertisement (RA) containing configuration parameters for IPv6 hosts.

The SLAAC process derives the interface identifier of the IPv6 address from the MAC address of the interface.

When applying SLAAC to an interface, note that the MAC address of the default VLAN is applied to the interface if the interface does not have its own MAC address.

Note that the device keeps link-local addresses until you remove them with the **no** variant of the command that established them. See the **ipv6 enable** command for more information.

Also note that the device keeps the link-local address if the global address is removed using a command other than the command that was used to establish the link-local address. For example, if a link local address is established with the **ipv6 enable** command then it will not be removed using a **no ipv6 address** command.

**Examples** To enable SLAAC on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
```

To disable SLAAC on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 address autoconfig
```

**Related commands**

- ipv6 address**
- ipv6 enable**
- show ipv6 interface**
- show running-config**

## ipv6 address suffix

**Overview** Use this command to configure the suffix to use when generating an address from prefix information. Any addresses that were created with the EUI-64 suffix will be removed, and new addresses will be added after the next Router Advertisement.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set it back to the default of disabled or set to :: for the same result as the **no** variant.

**Syntax** `ipv6 address suffix <ipv6-addr-suffix>`  
`no ipv6 address suffix`

| Parameter                             | Description                                         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-addr-suffix&gt;</code> | In the format of ::X:X:X:X, for example ::a2d8:0fd8 |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To configure the suffix to use when generating an address from prefix information on vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address suffix ::a2d8:0fd8
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo](#)  
[show running-config interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added

## ipv6 enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable automatic configuration of a link-local IPv6 address on an interface using Stateless Automatic Address Configuration (SLAAC). By default, the EUI-64 method is used to generate the link-local address.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable IPv6 on an interface without a global address. Note, to stop EUI-64 from generating the automatic link-local address, use the command **no ipv6 eui64-linklocal**.

**Syntax** `ipv6 enable`  
`no ipv6 enable`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** The **ipv6 enable** command automatically configures an IPv6 link-local address on the interface and enables the interface for IPv6 processing.

A link-local address is an IP (Internet Protocol) address that is only used for communications in the local network, or for a point-to-point connection. Routing does not forward packets with link-local addresses. IPv6 requires that a link-local address is assigned to each interface that has the IPv6 protocol enabled, and when addresses are assigned to interfaces for routing IPv6 packets.

Note that the device keeps link-local addresses until you remove them with the **no** variant of the command that established them.

Also note that the device keeps the link-local address if the global address is removed using a command other than the command that was used to establish the link-local address. For example, if a link local address is established with the **ipv6 enable** command then it will not be removed using a **no ipv6 address** command.

**Default** All interfaces default to IPv6-down with no address.

**Examples** To enable IPv6 with only a link-local IPv6 address on the VLAN interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
```

To disable IPv6 with only a link-local IPv6 address on the VLAN interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 enable
```

**Related commands**

- ipv6 address**
- ipv6 address autoconfig**
- ipv6 address dhcp**
- show ipv6 interface**
- show ipv6 route**
- show running-config**

## ipv6 eui64-linklocal

**Overview** When IPv6 is enabled on an interface, an EUI link-local address is generated and installed on the interface. In other words, **ipv6 eui64-linklocal** is enabled by default on any IPv6 enabled interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disallow the automatic generation of the EUI-64 link-local address on an IPv6 enabled interface.

**Syntax** `ipv6 eui64-linklocal`  
`no ipv6 eui64-linklocal`

**Default** The command **ipv6 eui64-linklocal** is enabled by default on any IPv6 enabled interface.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To enable IPv6 on the interface `vlan1`, and use the link-local address of `fe80::1/10` instead of the EUI-64 link-local that is automatically generated, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 eui64-linklocal
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1/10
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 address](#)  
[ipv6 address autoconfig](#)  
[ipv6 enable](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added



# ipv6 forwarding

**Overview** Use this command to turn on IPv6 unicast routing for IPv6 packet forwarding.

Use this command globally on your device before using the **ipv6 enable** command on individual interfaces.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off IPv6 unicast routing. Note IPv6 unicast routing is disabled by default.

**Syntax** `ipv6 forwarding`  
`no ipv6 forwarding`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** IPv6 unicast forwarding is disabled by default.

**Usage notes** Enable IPv6 unicast forwarding globally for all interfaces on your device with this command. Use the **no** variant of this command to disable IPv6 unicast forwarding globally for all interfaces on your device.

IPv6 unicast forwarding allows devices to communicate with devices that are more than one hop away, providing that there is a route to the destination address. If IPv6 forwarding is not enabled then pings to addresses on devices that are more than one hop away will fail, even if there is a route to the destination address.

**Examples** To enable IPv6 unicast routing, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 forwarding
```

To disable IPv6 unicast routing, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 forwarding
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 enable**

## ipv6 icmp error-interval

**Overview** Use this command to limit how often IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent. The maximum frequency of messages is specified in milliseconds. Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the frequency to the default

**Syntax** `ipv6 icmp error-interval <interval>`  
`no ipv6 icmp error-interval`

| Parameter  | Description                             |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <interval> | 0-2147483647, interval in milliseconds. |

**Default** 1000

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the rate to be at most one packet every 10 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 icmp error-interval 10000
```

To reset the rate to the default of one packet every second, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 icmp error-interval
```

**Related commands** [ip icmp error-interval](#)

# ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet

**Overview** Use this command to enable multicast packets to be forwarded to the CPU. Enabling this command will ensure that the Layer 3 MTU is set correctly for each IP multicast group and will apply the value of the smallest MTU among the outgoing interfaces for the multicast group.

It will also ensure that a received packet that is larger than the MTU value will result in the generation of an ICMP Too Big message.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the above functionality.

**Syntax** `ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet`  
`no ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable the ipv6 multicast forward-slow-path-packet function, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip multicast forward-slow-path-packet
```

**Related commands** [show ipv6 forwarding](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: VRF-lite support added for x530, x530L, x540L, x930, x950, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2

## ipv6 nd accept-ra-default-routes

**Overview** Use this command to allow accepting and installing of default routes based on a received RA (Router Advertisement). The default route's destination is set to the source address of the received RA.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable accepting RA-based default routes.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd accept-ra-default-routes`  
`no ipv6 nd accept-ra-default-routes`

**Default** RA-based default routes are accepted by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To enable RA-based default routes on vlan1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 address](#)  
[ipv6 address autoconfig](#)  
[ipv6 enable](#)

# ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo

**Overview** Use this command to allow the processing of the prefix information included in a received RA (Router Advertisement) on an IPv6 enabled interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable an IPv6 interface from using the prefix information within a received RA.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo`  
`no ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo`

**Default** The command **ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo** is enabled by default on any IPv6 interface.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** By default, when IPv6 is enabled on an interface, SLAAC is also enabled. SLAAC addressing along with the EUI-64 process, uses the prefix information included in a received RA to generate an automatic link-local address on the IPv6 interface.

Note: an AlliedWare Plus device will, by default, add a prefix for the connected interface IPv6 address(es) to the RA it transmits. However, this behavior can be changed by using the command **no ipv6 nd prefix auto-advertise**, so there is no guarantee that an RA will contain a prefix.

**Example** To enable IPv6 on vlan1 without installing a SLAAC address on the interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 address](#)  
[ipv6 address autoconfig](#)  
[ipv6 enable](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

## ipv6 nd current-hoplimit

**Overview** Use this command to specify the advertised current hop limit used between IPv6 Routers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the current advertised hop limit to the default of 0, which means no advertised current hop limit is specified.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd current-hoplimit <hoplimit>`  
`no ipv6 nd current-hoplimit`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                               |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hoplimit> | Specifies the advertised current hop limit value.<br>Valid values are from 0 to 255 hops. |

**Default** 0 (No advertised current hop limit specified)

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the advertised current hop limit to 2 between IPv6 Routers on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd current-hoplimit 2
```

To reset the advertised current hop limit to the default 0 on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd current-hoplimit
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd managed-config-flag](#)  
[ipv6 nd prefix](#)  
[ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)

## ipv6 nd dns search-list

**Overview** Use this command to specify a DNS Search List (DNSSL) to be included in the Router Advertisement for a given IPv6 interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a specified domain name. If no domain name is specified, then all domain names previously added will be deleted.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd dns search-list <domain-name>`  
`no ipv6 nd dns search-list [<domain-name>]`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;domain-name&gt;</code> | A string specifying the domain name to be added to the search list. For example, myexample.com |

**Default** No domain search list is included in router advertisements from any interface.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To add the domain name 'myexample.com' to the search list for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd dns search-list myexample.com
```

To delete all domain names added previously, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd dns search-list
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-2.5: command added

## ipv6 nd dns-server

**Overview** Use this command to advertise (in Router Advertisement messages) a DNS server for downstream devices to use.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete one or all DNS server addresses.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd dns-server <ip-add>`  
`no ipv6 nd dns-server [<ip-add>]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-add>  | Advertise a particular IPv6 address as a DNS server for downstream devices. |

**Default** No DNS servers are advertised.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To configure vlan2 to send RAs and advertise 2001:DB8::2 as a DNS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/64
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd dns-server 2001:DB8::2
```

To stop advertising any DNS servers on the selected interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd dns-server
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd accept-ra-pinfo](#)  
[ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)  
[show ipv6 interface](#)



## ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

**Overview** Use this command to set the managed address configuration flag, contained within the router advertisement field.

Setting this flag indicates the operation of a stateful autoconfiguration protocol such as DHCPv6 for address autoconfiguration, and that address information (i.e. the network prefix) and other (non-address) information can be requested from the device.

An unset flag enables hosts receiving the advertisements to use a stateless autoconfiguration mechanism to establish their IPv6 addresses. The default is flag unset.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset this command to its default of having the flag unset.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd managed-config-flag`  
`no ipv6 nd managed-config-flag`

**Default** Unset

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** To enable the transmission of router advertisements, you must apply the **no** version of the **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**. This step is included in the example below.

**Example** To set the managed address configuration flag on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**  
**ipv6 nd prefix**  
**ipv6 nd other-config-flag**

# ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode to set a minimum Router Advertisement (RA) interval for an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command in Interface Configuration mode to remove the minimum RA interval for an interface.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval <seconds>`  
`no ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <seconds> | Specifies the number of seconds between IPv6 Router Advertisements (RAs). Valid values are from 3 to 1350 seconds. |

**Default** The RA interval for an interface is unset by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the minimum RA interval for the VLAN interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval 60
```

To remove the minimum RA interval for the VLAN interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval
```

**Related commands**

- [ipv6 nd ra-interval](#)
- [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)
- [ipv6 nd prefix](#)
- [ipv6 nd other-config-flag](#)

## ipv6 nd other-config-flag

**Overview** Use this command to set the **other** stateful configuration flag (contained within the router advertisement field) to be used for IPv6 address auto-configuration. This flag is used to request the router to provide information in addition to providing addresses.

Setting the **ipv6 nd managed-config-flag** implies that the **ipv6 nd other-config-flag** will also be set.

Use **no** variant of this command to reset the value to the default.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd other-config-flag`  
`no ipv6 nd other-config-flag`

**Default** Unset

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** To enable the transmission of router advertisements, you must apply the **no** version of the **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**. This step is included in the example below.

**Example** To set the IPv6 other-config-flag on the VLAN interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**  
**ipv6 nd prefix**  
**ipv6 nd managed-config-flag**

## ipv6 nd prefix

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode to specify the IPv6 prefix information that is advertised by the router advertisement for IPv6 address auto-configuration.

Use the **no** parameter with this command to reset the IPv6 prefix for an interface in Interface Configuration mode.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd prefix <ipv6-prefix/length>`  
`ipv6 nd prefix <ipv6-prefix/length> <valid-lifetime>`  
`ipv6 nd prefix <ipv6-prefix/length> <valid-lifetime> <preferred-lifetime> [no-autoconfig]`  
`ipv6 nd prefix <ipv6-prefix/length> <valid-lifetime> <preferred-lifetime> off-link [no-autoconfig]`  
`no ipv6 nd prefix [<ipv6-addr/prefix-length>|all]`

| Parameter                               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-prefix/length&gt;</code> | The prefix to be advertised by the router advertisement message.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64. The default is X:X::/64.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <code>&lt;valid-lifetime&gt;</code>     | The the period during which the specified IPv6 address prefix is valid. This can be set to a value between 0 and 4294967295 seconds. The default is 2592000 (30 days).<br><br>Note that this period should be set to a value greater than that set for the prefix preferred-lifetime.                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>&lt;preferred-lifetime&gt;</code> | Specifies the IPv6 prefix preferred lifetime. This is the period during which the IPv6 address prefix is considered a current (undeprecated) value. After this period, the command is still valid but should not be used in new communications. Set to a value between 0 and 4294967295 seconds. The default is 604800 seconds (7 days).<br><br>Note that this period should be set to a value less than that set for the prefix valid-lifetime. |
| <code>off-link</code>                   | Specify the IPv6 prefix off-link flag. The default is flag set.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <code>no-autoconfig</code>              | Specify the IPv6 prefix no autoconfiguration flag. Setting this flag indicates that the prefix is not to be used for autoconfiguration. The default is flag set.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <code>all</code>                        | Specify all IPv6 prefixes associated with the interface.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Default** Valid-lifetime default is 2592000 seconds (30 days). Preferred-lifetime default is 604800 seconds (7 days).

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** This command specifies the IPv6 prefix flags that are advertised by the router advertisement message.

**Examples** To configure the device to issue router advertisements on vlan2, and advertise the address prefix of 2001:0db8::/64, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:0db8::/64
```

To configure the device to issue router advertisements on vlan2, and advertise the address prefix of 2001:0db8::/64 with a valid lifetime of 10 days and a preferred lifetime of 5 days, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:0db8::/64 864000 432000
```

To configure the device to issue router advertisements on vlan2 and advertise the address prefix of 2001:0db8::/64 with a valid lifetime of 10 days, a preferred lifetime of 5 days, and no prefix used for autoconfiguration, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix 2001:0db8::/64 864000 432000
no-autoconfig
```

To reset router advertisements on vlan2, so the address prefix of 2001:0db8::/64 is not advertised from the device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd prefix 2001:0db8::/64
```

To reset all router advertisements on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd prefix all
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)

# ipv6 nd ra-interval

**Overview** Use this command to specify the interval between IPv6 Router Advertisements (RA) transmissions.

Use **no** parameter with this command to reset the value to the default value (600 seconds).

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd ra-interval <seconds>`  
`no ipv6 nd ra-interval`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <seconds> | Specifies the number of seconds between IPv6 Router Advertisements (RAs). Valid values are from 4 to 1800 seconds. |

**Default** 600 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** To enable the transmission of router advertisements, you must apply the **no** version of the **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**. This step is included in the example below.

**Example** To set the advertisements interval on vlan2 to be 60 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra-interval 60
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

To reset the advertisements interval on vlan2 to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd ra-interval
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 nd minimum-ra-interval**  
**ipv6 nd suppress-ra**  
**ipv6 nd prefix**

## ipv6 nd ra-lifetime

**Overview** Use this command to specify the time period that this router can usefully act as a default gateway for the network. Each router advertisement resets this time period.

Use **no** parameter with this command to reset the value to default.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd ra-lifetime <seconds>`  
`no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <seconds> | Time period in seconds. Valid values are from 0 to 9000.<br><br>Note that you should set this time period to a value greater than the value you have set using the <b>ipv6 nd ra-interval</b> command. |

**Default** 1800 seconds

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** This command specifies the lifetime of the current router to be announced in IPv6 Router Advertisements.

To enable the transmission of router advertisements, you must apply the **no** version of the **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**. This step is included in the example below.

**Examples** To set the advertisement lifetime of 8000 seconds on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd ra-lifetime 8000
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

To reset the advertisement lifetime to the default on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**  
**ipv6 nd prefix**



## ipv6 nd raguard

**Overview** Use this command to apply the Router Advertisements (RA) Guard feature from the Interface Configuration mode for a device port. This blocks all RA messages received on a device port.

For more information about RA Guard, see the [IPv6 Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Use the **no** parameter with this command to disable RA Guard for a specified device port.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd raguard`  
`no ipv6 nd raguard`

**Default** RA Guard is not disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a port.

**Usage notes** Router Advertisements (RAs) are used by Routers to announce themselves on the link. Applying RA Guard to a device port disallows Router Advertisements and redirect messages. RA Guard blocks RAs from untrusted hosts. Blocking RAs stops untrusted hosts from flooding malicious RAs and stops any misconfigured hosts from disrupting traffic on the local network.

Enabling RA Guard on a port blocks RAs from a connected host and indicates the port and host are untrusted. Disabling RA Guard on a port allows RAs from a connected host and indicates the port and host are trusted. Ports and hosts are trusted by default to allow RAs.

**Example** To enable RA Guard on port1.0.1-port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd raguard
```

To verify RA Guard is enabled on port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config interface port1.0.1
```

To disable RA Guard on port1.0.1-port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd raguard
```

When RA Guard is disabled on a port it is not displayed in **show running-config** output.

**Output** Example output from using **show running-config interface port1.0.1** to verify RA Guard:

```
!  
interface port1.0.1  
  switchport mode access  
  
  ipv6 nd raguard  
!
```

**Related commands** [show running-config interface](#)

## ipv6 nd reachable-time

**Overview** Use this command to specify the reachable time in the router advertisement to be used for detecting reachability of the IPv6 neighbor. Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the value to default.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd reachable-time <milliseconds>`  
`no ipv6 nd reachable-time`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <milliseconds> | Time period in milliseconds. Valid values are from 1000 to 3600000.<br><br>Setting this value to 0 indicates an unspecified reachable-time. |

**Default** 0 milliseconds

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Usage notes** This command specifies the reachable time of the current router to be announced in IPv6 Router Advertisements.  
  
To enable the transmission of router advertisements, you must apply the **no ipv6 nd suppress-ra** command. This instruction is included in the example shown below.

**Example** To set the reachable-time in router advertisements on the VLAN interface vlan2 to be 1800000 milliseconds, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd reachable-time 1800000
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

To reset the reachable-time in router advertisements on the VLAN interface vlan2 to an unspecified reachable-time (0 milliseconds), enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd reachable-time
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)  
[ipv6 nd prefix](#)

## ipv6 nd retransmission-time

**Overview** Use this command to specify the advertised retransmission interval for Neighbor Solicitation in milliseconds between IPv6 Routers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the retransmission time to the default (1 second).

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd retransmission-time <milliseconds>`  
`no ipv6 nd retransmission-time`

| Parameter      | Description                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <milliseconds> | Time period in milliseconds. Valid values are from 1000 to 3600000. |

**Default** 1000 milliseconds (1 second)

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Examples** To set the retransmission-time of Neighbor Solicitation on the VLAN interface vlan2 to be 800000 milliseconds, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd retransmission-time 800000
```

To reset the retransmission-time of Neighbor Solicitation on the VLAN interface vlan2 to the default 1000 milliseconds (1 second), enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd retransmission-time
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)  
[ipv6 nd prefix](#)

## ipv6 nd route-information

**Overview** Use this command to supply more specific route information to be included in the RA (Router Advertisement) the device sends to downstream devices on the same link/LAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove some or all route information.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd route-information <ipv6-prefix/length> [<0-4294967295>|infinity|default] [low|medium|high]`  
`ipv6 nd route-information <ipv6-prefix/length>`  
`no ipv6 nd route-information <ipv6-prefix/length>`  
`no ipv6 nd route-information all`

| Parameter                                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-prefix/length&gt;</code>            | The IPv6 network prefix and prefix length entered in dotted decimal format for the IPv6 network prefix, then slash notation for the IPv6 prefix length in the format X:X::X/X/ M, e.g. 2001:db8::/64                                                                                             |
| <code>&lt;0-4294967295&gt; infinity default</code> | The length of time in seconds (relative to the time the packet is sent) that the prefix is valid for route determination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>infinity - specifies that the route advertisement has an infinite lifetime.</li><li>default - is 3 * MaxRtrAdvInterval</li></ul> |
| <code>low medium high</code>                       | The preference value for the route information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Default** No route information option is included in router advertisement on any interface.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To configure a route of 2001:DB8:1::/48 on vlan2, with a lifetime of 6000 seconds and a high preference, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# int vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd route-information 2001:DB8:1::/48
6000 high
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-2.4: command added

## ipv6 nd router-preference

**Overview** Use this command to set the default router preference in the router advertisements sent on a particular interface. You can use this setting to decide whether devices will use this router instead of an alternative router, by giving this router and the alternative router different values.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the router preference to its default value.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd router-preference {low|medium|high}`  
`no ipv6 nd router-preference`

| Parameter | Description                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| low       | (0b11)<br>Preference for this router on this interface is low.    |
| medium    | (0b00)<br>Preference for this router on this interface is medium. |
| high      | (0b01)<br>Preference for this router on this interface is high.   |

**Default** Medium

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To set the router preference to high on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 nd router-preference high
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd suppress-ra](#)  
[show ipv6 interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added

## ipv6 nd suppress-ra

**Overview** Use this command to inhibit IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) transmission for the current interface. Router advertisements are used when applying IPv6 stateless auto-configuration.

Use the **no** parameter with this command to enable Router Advertisement transmission.

**Syntax** `ipv6 nd suppress-ra`  
`no ipv6 nd suppress-ra`

**Default** Router Advertisement (RA) transmission is suppressed by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface or a local loopback interface.

**Example** To enable the transmission of router advertisements from vlan2 on the device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd ra-interval](#)  
[ipv6 nd router-preference](#)  
[ipv6 nd prefix](#)



## ipv6 neighbor

**Overview** Use this command to add a static IPv6 neighbor entry.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a specific IPv6 neighbor entry.

**Syntax** `ipv6 neighbor <ipv6-address> <vlan-name> <mac-address> <port-list>`  
`no ipv6 neighbor <ipv6-address> <vlan-name> <port-list>`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                            |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipv6-address> | Specify the neighbor's IPv6 address in the format X:X::X:X.                            |
| <vlan-name>    | Specify the neighbor's VLAN name.                                                      |
| <mac-address>  | Specify the MAC hardware address in hexadecimal notation in the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH. |
| <port-list>    | Specify the port number, or port range.                                                |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to clear a specific IPv6 neighbor entry. To clear all dynamic address entries, use the **clear ipv6 neighbors** command.

**Example** To create a static neighbor entry for IPv6 address 2001:0db8::a2, on vlan2, with MAC address 0000.cd28.0880, on port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 neighbor 2001:0db8::a2 vlan2
0000.cd28.0880 port1.0.1
```

**Related commands** **clear ipv6 neighbors**  
**show ipv6 neighbors**

## ipv6 opportunistic-nd

**Overview** Use this command to enable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global IPv6 ND cache. Opportunistic neighbor discovery changes the behavior for unsolicited ICMPv6 ND packet forwarding on the device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the global IPv6 ND cache.

**Syntax** `ipv6 opportunistic-nd`  
`no ipv6 opportunistic-nd`

**Default** Opportunistic neighbor discovery is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When opportunistic neighbor discovery is enabled, the device will reply to any received unsolicited ICMPv6 ND packets. The source MAC address for the unsolicited ICMPv6 ND packet is added to the IPv6 ND cache, so the device forwards the ICMPv6 ND packet. When opportunistic neighbor discovery is disabled, the source MAC address for the ICMPv6 packet is not added to the IPv6 ND cache, so the ICMPv6 ND packet is not forwarded by the device.

**Examples** To enable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the IPv6 ND cache, enter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 opportunistic-nd
```

To disable opportunistic neighbor discovery for the IPv6 ND cache, enter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 opportunistic-nd
```

**Related commands** [arp opportunistic-nd](#)  
[show ipv6 neighbors](#)  
[show running-config interface](#)

# ipv6 route

**Overview** This command adds a static IPv6 route to the Routing Information Base (RIB). If this route is the best route for the destination, then your device adds it to the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). Your device uses the FIB to forward packets and to advertise routes to neighbors.

The **no** variant of this command removes the static route.

**Syntax** `ipv6 route <dest-prefix/length> {<gateway-ip>|<gateway-name>} [<src-prefix/length>] [<distvalue>] [description <description>]`  
`no ipv6 route <dest-prefix/length> {<gateway-ip>|<gateway-name>} [<src-prefix/length>] [<distvalue>]`

| Parameter                                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;dest-prefix/length&gt;</i>         | Specifies the destination prefix.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;gateway-ip&gt;</i>                 | Specifies the address of the gateway (or next hop). The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X/X/Prefix-Length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                                                    |
| <i>&lt;gateway-name&gt;</i>               | Specifies the name of the interface for the gateway (or next hop).                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>&lt;src-prefix/length&gt;</i>          | Specifies the source prefix. This is used for SADR - see the Usage notes.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                   |
| <i>&lt;distvalue&gt;</i>                  | Specifies the administrative distance for the route. Valid values are from 1 to 255. You can use administrative distance to determine which routes take priority over other routes. The route with the lowest distance value is used.                                              |
| description<br><i>&lt;description&gt;</i> | A description to record the route's purpose. It can be up to 80 printable ASCII characters long, including spaces. The description does not affect routing or forwarding decisions made by the device. To see the description, use the command <b>show running-configuration</b> . |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can configure IPv6 static routes for Source Address Dependent Routing (SADR) by providing a source prefix. In 'normal' routing, when the device searches routes for a next hop to forward a packet to, the device chooses the next hop based only on the destination address of the packet. When you provide SADR information for a route, the device also inspects the source address and ensures it fits within the source prefix range you provided for this route.

Versions of AlliedWare Plus earlier than 5.5.1-2.1 do not support descriptions on static routes, so a start-up configuration that contains descriptions will be rejected by these older versions. If you add descriptions, be careful if you downgrade to an older AlliedWare Plus version.

**Example** To create a route with administrative distance of 32 to send packets to 2001:0db8::1/128 via vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2 32
```

To use SADR to create a route for packets from 2001::/64 to 2223::/64, with a next hop of 2001::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2223::/64 2001::1 2001::/64
```

To give a route a description of 'test' when creating it, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2 description
test
```

To remove the description from a route, re-enter the route without specifying the **description** parameter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2
```

**Related  
Commands** [show running-config](#)  
[show ipv6 route](#)

**Command  
changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: **description** parameter added  
Version 5.5.0-0.3: **src-prefix** parameter added

## ipv6 unreachables

**Overview** Use this command to enable ICMPv6 (Internet Control Message Protocol version 6) type 1, destination unreachable, messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable destination unreachable messages. This prevents an attacker from using these messages to discover the topology of a network.

**Syntax** `ipv6 unreachables`  
`no ipv6 unreachables`

**Default** Destination unreachable messages are enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When a device receives a packet for a destination that is unreachable it returns an ICMPv6 type 1 message. This message includes a reason code, as per the table below. An attacker can use these messages to obtain information regarding the topology of a network. Disabling destination unreachable messages, using the **no ipv6 unreachables** command, secures your network against this type of probing.

**NOTE:** *Disabling ICMPv6 destination unreachable messages breaks applications such as traceroute, which depend on these messages to operate correctly.*

### ICMPv6 type 1 reason codes and description

| Code | Description [RFC]                                                    |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0    | No route to destination [RFC4443]                                    |
| 1    | Communication with destination administratively prohibited [RFC4443] |
| 2    | Beyond scope of source address [RFC4443]                             |
| 3    | Address unreachable [RFC4443]                                        |
| 4    | Port unreachable [RFC4443]                                           |
| 5    | Source address failed ingress/egress policy [RFC4443]                |
| 6    | Reject route to destination [RFC4443]                                |
| 7    | Error in Source Routing Header [RFC6554]                             |

**Example** To disable destination unreachable messages, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no ipv6 unreachable
```

To enable destination unreachable messages, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# ipv6 unreachable
```

# optimistic-nd

**Overview** Use this command to enable the optimistic neighbor discovery feature for both IPv4 and IPv6.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the optimistic neighbor discovery feature.

**Syntax** optimistic-nd  
no optimistic-nd

**Default** The optimistic neighbor discovery feature is enabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** The optimistic neighbor discovery feature allows the device, after learning an IPv4 or IPv6 neighbor, to refresh the neighbor before the neighbor is deleted from the hardware L3 switching table. The device puts the neighbor entry into the 'stale' state in the software switching table if it is not refreshed, then the 'stale' neighbors are deleted from the hardware L3 switching table.

The optimistic neighbor discovery feature enables the device to sustain L3 traffic switching to a neighbor without interruption. Without the optimistic neighbor discovery feature enabled L3 traffic is interrupted when a neighbor is 'stale' and is then deleted from the L3 switching table.

If a neighbor receiving optimistic neighbor solicitations does not answer optimistic neighbor solicitations with neighbor advertisements, then the neighbor will be put into the 'stale' state, and subsequently deleted from both the software and the hardware L3 switching tables.

**Examples** To enable the optimistic neighbor discovery feature on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# optimistic-nd
```

To disable the optimistic neighbor discovery feature on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no optimistic-nd
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)

## ping ipv6

**Overview** This command sends a query to another IPv6 host (send Echo Request messages).



**Syntax** ping ipv6 {<host>|<ipv6-address>} [repeat {<1-2147483647>|continuous}] [size <10-1452>] [interface <interface-list>] [timeout <1-65535>]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipv6-addr>                   | The destination IPv6 address. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <hostname>                    | The destination hostname.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| repeat                        | Specify the number of ping packets to send.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <1-2147483647>                | Specify repeat count. The default is 5.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| size <10-1452>                | The number of data bytes to send, excluding the 8 byte ICMP header. The default is 56 (64 ICMP data bytes).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| interface<br><interface-list> | <p>The interface or range of configured IP interfaces to use as the source in the IP header of the ping packet. The interface can be one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li> <li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li> <li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li> <li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li> </ul> <p>You can only specify the interface when pinging a link local address.</p> |
| timeout<br><1-65535>          | The time in seconds to wait for echo replies if the ARP entry is present, before reporting that no reply was received. If no ARP entry is present, it does not wait.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| repeat                        | Specify the number of ping packets to send.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <1-2147483647>                | Specify repeat count. The default is 5.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| continuous                    | Continuous ping.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| size <10-1452>                | The number of data bytes to send, excluding the 8 byte ICMP header. The default is 56 (64 ICMP data bytes).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| timeout<br><1-65535>          | The time in seconds to wait for echo replies if the ARP entry is present, before reporting that no reply was received. If no ARP entry is present, it does not wait.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# ping ipv6 2001:0db8::a2

**Related commands** traceroute ipv6

# show ipv6 forwarding

**Overview** Use this command to display IPv6 forwarding status.

**Syntax** show ipv6 forwarding

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ipv6 forwarding

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 forwarding command

```
awplus#show ipv6 forwarding
ipv6 forwarding is on
```

# show ipv6 interface

**Overview** Use this command to display brief information about interfaces and the IPv6 address assigned to them.

**Syntax** `show ipv6 interface [brief|<interface-list>] [nd]`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| brief            | Specify this optional parameter to display brief IPv6 interface information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• the loopback interface (lo)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. vlan10-20)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. vlan1,vlan10-20). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> The specified interfaces must exist. |
| nd               | Specify this optional parameter for Neighbor Discovery configurations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display a brief list of all interfaces on a device, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 interface brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 interface brief command

|                                  |                             |          |          |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| awplus#show ipv6 interface brief |                             |          |          |
| Interface                        | IPv6-Address                | Status   | Protocol |
| lo                               | unassigned                  | admin up | running  |
| vlan1                            | 2001:db8::1/48              | admin up | down     |
|                                  | fe80::215:77ff:fee9:5c50/64 |          |          |

**Related commands** [ipv6 nd router-preference](#)  
[show interface brief](#)

# show ipv6 neighbors

**Overview** Use this command to display all IPv6 neighbors.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 neighbors

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display a device’s IPv6 neighbors, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 neighbors
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output of the show ipv6 neighbors command

| IPv6 Address            | MAC Address    | Interface | Port | Type    |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|------|---------|
| fe80::290:bff:fe3e:44dc | 0090.0b3e.44dc | vlan1     | po3  | dynamic |
| fd32:b1f0:dff7:ab03::1  | 0090.0b3e.44dc | vlan1     | po3  | dynamic |
| fe80::2                 | eccd.6ddf.6d41 | vlan2     | po4  | static  |

**Related commands** [clear ipv6 neighbors](#)  
[ipv6 neighbor](#)

## show ipv6 route

**Overview** Use this command to display the IPv6 routing table for a protocol or from a particular table.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `show ipv6 route [connected|database|rip|static|summary|<ipv6-address>|<ipv6-prefix/prefix-length>]`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| connected                     | Displays only the routes learned from connected interfaces.              |
| database                      | Displays only the IPv6 routing information extracted from the database.  |
| rip                           | Displays only the routes learned from RIPng.                             |
| static                        | Displays only the IPv6 static routes you have configured.                |
| summary                       | Displays summary information from the IPv6 routing table.                |
| <ipv6-address>                | Displays the routes for the specified address in the IPv6 routing table. |
| <ipv6-prefix>/<prefix-length> | Displays only the routes for the specified IPv6 prefix.                  |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all IPv6 routes with all parameters turned on, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 route
```

To display all database entries for all IPv6 routes, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 route database
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output of the show ipv6 route command**

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, B - BGP
S   ::/0 [1/0] via 2001::a:0:0:c0a8:a6, vlan10
C   2001:db8::a:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan10
C   2001:db8::14:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan20
C   2001:db8::0:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan30
C   2001:db8::28:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan40
C   2001:db8::fa:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan250
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan250
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan40
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan20
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan10
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output of the show ipv6 route database command**

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, B - BGP
> - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info
Timers: Uptime
S   ::/0 [1/0] via 2001::a:0:0:c0a8:a01 inactive, 6d22h12m
      [1/0] via 2001::fa:0:0:c0a8:fa01 inactive, 6d22h12m
```

**Related** [ipv6 address](#)  
**commands** [ipv6 route](#)

# show ipv6 route summary

**Overview** Use this command to display the summary of the current NSM RIB entries. For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 route summary

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display IP route summary, use the following command:  
awplus# show ipv6 route summary

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 route summary command

```
IPv6 routing table name is Default-IPv6-Routing-Table(0)
IPv6 routing table maximum-paths is 4
RouteSource      Networks
connected        4
rip              5
Total            9
FIB              5
```

**Related commands** [show ip route database](#)

# traceroute ipv6

**Overview** Use this command to trace the route to the specified IPv6 host.

**Syntax** `traceroute ipv6 {<ipv6-addr>|<hostname>}`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                              |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;</code> | The destination IPv6 address. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X. |
| <code>&lt;hostname&gt;</code>  | The destination hostname.                                                |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To run a traceroute for the IPv6 address 2001:0db8::a2, use the following command:

```
awplus# traceroute ipv6 2001:0db8::a2
```

**Related commands** [ping ipv6](#)



# 21

## Routing Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 950
  - **ip route** on page 951
  - **ipv6 route** on page 953
  - **max-fib-routes** on page 955
  - **max-static-routes** on page 956
  - **maximum-paths** on page 957
  - **show ip route** on page 958
  - **show ip route database** on page 960
  - **show ip route summary** on page 961
  - **show ipv6 route** on page 962
  - **show ipv6 route summary** on page 964

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of routing commands that are common across the routing IP protocols. For more information, see the [Route Selection Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# ip route

**Overview** This command adds a static route to the Routing Information Base (RIB). If this route is the best route for the destination, then your device adds it to the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). Your device uses the FIB to advertise routes to neighbors and forward packets.

The **no** variant of this command removes the static route from the RIB and FIB.

**Syntax** `ip route <subnet&mask> {<gateway-ip>|<interface>} [<distance>]  
[description <description>]`  
`no ip route <subnet&mask> {<gateway-ip>|<interface>}  
[<distance>]`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <subnet&mask>                | The IPv4 address of the destination subnet defined using either a prefix length or a separate mask specified in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IPv4 subnet address in dotted decimal notation followed by the subnet mask, also in dotted decimal notation.</li> <li>The IPv4 subnet address in dotted decimal notation, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length.</li> </ul> |
| <gateway-ip>                 | The IPv4 address of the gateway device.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <interface>                  | The interface that connects your device to the network. For a VLAN, enter the name of the VLAN or its VID.<br><br>You can also enter 'null' as an interface. Specify a 'null' interface to add a null or blackhole route to the device.<br><br>The gateway IP address or the interface is required.                                                                                                                                |
| <distance>                   | The administrative distance for the static route in the range 1 to 255. Static routes by default have an administrative distance of 1, which gives them the highest priority possible.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| description<br><description> | A description to record the route's purpose. It can be up to 80 printable ASCII characters long, including spaces. The description does not affect routing or forwarding decisions made by the device. To see the description, use the command <b>show running-configuration</b> .                                                                                                                                                 |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default administrative distance for a static route is 1.

**Usage notes** You can use administrative distance to determine which routes take priority over other routes.

Specify a 'Null' interface to add a null or blackhole route to the switch. A null or blackhole route is a routing table entry that does not forward packets, so any packets sent to it are dropped.

Versions of AlliedWare Plus earlier than 5.5.1-2.1 do not support descriptions on static routes, so a start-up configuration that contains descriptions will be rejected by these older versions. If you add descriptions, be careful if you downgrade to an older AlliedWare Plus version.

**Examples** To add the destination 192.168.3.0 with the mask 255.255.255.0 as a static route available through the device at 10.10.0.2 with the default administrative distance, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.0.2
```

To remove the destination 192.168.3.0 with the mask 255.255.255.0 as a static route available through the device at 10.10.0.2 with the default administrative distance, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.0.2
```

To add the destination 192.168.3.0 with the mask 255.255.255.0 as a static route available through the device at 10.10.0.2 with an administrative distance of 128, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.0.2 128
```

To give a route a description of 'test' when creating it, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip route 192.168.3.0/24 10.10.0.2 description
test
```

To remove the description from a route, re-enter the route without specifying the **description** parameter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip route 192.168.3.0/24 10.10.0.2
```

**Related commands** [show ip route](#)  
[show ip route database](#)

# ipv6 route

**Overview** This command adds a static IPv6 route to the Routing Information Base (RIB). If this route is the best route for the destination, then your device adds it to the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). Your device uses the FIB to forward packets and to advertise routes to neighbors.

The **no** variant of this command removes the static route.

**Syntax** `ipv6 route <dest-prefix/length> {<gateway-ip>|<gateway-name>} [<src-prefix/length>] [<distvalue>] [description <description>]`  
`no ipv6 route <dest-prefix/length> {<gateway-ip>|<gateway-name>} [<src-prefix/length>] [<distvalue>]`

| Parameter                                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;dest-prefix/length&gt;</i>         | Specifies the destination prefix.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;gateway-ip&gt;</i>                 | Specifies the address of the gateway (or next hop). The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X/Prefix-Length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                                                    |
| <i>&lt;gateway-name&gt;</i>               | Specifies the name of the interface for the gateway (or next hop).                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>&lt;src-prefix/length&gt;</i>          | Specifies the source prefix. This is used for SADR - see the Usage notes.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.                                                                                   |
| <i>&lt;distvalue&gt;</i>                  | Specifies the administrative distance for the route. Valid values are from 1 to 255. You can use administrative distance to determine which routes take priority over other routes. The route with the lowest distance value is used.                                              |
| description<br><i>&lt;description&gt;</i> | A description to record the route's purpose. It can be up to 80 printable ASCII characters long, including spaces. The description does not affect routing or forwarding decisions made by the device. To see the description, use the command <b>show running-configuration</b> . |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can configure IPv6 static routes for Source Address Dependent Routing (SADR) by providing a source prefix. In 'normal' routing, when the device searches routes for a next hop to forward a packet to, the device chooses the next hop based only on the destination address of the packet. When you provide SADR information for a route, the device also inspects the source address and ensures it fits within the source prefix range you provided for this route.

Versions of AlliedWare Plus earlier than 5.5.1-2.1 do not support descriptions on static routes, so a start-up configuration that contains descriptions will be rejected by these older versions. If you add descriptions, be careful if you downgrade to an older AlliedWare Plus version.

**Example** To create a route with administrative distance of 32 to send packets to 2001:0db8::1/128 via vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2 32
```

To use SADR to create a route for packets from 2001::/64 to 2223::/64, with a next hop of 2001::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2223::/64 2001::1 2001::/64
```

To give a route a description of 'test' when creating it, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2 description
test
```

To remove the description from a route, re-enter the route without specifying the **description** parameter:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 route 2001:0db8::1/128 vlan2
```

**Related  
Commands** [show running-config](#)  
[show ipv6 route](#)

**Command  
changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: **description** parameter added  
Version 5.5.0-0.3: **src-prefix** parameter added

## max-fib-routes

**Overview** This command enables you to control the maximum number of FIB routes configured. It operates by providing parameters that enable you to configure preset maximums and warning message thresholds.

**NOTE:** For static routes use the command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the maximum number of FIB routes to the default of 4294967294 FIB routes.

**Syntax** max-fib-routes <1-4294967294> [<1-100>|warning-only]  
no max-fib-routes

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| max-fib-routes | This is the maximum number of routes that can be stored in the device's Forwarding Information dataBase. In practice, other practical system limits would prevent this maximum being reached.                                                                                                                                                |
| <1-4294967294> | The allowable configurable range for setting the maximum number of FIB-routes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <1-100>        | This parameter enables you to optionally apply a percentage value. This percentage will be based on the maximum number of FIB routes you have specified. This will cause a warning message to appear when your routes reach your specified percentage value. Routes can continue to be added until your configured maximum value is reached. |
| warning-only   | This parameter enables you to optionally apply a warning message. If you set this option a warning message will appear if your maximum configured value is reached. Routes can continue to be added until your device reaches either the maximum capacity value of 4294967294, or a practical system limit.                                  |

**Default** The default number of FIB routes is the maximum number of FIB routes (4294967294).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the maximum number of dynamic routes to 2000 and warning threshold of 75%, use the following commands:

```
awplus# config terminal
awplus(config)# max-fib-routes 2000 75
```

# max-static-routes

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of static routes, excluding FIB (Forwarding Information Base) routes.

**NOTE:** For FIB routes use the command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the maximum number of static routes to the default of 1000 static routes.

**Syntax** max-static-routes <1-1000>  
no max-static-routes

**Default** The default number of static routes is the maximum number of static routes (1000).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To reset the maximum number of static routes to the default maximum, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no max-static-routes
```

**NOTE:** Static routes are applied before adding routes to the RIB (Routing Information Base). Therefore, rejected static routes will not appear in the running config.

**Related commands** [max-fib-routes](#)



# maximum-paths

**Overview** This command enables ECMP on your device, and sets the maximum number of paths that each route has in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). ECMP is enabled by default.

The **no** variant of this command sets the maximum paths to the default of 4.

**Syntax** maximum-paths <1-8>  
no maximum-paths

| Parameter | Description                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-8>     | The maximum number of paths that a route can have in the FIB. |

**Default** By default the maximum number of paths is 4.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the maximum number of paths for each route in the FIB to 5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# maximum-paths 5
```

To set the maximum paths for a route to the default of 4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no maximum-paths
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.2: command added to x330 and GS970EMX series

# show ip route

**Overview** Use this command to display routing entries in the FIB (Forwarding Information Base). The FIB contains the best routes to a destination, and your device uses these routes when forwarding traffic. You can display a subset of the entries in the FIB based on protocol.

To modify the lines displayed, use the | (output modifier token); to save the output to a file, use the > output redirection token.

**Syntax** `show ip route [connected|rip|static|<ip-addr>|<ip-addr/prefix-length>]`

| Parameter               | Description                                                                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| connected               | Displays only the routes learned from connected interfaces.                             |
| rip                     | Displays only the routes learned from RIP.                                              |
| static                  | Displays only the static routes you have configured.                                    |
| <ip-addr>               | Displays the routes for the specified address. Enter an IPv4 address.                   |
| <ip-addr/prefix-length> | Displays the routes for the specified network. Enter an IPv4 address and prefix length. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display the static routes in the FIB, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip route static
```

**Output** Each entry in the output from this command has a code preceding it, indicating the source of the routing entry. The first few lines of the output list the possible codes that may be seen with the route entries.

Typically, route entries are composed of the following elements:

- code
- a second label indicating the sub-type of the route
- network or host IP address
- administrative distance and metric
- next hop IP address
- outgoing interface name
- time since route entry was added

**Example output from the show ip route command**

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       * - candidate default

C       3.3.3.0/24 is directly connected, vlan1
C       10.10.31.0/24 is directly connected, vlan2
C       10.70.0.0/24 is directly connected, vlan4
C       33.33.33.33/32 is directly connected, lo
```

**Connected Route** An example of a connected route entry consists of:

```
C       10.10.31.0/24 is directly connected, vlan2
```

This route entry denotes:

- Route entries for network 10.10.31.0/24 are derived from the IP address of local interface vlan2.
- These routes are marked as Connected routes (C) and always preferred over routes for the same network learned from other routing protocols.

**Related commands** [ip route](#)  
[maximum-paths](#)  
[show ip route database](#)

# show ip route database

**Overview** This command displays the routing entries in the RIB (Routing Information Base).

When multiple entries are available for the same prefix, RIB uses the routes' administrative distances to choose the best route. All best routes are entered into the FIB (Forwarding Information Base). To view the routes in the FIB, use the **show ip route** command.

To modify the lines displayed, use the | (output modifier token); to save the output to a file, use the > (output redirection token).

**Syntax** show ip route database [connected|rip|static]

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| connected | Displays only the routes learned from connected interfaces. |
| rip       | Displays only the routes learned from RIP.                  |
| static    | Displays only the static routes you have configured.        |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the static routes in the RIB, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip route database static
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip route database command:**

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
> - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info

C    *> 10.10.31.0/24 is directly connected, vlan2
S    *> 10.10.34.0/24 [1/0] via 10.10.31.16, vlan2
C    *> 10.30.0.0/24 is directly connected, vlan6
S    *> 11.22.11.0/24 [1/0] via 10.10.31.16, vlan2
S    *> 16.16.16.16/32 [1/0] via 10.10.31.16, vlan2
C    *> 45.45.45.45/32 is directly connected, lo
C    *> 127.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, lo
```

**Related commands** [maximum-paths](#)  
[show ip route](#)

# show ip route summary

**Overview** This command displays a summary of the current RIB (Routing Information Base) entries.

To modify the lines displayed, use the | (output modifier token); to save the output to a file, use the > output redirection token.

**Syntax** show ip route summary

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display a summary of the current RIB entries, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip route summary
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip route summary command

```
IP routing table name is Default-IP-Routing-Table(0)
IP routing table maximum-paths is 4
Route Source      Networks
connected         5
Total             5
```

**Related commands** [show ip route](#)  
[show ip route database](#)

# show ipv6 route

**Overview** Use this command to display the IPv6 routing table for a protocol or from a particular table.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** `show ipv6 route [connected|database|rip|static|summary|<ipv6-address>|<ipv6-prefix/prefix-length>]`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| connected                     | Displays only the routes learned from connected interfaces.              |
| database                      | Displays only the IPv6 routing information extracted from the database.  |
| rip                           | Displays only the routes learned from RIPng.                             |
| static                        | Displays only the IPv6 static routes you have configured.                |
| summary                       | Displays summary information from the IPv6 routing table.                |
| <ipv6-address>                | Displays the routes for the specified address in the IPv6 routing table. |
| <ipv6-prefix>/<prefix-length> | Displays only the routes for the specified IPv6 prefix.                  |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all IPv6 routes with all parameters turned on, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 route
```

To display all database entries for all IPv6 routes, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 route database
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output of the show ipv6 route command**

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, B - BGP
S   ::/0 [1/0] via 2001::a:0:0:c0a8:a6, vlan10
C   2001:db8::a:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan10
C   2001:db8::14:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan20
C   2001:db8::0:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan30
C   2001:db8::28:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan40
C   2001:db8::fa:0:0:0:0/64 via ::, vlan250
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan250
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan40
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan20
C   2001:db8::/64 via ::, vlan10
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output of the show ipv6 route database command**

```
IPv6 Routing Table
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, O - OSPF, B - BGP
> - selected route, * - FIB route, p - stale info
Timers: Uptime
S   ::/0 [1/0] via 2001::a:0:0:c0a8:a01 inactive, 6d22h12m
      [1/0] via 2001::fa:0:0:c0a8:fa01 inactive, 6d22h12m
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 address](#)  
[ipv6 route](#)

# show ipv6 route summary

**Overview** Use this command to display the summary of the current NSM RIB entries. For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 route summary

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display IP route summary, use the following command:  
awplus# show ipv6 route summary

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 route summary command

```
IPv6 routing table name is Default-IPv6-Routing-Table(0)
IPv6 routing table maximum-paths is 4
RouteSource      Networks
connected        4
rip              5
Total            9
FIB              5
```

**Related commands** [show ip route database](#)



# 22

## RIP Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 967
  - **accept-lifetime** on page 968
  - **alliedware-behavior** on page 970
  - **cisco-metric-behavior (RIP)** on page 972
  - **clear ip rip route** on page 973
  - **debug rip** on page 974
  - **default-information originate (RIP)** on page 975
  - **default-metric (RIP)** on page 976
  - **distance (RIP)** on page 977
  - **distribute-list (RIP)** on page 978
  - **fullupdate (RIP)** on page 980
  - **ip summary-address rip** on page 981
  - **ip rip authentication key-chain** on page 983
  - **ip rip authentication mode** on page 985
  - **ip rip authentication string** on page 987
  - **ip rip receive-packet** on page 989
  - **ip rip receive version** on page 990
  - **ip rip send-packet** on page 991
  - **ip rip send version** on page 992
  - **ip rip send version 1-compatible** on page 994
  - **ip rip split-horizon** on page 996
  - **key** on page 997
  - **key chain** on page 998
  - **key-string** on page 999
  - **maximum-prefix** on page 1000
  - **neighbor (RIP)** on page 1001
  - **network (RIP)** on page 1002
  - **offset-list (RIP)** on page 1003
  - **passive-interface (RIP)** on page 1004
  - **recv-buffer-size (RIP)** on page 1005
  - **redistribute (RIP)** on page 1006
  - **restart rip graceful** on page 1007
  - **rip restart grace-period** on page 1008
  - **route (RIP)** on page 1009
  - **router rip** on page 1010
  - **send-lifetime** on page 1011
  - **service rip** on page 1013

- **show debugging rip** on page 1014
- **show ip protocols rip** on page 1015
- **show ip rip** on page 1016
- **show ip rip database** on page 1017
- **show ip rip interface** on page 1018
- **timers (RIP)** on page 1019
- **undebug rip** on page 1021
- **version (RIP)** on page 1022

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure RIP.

For information about configuring RIP, see the [RIP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# accept-lifetime

**Overview** Use this command to specify the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a specified time period for an authentication key on a key chain as set previously with the **accept-lifetime** command.

**Syntax** `accept-lifetime <start-date> {<end-date>|  
duration <seconds>|infinite}  
no accept-lifetime`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| <start-date> | Specifies the start time and date in the format: <hh:mm:ss> <day> <month> <year> or <hh:mm:ss> <month> <day> <year>, where: <table><tr><td>&lt;hh:mm:ss&gt;</td><td>The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;day&gt;</td><td>&lt;1-31&gt; The day of the month</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;month&gt;</td><td>The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;year&gt;</td><td>&lt;1993-2035&gt; The year</td></tr></table> | <hh:mm:ss> | The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds | <day> | <1-31> The day of the month | <month> | The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan) | <year> | <1993-2035> The year |
| <hh:mm:ss>   | The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <day>        | <1-31> The day of the month                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <month>      | The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <year>       | <1993-2035> The year                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <end-date>   | Specifies the end time and date in the format: <hh:mm:ss> <day> <month> <year> or <hh:mm:ss> <month> <day> <year>, where: <table><tr><td>&lt;hh:mm:ss&gt;</td><td>The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;day&gt;</td><td>&lt;1-31&gt; The day of the month</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;month&gt;</td><td>The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;year&gt;</td><td>&lt;1993-2035&gt; The year</td></tr></table>   | <hh:mm:ss> | The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds | <day> | <1-31> The day of the month | <month> | The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan) | <year> | <1993-2035> The year |
| <hh:mm:ss>   | The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <day>        | <1-31> The day of the month                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <month>      | The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <year>       | <1993-2035> The year                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| <seconds>    | <1-2147483646> Duration of the key in seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |
| infinite     | Never expires.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |                                                    |       |                             |         |                                                                                |        |                      |

**Mode** Keychain-key Configuration

**Examples** The following examples show the setting of accept-lifetime for key 1 on the key chain named "mychain".

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 03:03:01 Sep 3 2016
04:04:02 Oct 6 2016
```

or:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 03:03:01 3 Sep 2016
04:04:02 6 Oct 2016
```

**Related commands**

- key**
- key-string**
- key chain**
- send-lifetime**

## alliedware-behavior

**Overview** This command configures your device to exhibit AlliedWare behavior when sending RIPv1 response/update messages. Configuring for this behavior may be necessary if you are replacing an AlliedWare device with an AlliedWare Plus device and wish to ensure consistent RIPv1 behavior.

Use the **no** variant of this command to implement AlliedWare Plus behavior.

This command has no impact on devices running RIPv2. Reception and transmission can be independently altered to conform to AlliedWare standard.

**Syntax** `alliedware-behavior {rip1-send|rip1-recv}`  
`no alliedware-behavior {rip1-send|rip1-recv}`

| Parameter              | Description                                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>rip1-send</code> | Configures the router to behave in AlliedWare mode when <b>sending</b> update messages.   |
| <code>rip1-recv</code> | Configures the router to behave in AlliedWare mode when <b>receiving</b> update messages. |

**Default** By default when sending out RIPv1 updates on an interface, if the prefix (learned through RIPv2 or otherwise redistributed into RIP) being advertised does not match the subnetting used on the outgoing RIPv1 interface it will be filtered. The **alliedware-behavior** command returns your router's RIPv1 behavior to the AlliedWare format, where the prefix will be advertised as-is.

For example, if a RIPv1 update is being sent over interface 192.168.1.4/26, by default the prefix 192.168.1.64/26 will be advertised, but the prefix 192.168.1.144/28 will be filtered because the mask /28 does not match the interface's mask of /26. If **alliedware-behavior rip1-send** is configured, 192.168.1.144 would be sent as-is.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Examples** To configure your device for **AlliedWare**-like behavior when sending and receiving RIPv1 update messages, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# alliedware-behavior rip1-send
awplus(config-router)# alliedware-behavior rip1-recv
```

To return your device to **AlliedWare Plus**-like behavior when sending and receiving RIPv1 update messages, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# no alliedware-behavior rip1-send
awplus(config-router)# no alliedware-behavior rip1-recv
```

**Validation** **show ip protocols rip**  
**Commands** **show running-config**

**Related** **fullupdate (RIP)**  
**commands**

## cisco-metric-behavior (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to enable or disable the RIP routing metric update to conform to Cisco's implementation. This command is provided to allow inter-operation with older Cisco devices that do not conform to the RFC standard for RIP route metrics.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** `cisco-metric-behavior {enable|disable}`  
`no cisco-metric-behavior`

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| enable    | Enables updating the metric consistent with Cisco.  |
| disable   | Disables updating the metric consistent with Cisco. |

**Default** By default, the Cisco metric-behavior is disabled.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Examples** To enable the routing metric update to behave as per the Cisco implementation, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# cisco-metric-behavior enable
```

To disable the routing metric update to behave as per the default setting, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# no cisco-metric-behavior
```

**Validation Commands** `show running-config`



# clear ip rip route

**Overview** Use this command to clear specific data from the RIP routing table.

**Syntax** `clear ip rip route <ip-dest-network/prefix-length>`  
`clear ip rip route {static|connected|rip|ospf|invalid-routes|all}`

| Parameter                                    | Description                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-dest-network/prefix-length&gt;</i> | Removes entries which exactly match this destination address from RIP routing table. Enter the IP address and prefix length of the destination network. |
| static                                       | Removes static entries from the RIP routing table.                                                                                                      |
| connected                                    | Removes entries for connected routes from the RIP routing table.                                                                                        |
| rip                                          | Removes only RIP routes from the RIP routing table.                                                                                                     |
| ospf                                         | Removes only OSPF routes from the RIP routing table.                                                                                                    |
| invalid-routes                               | Removes routes with metric 16 immediately. Otherwise, these routes are not removed until RIP times out the route after 2 minutes.                       |
| all                                          | Clears the entire RIP routing table.                                                                                                                    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Using this command with the **all** parameter clears the RIP table of all the routes.

**Examples** To clear the route 10.0.0.0/8 from the RIP routing table, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear ip rip route 10.0.0.0/8
```

## debug rip

**Overview** Use this command to specify the options for the displayed debugging information for RIP events and RIP packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified debug option.

**Syntax** debug rip {events|nsm|<packet>|all}  
no debug rip {events|nsm|<packet>|all}

| Parameter | Description                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| events    | RIP events debug information is displayed.                     |
| nsm       | RIP and NSM communication is displayed.                        |
| <packet>  | packet [recv send] [detail] Specifies RIP packets only.        |
| recv      | Specifies that information for received packets be displayed.  |
| send      | Specifies that information for sent packets be displayed.      |
| detail    | Displays detailed information for the sent or received packet. |
| all       | Displays all RIP debug information.                            |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** The following example displays information about the RIP packets that are received and sent out from the device.

```
awplus# debug rip packet
```

**Related commands** [undebug rip](#)

## default-information originate (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to generate a default route into the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** default-information originate  
no default-information originate

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Usage** If routes are being redistributed into RIP and the router's route table contains a default route, within one of the route categories that are being redistributed, the RIP protocol will advertise this default route, irrespective of whether the **default-information originate** command has been configured or not. However, if the router has not redistributed any default route into RIP, but you want RIP to advertise a default route anyway, then use this command.

This will cause RIP to create a default route entry in the RIP database. The entry will be of type RS (Rip Static). Unless actively filtered out, this default route will be advertised out every interface that is sending RIP. Split horizon does not apply to this route, as it is internally generated. This operates quite similarly to the OSPF **default-information originate always** command.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# router rip  
awplus(config-router)# default-information originate

# default-metric (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the metrics to be assigned to redistributed RIP routes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the RIP metric back to its default (1).

**Syntax** default-metric *<metric>*  
no default-metric [*<metric>*]

| Parameter             | Description                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;metric&gt;</i> | <1-16> Specifies the value of the default metric. |

**Default** By default, the RIP metric value is set to 1.

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used with the **redistribute (RIP)** command to make the routing protocol use the specified metric value for all redistributed routes, regardless of the original protocol that the route has been redistributed from.

**Examples** This example assigns the cost of 10 to the routes that are redistributed into RIP.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# default-metric 10
awplus(config-router)# redistribute ospf
awplus(config-router)# redistribute connected
```

**Related commands** **redistribute (RIP)**

## distance (RIP)

**Overview** This command sets the administrative distance for RIP routes. Your device uses this value to select between two or more routes to the same destination obtained from two different routing protocols. The route with the smallest administrative distance value is added to the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). For more information, see the [Route Selection Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The **no** variant of this command sets the administrative distance for the RIP route to the default of 120.

**Syntax** `distance <1-255> [<ip-addr/prefix-length> [<access-list>]]`  
`no distance [<1-255>] [<ip-addr/prefix-length> [<access-list>]]`

| Parameter                                  | Description                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-255&gt;</code>                 | The administrative distance value you are setting for this RIP route.                                                         |
| <code>&lt;ip-addr/prefix-length&gt;</code> | The network IP address and prefix-length that you are changing the administrative distance for.                               |
| <code>&lt;access-list&gt;</code>           | Specifies the access-list name. This access list specifies which routes within the specified network this command applies to. |

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Examples** To set the administrative distance to 8 for the RIP routes within the 10.0.0.0/8 network that match the access-list "mylist", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# distance 8 10.0.0.0/8 mylist
```

To set the administrative distance to the default of 120 for the RIP routes within the 10.0.0.0/8 network that match the access-list "mylist", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# no distance 8 10.0.0.0/8 mylist
```

# distribute-list (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to filter incoming or outgoing route updates using the access-list or the prefix-list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** `distribute-list {<access-list> | prefix <prefix-list>} {in|out} [<interface>]`  
`no distribute-list {<access-list> | prefix <prefix-list>} {in|out} [<interface>]`

| Parameter     | Description                                           |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <access-list> | Specifies the IPv4 access-list number or name to use. |
| prefix        | Filter prefixes in routing updates.                   |
| <prefix-list> | Specifies the name of the IPv4 prefix-list to use.    |
| in            | Filter incoming routing updates.                      |
| out           | Filter outgoing routing updates.                      |
| <interface>   | The interface on which the filtering applies.         |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** Filter out incoming or outgoing route updates using an access-list or a prefix-list. If you do not specify the name of the interface, the filter will be applied to all interfaces.

**Examples** To apply an ACL called 'myfilter' to filter incoming routing updates on VLAN2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# distribute-list myfilter in vlan2
```

To apply a prefix list called 'myfilter' to filter incoming routing updates on VLAN2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# distribute-list prefix myfilter in vlan2
```

**Related commands** [access-list extended \(named\)](#)

## fullupdate (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify which routes RIP should advertise when performing a triggered update. By default, when a triggered update is sent, RIP will only advertise those routes that have changed since the last update. When **fullupdate** is configured, the device advertises the full RIP route table in outgoing triggered updates, including routes that have not changed. This enables faster convergence times, or allows inter-operation with legacy network equipment, but at the expense of larger update messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** fullupdate  
no fullupdate

**Default** By default this feature is disabled.

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Example** To enable the fullupdate (RIP) function, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# fullupdate
```



## ip summary-address rip

**Overview** Use this command to configure a summary IP address on a RIPv2 interface. Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a summary IP address from a selected RIPv2 interface.

**Syntax** `ip summary-address rip {<ip-address/prefix-length>}`  
`no ip summary-address rip {<ip-address/prefix-length>}`

| Parameter                                     | Description                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address/prefix-length&gt;</code> | The summary IPv4 address to be advertised |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** Route summarization is a technique that helps network administrators reduce the size of the routing tables by advertising a single super-network that covers a range of subnets.

You statically configure an IP summary address on a router interface. The router then advertises the summary address downstream through this interface. This means that:

- all the routers that are downstream from the configured interface will receive only the summary route, and none of the child routes via the RIP advertisement.
- As long as at least one of the child routes is valid, the router will propagate the summary route. But when the last child that is part of the summarized range disappears, then the router will stop advertising the summary route through the interface.

This command will be rejected if there is no IP address configured on the interface.

**NOTE:** *Manual route summarization is not supported when the interface/router is running in RIPv1.*

**Example** The subnets 10.4.1.0/24, 10.4.2.128/25 and 10.4.3.0/24 can be summarized and advertised as 10.4.0.0/16 on vlan1 using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip summary-address rip 10.4.0.0/16
```

**Related commands** [show ip rip database](#)  
[show ip protocols rip](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2 command added

# ip rip authentication key-chain

**Overview** Use this command to enable RIPv2 authentication on an interface and specify the name of the key chain to be used.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function.

**Syntax** ip rip authentication key-chain <key-chain-name>  
no ip rip authentication key-chain

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <key-chain-name> | Specify the name of the key chain. This is an alpha-numeric string, but it cannot include spaces. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** Use this command to perform authentication on the interface. Not configuring the key chain results in no authentication at all.

The AlliedWare Plus™ implementation provides the choice of configuring authentication for single key or multiple keys at different times. Use the **ip rip authentication string** command for single key authentication. Use the **ip rip authentication key-chain** command for multiple keys authentication. See the **RIP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for illustrated RIP configuration examples.

For multiple key authentication, use the following steps to configure a route to enable RIPv2 authentication using multiple keys at different times:

1. Define a key chain with a key chain name, using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain <key-chain-name>
```

2. Define a key on this key chain, using the following command:

```
awplus(config-keychain)# key <keyid>
```

3. Define the password used by the key, using the following command:

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# key-string <key-password>
```

4. Enable authentication on the desired interface and specify the key chain to be used, using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface <id>
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain <key-chain-name>
```

5. Specify the mode of authentication for the given interface (text or MD5), using the following command:

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode {md5|text}
```

**Example 1** To use the key chain named 'mykey' on the interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain mykey
```

**Example 2** In the following example of a configuration for multiple keys authentication, a password 'toyota' is set for key 1 in key chain 'cars'. Authentication is enabled on vlan2 and the authentication mode is set to MD5:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain cars
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# key-string toyota
awplus(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 10:00:00 Oct 08
2021 duration 43200
awplus(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 10:00:00 Oct 08 2021
duration 43200
awplus(config-keychain-key)# exit
awplus(config-keychain)# exit
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain cars
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode md5
```

**Related commands**

- accept-lifetime**
- send-lifetime**
- ip rip authentication mode**
- ip rip authentication string**
- key**
- key chain**

## ip rip authentication mode

**Overview** Use this command to specify the type of authentication mode used for RIP v2 packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore clear text authentication.

**Syntax** ip rip authentication mode {md5|text}  
no ip rip authentication mode

| Parameter | Description                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| md5       | Uses the keyed MD5 authentication algorithm.            |
| text      | Specifies clear text or simple password authentication. |

**Default** Text authentication is enabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** The AlliedWare Plus™ implementation provides the choice of configuring authentication for single key or multiple keys at different times. Use the **ip rip authentication string** command for single key authentication. Use the **ip rip authentication key-chain** command for multiple keys authentication. See the **RIP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for illustrated RIP configuration examples.

**Usage: single key** Use the following steps to configure a route to enable RIPv2 authentication using a single key or password:

1. Define the authentication string or password used by the key for the desired interface, using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface <id>
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication string <auth-string>
```

2. Specify the mode of authentication for the given interface (text or MD5), using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface <id>
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode {md5|text}
```

**Usage:** For multiple keys authentication, use the following steps to configure a route to enable RIPv2 authentication using multiple keys at different times:

1. Define a key chain with a key chain name, using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# key chain <key-chain-name>
```

2. Define a key on this key chain using the following command:

```
awplus(config-keychain)# key <keyid>
```

3. Define the password used by the key, using the following command:

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# key-string <key-password>
```

4. Enable authentication on the desired interface and specify the key chain to be used, using the following commands:

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain <key-chain-name>
```

5. Specify the mode of authentication for the given interface (text or MD5), using the following commands:

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode {md5|text}
```

**Example 1** To use MD5 authentication on the interface vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode md5
```

**Example 2** In the following example of a configuration for multiple keys authentication, a password 'toyota' is set for key 1 in key chain 'cars'. Authentication is enabled on vlan2 and the authentication mode is set to MD5:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# key chain cars
```

```
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
```

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# key-string toyota
```

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# accept-lifetime 10:00:00 Oct 08 2016 duration 43200
```

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 10:00:00 Oct 08 2016 duration 43200
```

```
awplus(config-keychain-key)# exit
```

```
awplus(config-keychain)# exit
```

```
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain cars
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode md5
```

**Related commands** [ip rip authentication string](#)  
[ip rip authentication key-chain](#)

## ip rip authentication string

**Overview** Use this command to specify the authentication string or password used by a key.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the authentication string.

**Syntax** `ip rip authentication string [encrypted] <auth-string>`  
`no ip rip authentication string`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| encrypted     | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password. |
| <auth-string> | The authentication string or password used by a key. It is an alpha- numeric string and can include spaces.                                                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** The AlliedWare Plus™ implementation provides the choice of configuring authentication for single key or multiple keys at different times. Use this command to specify the password for a single key on an interface. Use the [ip rip authentication key-chain](#) command for multiple keys authentication. For information about configuring RIP, see the [RIP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Use the following steps to configure a route to enable RIPv2 authentication using a single key or password:

1. Define the authentication string or password used by the key for the desired interface, using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# interface <id>
```

2. Specify the mode of authentication for the given interface (text or MD5), using the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication string <auth-string>
```

```
awplus(config)# interface <id>
```

```
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode {md5|text}
```

**Example** To specify 'mykey' as the authentication string and use MD5 authentication for the VLAN interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication string mykey
awplus(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode md5
```

Any RIP packet received on that interface should have the same string as its password.

**Related commands** [ip rip authentication key-chain](#)  
[ip rip authentication mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: **encrypted** parameter added



## ip rip receive-packet

**Overview** Use this command to configure the interface to enable the reception of RIP packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** ip rip receive-packet  
no ip rip receive-packet

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To turn on packet receiving on the interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip receive-packet
```

**Related commands** [ip rip send-packet](#)

## ip rip receive version

**Overview** Use this command to specify the version of RIP packets accepted on an interface and override the setting of the version command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to use the setting specified by the **version (RIP)**.

**Syntax** ip rip receive version [1] [2]  
no ip rip receive version

| Parameter | Description                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | Specifies acceptance of RIP version 1 packets on the interface. |
| 2         | Specifies acceptance of RIP version 2 packets on the interface. |

**Default** Version 2

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to a specific interface and overrides the version specified by the **version (RIP)** command.

RIP can be run in version 1 or version 2 mode. Version 2 has more features than version 1; in particular RIP version 2 supports authentication and classless routing. Once the RIP version is set, RIP packets of that version will be received and sent on all the RIP-enabled interfaces.

**Example** To set the interface vlan2 to receive both RIP version 1 and 2 packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip receive version 1 2
```

**Related commands** **version (RIP)**

# ip rip send-packet

**Overview** Use this command to enable sending RIP packets through the current interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** ip rip send-packet  
no ip rip send-packet

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To turn on packet sending on the interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip send-packet
```

**Related commands** [ip rip receive-packet](#)

## ip rip send version

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode to specify the version of RIP packets sent on an interface and override the setting of the **version (RIP)** command. This mechanism causes RIP version 2 interfaces to send multicast packets instead of broadcasting packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to use the setting specified by the **version (RIP)** command.

**Syntax** ip rip send version {1|2|1 2|2 1}  
no ip rip send version

| Parameter | Description                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1         | Specifies the sending of RIP version 1 packets out of an interface.                        |
| 2         | Specifies the sending of RIP version 2 packets out of an interface.                        |
| 1 2       | Specifies the sending of both RIP version 1 and RIP version 2 packets out of an interface. |
| 2 1       | Specifies the sending of both RIP version 2 and RIP version 1 packets out of an interface. |

**Default** Version 2

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to a specific interface and overrides the version specified by the **version (RIP)** command.

RIP can be run in version 1 or version 2 mode. Version 2 has more features than version 1; in particular RIP version 2 supports authentication and classless routing. Once the RIP version is set, RIP packets of that version will be received and sent on all the RIP-enabled interfaces. Selecting version parameters 1 2 or 2 1 sends RIP version 1 and 2 packets.

Use the **ip rip send version 1-compatible** command in an environment where you cannot send multicast packets. For example, in environments where multicast is not enabled and where hosts do not listen to multicast.

**Examples** To set the interface vlan2 to send both RIP version 1 and 2 packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip send version 1 2
```

**Related commands** [ip rip send version 1-compatible version \(RIP\)](#)

# ip rip send version 1-compatible

**Overview** Use this command in Interface Configuration mode to send RIP version 1 compatible packets from a RIP version 2 interface to other RIP Interfaces. This mechanism causes RIP version 2 interfaces to send broadcast packets instead of multicasting packets, and is used in environments where multicast is not enabled or where hosts do not listen to multicast.

Use the **no** variant of this command to use the setting specified by the **version (RIP)** command, and disable the broadcast of RIP version 2 packets that are sent as broadcast packets.

**Syntax** ip rip send version 1-compatible  
no ip rip send version

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1-compatible | Specify this parameter to send RIP version 1 compatible packets from a version 2 RIP interface to other RIP interfaces.<br><br>This mechanism causes version 2 RIP interfaces to broadcast packets instead of multicasting packets. |

**Default** RIP version 2 is enabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to a specific interface and overrides the version specified by the **version (RIP)** command.

RIP can be run in version 1 compatible mode. Version 2 has more features than version 1; in particular RIP version 2 supports authentication and classless routing. Once the RIP version is set, RIP packets of that version will be received and sent on all the RIP-enabled interfaces.

Use the **ip rip send version** command in an environment where you can send multicast packets, for example, in environments where multicast is enabled and where hosts listen to multicast.

**Example** To set the interface vlan2 to send RIP version 1- compatible packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip send version 1-compatible
```

**Related** **ip rip send version**  
**commands** **version (RIP)**

## ip rip split-horizon

**Overview** Use this command to turn on the split-horizon mechanism on the interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this mechanism.

**Syntax** ip rip split-horizon [poisoned]  
no ip rip split-horizon

| Parameter | Description                                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| poisoned  | Performs split-horizon with poison-reverse. See "Usage" below for more information. |

**Default** Split horizon poisoned

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** Use this command to avoid including routes in updates sent to the same gateway from which they were learned. Without the **poisoned** parameter, using this command causes routes learned from a neighbor to be omitted from updates sent to that neighbor. With the **poisoned** parameter, using this command causes such routes to be included in updates, but sets their metrics to infinity. This advertises that these routes are not reachable.

**Example** To turn on split horizon poisoned on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip rip split-horizon poisoned
```



# key

**Overview** Use this command to manage, add and delete authentication keys in a key-chain.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the authentication key.

**Syntax** key <keyid>  
no key <keyid>

| Parameter | Description                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| <keyid>   | <0-2147483647> Key identifier number. |

**Mode** Keychain Configuration

**Usage** This command allows you to enter the keychain-key mode where a password can be set for the key.

**Example** The following example configures a key number 1 and shows the change into a **keychain- key** command mode prompt.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)#
```

**Related commands** **key chain**  
**key-string**  
**accept-lifetime**  
**send-lifetime**

# key chain

**Overview** Use this command to enter the key chain management mode and to configure a key chain with a key chain name.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the key chain and all configured keys.

**Syntax** `key chain <key-chain-name>`  
`no key chain <key-chain-name>`

| Parameter                           | Description                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;key-chain-name&gt;</code> | Specify the name of the key chain to manage. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** This command allows you to enter the keychain mode from which you can specify keys on this key chain.

**Example** The following example shows the creation of a key chain named mychain and the change into **keychain** mode prompt.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)#
```

**Related commands** [key](#)  
[key-string](#)  
[accept-lifetime](#)  
[send-lifetime](#)

# key-string

**Overview** Use this command to define the password to be used by a key.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a password.

**Syntax** key-string [encrypted] <key-password>  
no key-string

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| encrypted      | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password. |
| <key-password> | A string of characters to be used as a password by the key.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Keychain-key Configuration

**Usage** Use this command to specify passwords for different keys.

**Examples** To set the password for 'key1' in the key chain named 'mychain' to 'VerySecret', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# key-string VerySecret
```

To remove the password for 'key1' in the key chain named 'mychain':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# no key-string
```

**Related commands** [key](#)  
[key chain](#)  
[accept-lifetime](#)  
[send-lifetime](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: **encrypted** parameter added

## maximum-prefix

**Overview** Use this command to configure the maximum number of RIP routes stored by the device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable all limiting of the number of RIP routes stored by the device.

**Syntax** `maximum-prefix <maxprefix> [<threshold>]`  
`no maximum-prefix`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;maxprefix&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> The maximum number of RIP routes allowed.                                       |
| <code>&lt;threshold&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code> Percentage of maximum routes to generate a warning. The default threshold is 75%. |

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Example** To configure the maximum number of RIP routes to 150, use the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# maximum-prefix 150
```

# neighbor (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify a neighbor router. It is used for each router to which you wish to send unicast RIP updates.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop sending unicast updates to the specific router.

**Syntax** neighbor <ip-address>  
no neighbor <ip-address>

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | The IP address of a neighboring router with which the routing information will be exchanged. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Usage** Use this command to exchange nonbroadcast routing information. It can be used multiple times for additional neighbors.

The **passive-interface (RIP)** command disables sending routing updates on an interface. If you want to send routing updates only to specific neighbors, use the **passive-interface (RIP)** command and this **neighbor** command together.

**Example** To specify the neighbor router to 1.1.1.1, use the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# passive-interface vlan1
awplus(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1
```

**Related commands** **passive-interface (RIP)**

# network (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to activate the transmission of RIP routing information on the defined network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified network or interface as one that runs RIP.

**Syntax** `network {<network-address>[/<subnet-mask>]|<interface>}`  
`no network {<network-address>[/<subnet-mask>]|<interface>}`

| Parameter                                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;network-address&gt;[/&lt;subnet-mask&gt;]</code> | <p>Specifies the network address to run RIP. Entering a subnet mask (or prefix length) for the network address is optional.</p> <p>Where no mask is entered, the device will attempt to apply a mask that is appropriate to the class (A, B, or C) of the address entered, e.g. an IP address of 10.0.0.0 will have a prefix length of 8 applied to it.</p> |
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code>                             | Specify an interface to run RIP.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to specify networks, by IP address or interface, to which routing updates will be sent and received. The connected routes corresponding to the specified network will be automatically advertised in RIP updates. RIP updates will be sent and received within the specified network.

**Example** Use the following commands to activate RIP routing updates on network 172.16.20.0/24:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# network 172.16.20.0/24
```

**Related commands** [show ip rip](#)  
[show running-config](#)  
[clear ip rip route](#)

## offset-list (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to add an offset to the **in** and **out** metrics of routes learned through RIP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the offset list.

**Syntax** `offset-list <access-list> {in|out} <offset> [<interface>]`  
`no offset-list <access-list> {in|out} <offset> [<interface>]`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;access-list&gt;</code> | Specifies the access-list number or names to apply. Note that you can only use standard ACLs, not extended ACLs. |
| <code>in</code>                  | Indicates the access list will be used for metrics of incoming advertised routes.                                |
| <code>out</code>                 | Indicates the access list will be used for metrics of outgoing advertised routes.                                |
| <code>&lt;offset&gt;</code>      | <code>&lt;0-16&gt;</code> Specifies that the offset is used for metrics of networks matching the access list.    |
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code>   | An alphanumeric string that specifies the interface to match.                                                    |

**Default** The default offset value is the metric value of the interface over which the updates are being exchanged.

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage** Use this command to specify the offset value that is added to the routing metric. When the networks match the access list the offset is applied to the metrics. No change occurs if the offset value is zero.

**Examples** In this example the router examines the RIP updates being sent out from interface `vlan2` and adds 5 hops to the routes matching the IP addresses specified in the access list 8. To do this, use these commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# offset-list 8 in 5 vlan2
```

**Related commands** [access-list \(extended numbered\)](#)

## passive-interface (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to block RIP broadcasts on the interface.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function.

**Syntax** `passive-interface <interface>`  
`no passive-interface <interface>`

| Parameter                      | Description                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code> | Specifies the interface name. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Example** Use the following commands to block RIP broadcasts on vlan2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# passive-interface vlan2
```

**Related commands** [show ip rip](#)



## recv-buffer-size (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to run-time configure the RIP UDP (User Datagram Protocol) receive-buffer size to improve UDP reliability by avoiding UDP receive buffer overrun.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the configured RIP UDP receive-buffer size to the system default (196608 bits).

**Syntax** `recv-buffer-size <8192-2147483647>`  
`no recv-buffer-size [<8192-2147483647>]`

| Parameter                            | Description                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;8192-2147483647&gt;</code> | Specify the RIP UDP (User Datagram Protocol) buffer size value in bits. |

**Default** 196608 bits is the system default when reset using the **no** variant of this command.

**Mode** Router Configuration

**Examples** To run-time configure the RIP UDP, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# recv-buffer-size 23456789
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# no recv-buffer-size 23456789
```

# redistribute (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to redistribute information from other routing protocols into RIP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified redistribution. The parameters **metric** and **route-map** may be used with the **no** variant, but have no effect.

**Syntax** `redistribute {connected|static|ospf} [metric <0-16>] [route-map <route-map>]`  
`no redistribute {connected|static|ospf} [metric] [route-map]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| route-map     | Optional. Specifies route-map that controls how routes are redistributed.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <route-map>   | Optional. The name of the route map.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| connected     | Redistribute from connected routes.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| static        | Redistribute from static routes.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ospf          | Redistribute from Open Shortest Path First (OSPF).                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| metric <0-16> | Optional. Sets the value of the metric that will be applied to routes redistributed into RIP from other protocols. If a value is not specified, and no value is specified using the <b>default-metric (RIP)</b> command, the default is one. |

**Default** By default, the RIP metric value is set to 1.

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Example** To apply the metric value 15 to static routes being redistributed into RIP, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# redistribute static metric 15
```

**Related commands** **default-metric (RIP)**

# restart rip graceful

**Overview** Use this command to force the RIP process to restart, and optionally set the grace-period.

**Syntax** restart rip graceful [grace-period <1-65535>]

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Default** The default RIP grace-period is 60 seconds.

**Usage notes** After this command is executed, the RIP process immediately shuts down. It notifies the system that RIP has performed a graceful shutdown. Routes that have been installed into the route table by RIP are preserved until the specified grace-period expires.

When a **restart rip graceful** command is issued, the RIP configuration is reloaded from the last saved configuration. Ensure you first enter the command **copy running-config startup-config**.

**Example** To apply a restart rip graceful setting, grace-period to 100 seconds use the following commands:

```
awplus# copy running-config startup-config
awplus# restart rip graceful grace-period 100
```

# rip restart grace-period

**Overview** Use this command to change the grace period of RIP graceful restart.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function.

**Syntax** rip restart grace-period <1-65535>  
no rip restart grace-period <1-65535>

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default RIP grace-period is 60 seconds.

**Usage notes** Use this command to enable the **Graceful Restart** feature on the RIP process. Entering this command configures a grace period for RIP.

**Example** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# rip restart grace-period 200

## route (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to add a static RIP route.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a static RIP route.

**Syntax** route <ip-addr/prefix-length>  
no route <ip-addr/prefix-length>

| Parameter               | Description                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <ip-addr/prefix-length> | The IPv4 address and prefix length. |

**Default** No static RIP route is added by default.

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to add a static RIP route. After adding the RIP route, the route can be checked in the RIP routing table.

**Example** To create a static RIP route to IP subnet 192.168.1.0/24, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# route 192.168.1.0/24
```

**Related commands** [show ip rip](#)  
[clear ip rip route](#)

## router rip

**Overview** Use this global command to enter Router Configuration mode to enable the RIP routing process.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the RIP routing process.

**Syntax** router rip  
no router rip

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** This command is used to begin the RIP routing process:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# version 1
awplus(config-router)# network 10.10.10.0/24
awplus(config-router)# network 10.10.11.0/24
awplus(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.10
```

**Related commands** [network \(RIP\)](#)  
[version \(RIP\)](#)

# send-lifetime

**Overview** Use this command to specify the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain can be sent.

**Syntax** send-lifetime <start-date> {<end-date>|  
duration <seconds>|infinite}  
no send-lifetime

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <start-date> | Specifies the start time and date in the format: <hh:mm:ss> <day> <month> <year> or <hh:mm:ss> <month> <day> <year>, where: |
|              | <hh:mm:ss> The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds                                                               |
|              | <day> <1-31> The day of the month                                                                                           |
|              | <month> The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)                                      |
|              | <year> <1993-2035> The year                                                                                                 |
| <end-date>   | Specifies the end time and date in the format: <hh:mm:ss> <day> <month> <year> or <hh:mm:ss> <month> <day> <year>, where:   |
|              | <hh:mm:ss> The time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds                                                               |
|              | <day> <1-31> The day of the month                                                                                           |
|              | <month> The month of the year (the first three letters of the month, for example, Jan)                                      |
|              | <year> <1993-2035> The year                                                                                                 |
| <seconds>    | <1-2147483646> Duration of the key in seconds.                                                                              |
| infinite     | Never expires.                                                                                                              |

**Mode** Keychain-key Configuration

**Example** The following example shows the setting of send-lifetime for key 1 on the key chain named "mychain".

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# key chain mychain
awplus(config-keychain)# key 1
awplus(config-keychain-key)# send-lifetime 03:03:01 Jan 3 2016
04:04:02 Dec 6 2016
```

**Related commands**

- key**
- key-string**
- key chain**
- accept-lifetime**



## service rip

**Overview** Use this command to enable the RIP service.

Use the **no** version of the command to disable the RIP service if you are not using it.

**Syntax** service rip  
no service rip

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This service is disabled by default, to reduce memory use on devices that are not using RIP. Enable it before configuring RIP.

If you disable the service, that change won't take effect until you save the configuration and restart the device.

**Examples** To enable the RIP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service rip
```

To disable the RIP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service rip
```

% Save the config and restart the device for this change to take effect

```
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# write
awplus# reboot
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-0.1: command added

## show debugging rip

**Overview** Use this command to display the RIP debugging status for these debugging options: nsm debugging, RIP event debugging, RIP packet debugging and RIP nsm debugging.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging rip

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to display the debug status of RIP.

**Example** awplus# show debugging rip

# show ip protocols rip

**Overview** Use this command to display RIP process parameters and statistics.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip protocols rip

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ip protocols rip

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip protocols rip command

```
Routing Protocol is "rip"
Sending updates every 30 seconds with +/-50%, next due in 12
seconds
Timeout after 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120 seconds
Outgoing update filter list for all interface is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interface is not set
Default redistribution metric is 1
Redistributing: connected static
Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
Interface          Send Recv  Key-chain
  vlan25             2      2
Routing for Networks:
  10.10.0.0/24
Routing Information Sources:
  Gateway            BadPackets BadRoutes  Distance Last Update
Distance: (default is 120)
```

# show ip rip

**Overview** Use this command to show RIP routes.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip rip

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ip rip

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip rip command

```
awplus#show ip rip
Codes: R - RIP, Rc - RIP connected, Rs - RIP static
       C - Connected, S - Static, O - OSPF, B - BGP
Network      Next Hop Metric From If    Time
C 10.0.1.0/24      1      vlan20
S 10.10.10.0/24    1      vlan20
C 10.10.11.0/24    1      vlan20
S 192.168.101.0/24 1      vlan20
R 192.192.192.0/24 1      --
```

**Related commands** [route \(RIP\)](#)  
[network \(RIP\)](#)  
[clear ip rip route](#)

# show ip rip database

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the RIP database.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip rip database [full]

| Parameter | Description                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| full      | Specify the full RIP database including sub-optimal RIP routes. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ip rip database  
awplus# show ip rip database full

**Related commands** [show ip rip](#)

## show ip rip interface

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the RIP interfaces. You can specify an interface name to display information about a specific interface.

**Syntax** show ip rip interface [<interface>]

| Parameter   | Description                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The interface to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show ip rip interface

## timers (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to adjust routing network timers.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the defaults.

**Syntax** `timers basic <update> <timeout> <garbage>`  
`no timers basic`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;update&gt;</code>  | <code>&lt;5-2147483647&gt;</code><br>Specifies the period at which RIP route update packets are transmitted. The default is 30 seconds.                                                                                              |
| <code>&lt;timeout&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;5-2147483647&gt;</code><br>Specifies the routing information timeout timer in seconds. The default is 180 seconds. After this interval has elapsed and no updates for a route are received, the route is declared invalid. |
| <code>&lt;garbage&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;5-2147483647&gt;</code><br>Specifies the routing garbage collection timer in seconds. The default is 120 seconds.                                                                                                          |

**Default** Enabled

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** This command adjusts the RIP timing parameters.

The update timer is the time between sending out updates, that contain the complete routing table, to every neighboring router.

If an update for a given route has not been seen for the time specified by the timeout parameter, that route is no longer valid. However, it is retained in the routing table for a short time, with metric 16, so that neighbors are notified that the route has been dropped.

When the time specified by the garbage parameter expires the metric 16 route is finally removed from the routing table. Until the garbage time expires, the route is included in all updates sent by the router.

All the routers in the network must have the same timers to ensure the smooth operation of RIP throughout the network.

**Examples** To set the update timer to 30, the routing information timeout timer to 180, and the routing garbage collection timer to 120, use the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# timers basic 30 180 120
```



## undebg rip

**Overview** Use this command to disable the options set for debugging information of RIP events, packets and communication between RIP and NSM.

This command has the same effect as the **no debug rip** command.

**Syntax** undebg rip {all|events|nsm|<packet>}

| Parameter | Description                                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Disables all RIP debugging.                                           |
| events    | Disables the logging of RIP events.                                   |
| nsm       | Disables the logging of RIP and NSM communication.                    |
| <packet>  | packet [recv send] [detail]<br>Disables the debugging of RIP packets. |
| recv      | Disables the logging of received packet information.                  |
| send      | Disables the logging of sent packet information.                      |
| detail    | Disables the logging of sent or received RIP packets.                 |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To disable the options set for debugging RIP information events, use the following command:

```
awplus# undebg rip packet
```

**Related commands** [debug rip](#)

## version (RIP)

**Overview** Use this command to specify a RIP version used globally by the router.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default version.

**Syntax** version {1|2}  
no version

| Parameter | Description                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 2       | Specifies the version of RIP processing. |

**Default** Version 2

**Mode** RIP Router Configuration

**Usage notes** RIP can be run in version 1 or version 2 mode. Version 2 has more features than version 1; in particular RIP version 2 supports authentication and classless routing. Once the RIP version is set, RIP packets of that version will be received and sent on all the RIP-enabled interfaces.

Setting the version command has no impact on receiving updates, only on sending them. The **ip rip send version** command overrides the value set by the **version (RIP)** command on an interface-specific basis. The **ip rip receive version** command allows you to configure a specific interface to accept only packets of the specified RIP version. The **ip rip receive version** command and the **ip rip send version** command override the value set by this command.

**Examples** To specify a RIP version, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# router rip
awplus(config-router)# version 1
```

**Related commands** **ip rip receive version**  
**ip rip send version**  
**show running-config**

# 23 Link Health Monitoring for Switches Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1024
  - **consecutive probe loss** on page 1025
  - **debug linkmon** on page 1027
  - **destination (linkmon-probe)** on page 1029
  - **dscp (linkmon-probe)** on page 1030
  - **egress interface (linkmon-probe)** on page 1031
  - **enable (linkmon-probe)** on page 1032
  - **interval (linkmon-probe)** on page 1033
  - **ip-version (linkmon-probe)** on page 1034
  - **jitter** on page 1035
  - **latency** on page 1037
  - **linkmon probe** on page 1039
  - **linkmon probe-history** on page 1041
  - **linkmon profile** on page 1043
  - **sample-size (linkmon-probe)** on page 1044
  - **service linkmon** on page 1045
  - **show linkmon probe** on page 1046
  - **show linkmon probe-history** on page 1049
  - **show linkmon trigger** on page 1052
  - **size (linkmon-probe)** on page 1055
  - **source (linkmon-probe)** on page 1056
  - **url (linkmon-probe)** on page 1057

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Link Health Monitoring for switches.

For more information, see the [Link Health Monitoring for Switches Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

## consecutive probe loss

**Overview** Use this command within a specific link performance profile to configure the allowable consecutive probe loss thresholds of probes that use that performance profile.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a consecutive probe loss threshold.

**Syntax** consecutive-probe-loss bad-when *<consecutive-probe-losses>*  
consecutive-probe-loss good-when *<consecutive-probe-successes>*  
consecutive-probe-loss unreachable-when *<consecutive-probe-losses>*  
no consecutive-probe-loss bad-when  
no consecutive-probe-loss good-when  
no consecutive-probe-loss unreachable-when

| Parameter                                                | Description                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bad-when <i>&lt;consecutive-probe-losses&gt;</i>         | The number of probes that must be lost consecutively, at which point the associated link is considered to be bad, in a range of <1-100>.         |
| good-when <i>&lt;consecutive-probe-successes&gt;</i>     | The number of probes that must succeed consecutively, at which point the associated link is considered to be good, in a range of <1-100>.        |
| unreachable-when <i>&lt;consecutive-probe-losses&gt;</i> | The number of probes that must be lost consecutively, at which point the associated link is considered to be unreachable, in a range of <1-100>. |

**Default** The performance profile is disabled.

**Mode** Linkmon Profile Configuration

**Usage notes** These setting are all optional.

The **bad-when** parameter is used to set the thresholds where if the number of probe replies that have been lost consecutively is equal to or above this value, then that link is considered bad. If **bad-when** is not configured, this metric will never result in a link being considered bad.

The **unreachable-when** parameter is used to set the thresholds where if the number of probe replies that have been lost consecutively is equal to or above this value, then that link is considered unreachable or down. If **unreachable-when** is not configured, this metric will never result in a link being considered unreachable.

The **good-when** parameter is used to state the thresholds where if the number of probe replies that have been successfully received consecutively is equal to or above this value, then that link is considered good. If **good-when** is not configured, then when a link is considered bad or unreachable due to this metric, the first successful probe result will consider the link as good.

**Example** To configure the point at or above which consecutive probe loss is unacceptable to be 10, the point at or above which consecutive probe success is acceptable to be 5, and the point at or above which consecutive probe loss indicates the destination is unreachable to be 15 for performance profile named "profile0", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile0
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# consecutive-probe-loss bad-when
10
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# consecutive-probe-loss good-when
5
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# consecutive-probe-loss
unreachable-when 15
```

To delete consecutive-probe-loss thresholds in performance profile "profile0", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile0
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no consecutive-probe-loss bad-
when
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no consecutive-probe-loss good-
when
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no consecutive-probe-loss
unreachable-when
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## debug linkmon

**Overview** Use this command to enable Link Health Monitoring debugging.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable Link Health Monitoring debugging.

**Syntax** debug linkmon [probe|ip-address|interface|trigger]  
no debug linkmon [probe|ip-address|interface|trigger]  
debug linkmon probe name <name>  
no debug linkmon probe name <name>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                          |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| probe      | Link Health Monitoring probe.                                                        |
| ip-address | IP addresses that are of interest to Link Health Monitoring.                         |
| interface  | Interfaces that are of interest to Link Health Monitoring.                           |
| trigger    | This debug option will show debugging for Link Health Monitoring triggers.           |
| <name>     | The name identifying a Link Health Monitoring probe or Link Health Monitoring group. |

**Default** No debugging is enabled.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If **probe** is specified, then debug related to all Link Health Monitoring probes is enabled.

If **probe name** <name> is specified, then debug related to the named Link Health Monitoring probe is enabled.

If **ip-address** is specified, then debug related to configuration of IP addresses that are of interest to Link Health Monitoring are enabled. These IP addresses could influence Link Health Monitoring group members being considered up/down.

If **interface** is specified, then debug related to up/down state of Link Health Monitoring is enabled.

If **trigger** is specified, then debug related to Link Health Monitoring triggers is enabled.

**Example** To enable debugging on the Link Health Monitoring probe 'probe1', use the following command:

```
awplus# debug linkmon probe name probe1
```

To enable debugging on all Link Health Monitoring probes, use the following command:

```
awplus# debug linkmon probe
```

To disable debugging on all Link Health Monitoring probes, use the following command:

```
awplus# no debug linkmon probe
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches



# destination (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the destination of a Link Health Monitoring probe. This is a required configuration option for probes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the destination of a probe.

**Syntax** destination {<ip-address>|<fqdn>}  
no destination

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | The destination of the probe, an IPv4 or IPv6 IP address.                                                                                                |
| <fqdn>       | The destination of the probe, an FQDN (fully qualified domain name). The IP address of the FQDN will be automatically resolved by the DNS on the device. |

**Mode** Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the destination of a probe named 'probe1' to 192.168.2.200, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# destination 192.168.2.200
```

To set the destination of a probe named 'probe1' to 2001:db8:a0b:12f0::1, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# destination
2001:db8:a0b:12f0::1
```

To set the destination of a probe named 'probe1' to the FQDN of "google.com", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# destination google.com
```

To remove the destination of a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no destination
```

**Related commands**  
**Command changes**

**linkmon probe**

Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## dscp (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the DSCP value of packets used for Link Health Monitoring probes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set it back to the default.

**Syntax** dscp <dscp-value>  
no dscp

| Parameter    | Description                                          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <dscp-value> | The DSCP value for the probe packet in range <0-63>. |

**Default** The default DSCP value is 0.

**Mode** Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the DSCP of a probe named 'probe1' to 10, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# dscp 10
```

To set the DSCP of a probe named 'probe1' back to default, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no dscp
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## egress interface (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to force a Link Health Monitoring probe to egress out of a specific interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return interface selection back to the default behavior.

**Syntax** egress interface <interface>

no egress interface

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The name of the egress interface for the probe. The specified egress interface needs to be locally configured and in an up and running state. |

**Default** No egress interface is defined by default. The egress interface will be selected using standard routing behavior to reach the probe's destination.

**Mode** Linkmon HTTP Probe Configuration, or Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the egress interface for a probe named 'probe1' to 'vlan2', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
```

```
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# egress interface vlan2
```

To set the egress interface for a probe named 'probe1' back to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
```

```
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no egress interface
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## enable (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to enable individual Link Health Monitoring probes. When a probe is enabled, it will begin transmitting, processing, and storing results.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable a probe.

**Syntax** enable  
no enable

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Linkmon HTTP Probe Configuration, or Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To enable a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# enable
```

To disable a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no enable
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## interval (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the interval between Link Health Monitoring probe packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the interval back to the default.

**Syntax** `interval <probe-interval>`  
`no interval`

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;probe-interval&gt;</code> | The gap between probes being transmitted. For ICMP probes, this is a range of 100-10000 milliseconds. For HTTP probes, this is a range of 30000-3600000 milliseconds. |

**Default** For ICMP probes, the default interval is 1000 milliseconds. For HTTP probes, the default interval is 60000 milliseconds.

**Mode** Linkmon HTTP Probe Configuration, or Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the interval of a probe named 'probe1' to 100, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# interval 100
```

To set the interval of a probe named 'probe1' back to default, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no interval
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## ip-version (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the IP version for the Link Health Monitoring ICMP probe.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set it back to the default.

**Syntax** ip-version {4|6}  
no ip-version

| Parameter | Description                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 4         | Internet Protocol (IPv4)           |
| 6         | Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) |

**Default** IPv4

**Mode** Linkmon HTTP Probe Configuration, or Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the IP version as IPv6 for a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
```

```
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# ip-version 6
```

To set the IP version back to the default for a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
```

```
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no ip-version
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

# jitter

**Overview** Use this command to configure the thresholds for the jitter metric. This metric is used to judge whether probes associated with this performance profile are good or bad.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove jitter bad-above and jitter good-below ranges.

**Syntax** jitter bad-above <unacceptable-jitter-point>  
jitter good-below <acceptable-jitter-point>  
no jitter bad-above  
no jitter good-below

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bad-above<unacceptable-jitter-point> | The point above which jitter is unacceptable in range <1-1000> in milliseconds.<br><br>When a probe associated with this profile has a jitter result greater than this value, the associated Link Health Monitoring member will be considered 'bad'.   |
| good-below<acceptable-jitter-point>  | The point at or below which jitter is acceptable in range <1-1000> in milliseconds.<br><br>When a probe associated with this profile has a jitter result less than this value, the associated Link Health Monitoring member will be considered 'good'. |

**Mode** Linkmon Profile Configuration

**Usage notes** If only **bad-above** is configured, then if the probe results indicate a link is above this value, then that link is considered bad. As soon as the results fall below this value, the link will be immediately considered good.

The combination of these two parameters allow for hysteresis, which may prevent link-flapping behavior. For example, with a **bad-above** value of 100, and a **good-below** value of 90, if the jitter rises to 100 the link will be marked 'bad', but it will not be marked 'good' until it reaches or falls below 90.

If only **good-below** is configured, then probe results will not cause a link to be considered bad.

**Example** To configure the point above which jitter is unacceptable to be 100ms and the point at or below which jitter is acceptable to be 90ms for a performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile1
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# jitter bad-above 100
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# jitter good-below 90
```

To delete the jitter ranges for a performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile1
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no jitter bad-above
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no jitter good-below
```

**Related commands** [latency](#)  
[linkmon probe](#)  
[linkmon profile](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches



# latency

**Overview** Use this command to configure the thresholds for the latency metric. This metric is used to judge whether probes associated with this performance profile are good or bad.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove latency bad-above and latency good-below ranges.

**Syntax** latency bad-above *<unacceptable-latency-point>*  
latency good-below *<acceptable-latency-point>*  
no latency bad-above  
no latency good-below

| Parameter                                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bad-above <i>&lt;unacceptable-latency-point&gt;</i> | The point above which latency is unacceptable in range <i>&lt;1-2000&gt;</i> in milliseconds.<br>When a probe associated with this profile has a latency result greater than this value, the associated Link Health Monitoring member will be considered 'bad'.   |
| good-below <i>&lt;acceptable-latency-point&gt;</i>  | The point at or below which latency is acceptable in range <i>&lt;1-2000&gt;</i> in milliseconds.<br>When a probe associated with this profile has a latency result less than this value, the associated Link Health Monitoring member will be considered 'good'. |

**Mode** Linkmon Profile Configuration

**Usage notes** If only **bad-above** is configured, then if the probe results indicate a link is above this value, then that link is considered bad. As soon as the results fall below this value, the link will be immediately considered good.

The combination of these two parameters allow for hysteresis, which may prevent link-flapping behavior. For example, with a **bad-above** value of 100, and a **good-below** value of 90, if the latency rises to 100 the link will be marked 'bad', but it will not be marked 'good' until it reaches or falls below 90.

If only **good-below** is configured, then probe results will not cause a link to be considered bad.

**Example** To configure the point above which latency is unacceptable to be 100ms and the point at or below which latency is acceptable to be 90ms for a performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile1
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# latency bad-above 100
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# latency good-below 90
```

To delete the latency ranges for a performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile1
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no latency bad-above
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)# no latency good-below
```

**Related commands** [jitter](#)  
[linkmon probe](#)  
[linkmon profile](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## linkmon probe

**Overview** Use this command to create a Link Health Monitoring probe and enter the appropriate Link Health Monitoring Probe Configuration Mode where this probe can be configured.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the Link Health Monitoring probe.

**Syntax** linkmon probe name <probe-name> [type {icmp-ping|http-get}]  
no linkmon probe name <probe-name>

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <probe-name> | The name of the probe.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| type         | The type of the probe. Indicates the packet type or protocol used by the probe, either of icmp-ping (ICMP) or http-get (HTTP). This parameter is optional. If not entered, a newly created probe's type defaults to icmp-ping. |

**Default** The default probe type for a newly created probe is **icmp-ping**. The optional parameter **type** is only required to create a probe type other than the default. The **type** parameter is not required when editing an existing probe or deleting a probe.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The optional probe **type** parameter represents the packet type or protocol used in the transmission of the probe. A probe of type **icmp-ping** will present some different configuration options to a probe of type **http-get**.

An **icmp-ping** Link Health Monitoring probe requires a destination, and must be enabled for probing to begin.

An **http-get** Link Health Monitoring probe requires a URL, and must be enabled for probing to begin.

**Example** To create a probe named 'probe1' using the default probe type and enter Link Health Monitoring ICMP Probe Configuration Mode to configure it, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)#
```

To create a probe named 'probe1' using the default ICMP probe type and enter Link Health Monitoring ICMP Probe Configuration Mode to configure it, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1 type icmp-ping
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)#
```

To create a probe named 'probe1' using the HTTP probe type and enter Link Health Monitoring HTTP Probe Configuration Mode to configure it, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1 http-probe
awplus(config-linkmon-http-probe)#
```

To remove a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no linkmon probe name probe1
```

**Related commands**

- enable (linkmon-probe)**
- interval (linkmon-probe)**
- jitter**
- latency**
- linkmon probe-history**
- linkmon profile**
- show linkmon probe**
- show linkmon probe-history**
- size (linkmon-probe)**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: now operates as a modal command, with the new type parameter used to determine whether to enter ICMP or HTTP probe mode
- Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## linkmon probe-history

**Overview** Use this command to create a collection instance that records the metrics gathered by a Link Health Monitoring probe.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified collection instance.

**Syntax** linkmon probe-history [<1-65535>] probe <probe-name> interval <1-2678400> buckets <1-65535>  
no linkmon probe-history <1-65535>

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| probe-history <1-65535> | The ID of the probe history collection instance. If this is not set on creation then it will be automatically allocated. |
| probe <probe-name>      | The name of the probe to record metrics for.                                                                             |
| interval <1-2678400>    | The interval that metrics are collated, in seconds.                                                                      |
| buckets <1-65535>       | The maximum number of metric history samples.                                                                            |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Metrics are collated every **interval** seconds. Up to **buckets** samples of metrics are collated.

Different **interval** and **buckets** values can be used to record specific kinds of histories. For example, an **interval** value of 1 and a **buckets** value of 3600 would record per second metrics of a probe for an hour. An **interval** value of 3600 and a **buckets** value of 744 would record per hour metrics of a probe for 31 days.

Using the Web API, metric values for a sample are returned as a sum and a count. The sum can be divided by the count for an average. For example, if 10 probes have been sent during a history interval, then the metric counts would be 10 for a sample, and the sum would be the total of the metric values.

If a probe receives no reply then no metric is recorded.

Packet loss is not recorded exactly. Instead the probes sent and probe replies received is recorded.



**CAUTION:** *This configuration option can consume a large amount of RAM on the device, particularly if you configure high numbers of buckets. The memory is reserved when the command is entered, so if the memory consumption from this command is too high, entering the command will trigger the device's low memory management procedure. The device will continue to operate when it reaches a low memory state, but if available memory decreases further into a critical zone, a warning message will be printed and the device will reboot.*

**Example** To create a Link Health Monitoring probe history collection instance with an ID of 10 for a probe named 'probe1' that collates metrics every second while keeping up to 300 samples, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe-history 10 probe probe1 interval 1  
buckets 300
```

To create a Link Health Monitoring probe history collection instance with an automatically allocated ID for a probe named 'probe1' that collates metrics every 60 seconds while keeping up to 3600 samples, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe-history probe probe1 interval 60  
buckets 3600
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

# linkmon profile

**Overview** Use this command to create a Link Health Monitoring performance profile and enter Linkmon Profile Configuration mode where this profile can be configured.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a configured performance profile.

**Syntax** linkmon profile *<profile-name>*  
no linkmon profile *<profile-name>*

| Parameter                   | Description                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;profile-name&gt;</i> | The name of the performance profile. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create a new performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon profile profile1
awplus(config-linkmon-profile)#
```

To remove a performance profile named 'profile1', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no linkmon profile profile1
```

**Related commands** [jitter](#)  
[latency](#)  
[linkmon probe](#)  
[show linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## sample-size (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the sample size used for calculating latency and jitter metrics for a Link Health Monitoring probe.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the sample size back to the default value.

**Syntax** sample-size <1-100>  
no sample-size

| Parameter | Description                                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | The number of probe samples to use when calculating the latency and jitter metrics. |

**Default** The default sample size is 5.

**Mode** Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the sample size a probe named 'probe1' to 10, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# sample-size 10
```

To set the sample size a probe named 'probe1' back to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no sample-size
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches



## service linkmon

**Overview** Use this command to enable the Link Health Monitoring service. This is required before any other link health monitoring configuration can be entered.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the Link Health Monitoring service.

**Syntax** service linkmon  
no service linkmon

**Default** The Link Health Monitoring service is disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable the Link Health Monitoring service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service linkmon
```

To disable the Link Health Monitoring service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service linkmon
```

**Related commands**

[linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added

## show linkmon probe

**Overview** Use this command to display output for one or all link monitoring probes.

**Syntax** show linkmon probe [*<probe-name>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;probe-name&gt;</i> | The name of the specific probe to display. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the output for all link monitoring probes, use the following command:

```
awplus# show linkmon probe
```

To show the output for a link monitoring probe named 'probe1', use the following command:

```
awplus# show linkmon probe probe1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show linkmon probe**

```
awplus#show linkmon probe
Probe Name      : my_probe_1
Status          : enabled
Type           : ICMP
IP version      : IPv4
Destination     : 198.51.100.1
Egress Int     : -
Source          : -
DSCP            : -
Packet Size     : -
Interval       : -
Sample Size     : -

Latest Metrics
Latency         : 1001ms
Jitter         : 0ms
Packet Loss     : 0.0%
Probe Details
Probes Sent     : 3154
Last Probe Sent : 23 Mar 2018 03:36:00
Last Probe Received : 23 Mar 2018 03:36:00

Probe Name      : my_probe_2
Status          : enabled
Type           : ICMP

IP version      : IPv4
Destination     : 203.0.113.1
Egress Int     : -
Source          : -
DSCP            : -
Packet Size     : -
Interval       : -
Sample Size     : -

Latest Metrics
Latency         : 1000ms
Jitter         : 0ms
Packet Loss     : 0.0%
Probe Details
Probes Sent     : 3154
Last Probe Sent : 23 Mar 2018 03:36:00
Last Probe Received : 23 Mar 2018 03:36:00
```

**Parameters in the output from show linkmon probe**

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name       | The name of the probe.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Status     | Whether the probe is enabled or disabled. If it is enabled, then the device will attempt to send probes if the link is up. If it is disabled, then no probes will be sent. |
| Type       | The type of probe packet sent.                                                                                                                                             |
| IP version | The IP version being used, IPv4 or IPv6.                                                                                                                                   |

| Parameter           | Description                                                                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Destination         | The destination IP address that the probes are sent to.                             |
| Egress Interface    | The interface that the probe packets should egress.                                 |
| Source              | The source IP address or interface.                                                 |
| DSCP                | The DSCP value to use when sending the packet.                                      |
| Packet Size         | The size of a probe packet.                                                         |
| Interval            | The number of milliseconds between sending out each probe.                          |
| Sample Size         | The number of probe results to use when calculating the latency and jitter metrics. |
| Latency             | The average latency based on the last <b>sample size</b> samples.                   |
| Jitter              | The average jitter based on the last <b>sample size</b> samples.                    |
| Packet Loss         | The percentage of packets lost based on the last 100 probes.                        |
| Probes Sent         | The number of probe packets that have been sent.                                    |
| Last Probe Sent     | The time that the last probe packet was sent.                                       |
| Last Probe Received | The time that the device last successfully received a probe packet.                 |

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## show linkmon probe-history

**Overview** Use this command to show information about Link Health Monitoring probe metric history collection instances.

**Syntax** show linkmon probe-history [<1-65535>|probe <probe-name>]

| Parameter    | Description                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535>    | The ID of the collection instance to show history for. |
| <probe-name> | The name of the probe to show history for.             |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all Link Health Monitoring probe history collection instances, use the following command:

```
awplus# show linkmon probe-history
```

To show a Link Health Monitoring probe history collection instance with the ID of '10', use the following command:

```
awplus# show linkmon probe-history 10
```

To show all Link Health Monitoring probe history collection instances that are using a probe named 'probe1', use the following command:

```
awplus# show linkmon probe-history probe probe1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show linkmon probe-history**

```
awplus#show linkmon probe-history
```

| ID     | Interval (s) | Buckets | Latency (ms): Min | Max   | Avg      |
|--------|--------------|---------|-------------------|-------|----------|
| Probe  |              |         | Jitter (ms): Min  | Max   | Avg      |
|        |              |         | Packets: Tx       | Rx    | Loss (%) |
| 10     | 1            | 300/300 | 94                | 105   | 99       |
| PROBE1 |              |         | 2                 | 11    | 6        |
|        |              |         | 2978              | 2978  | 0.00     |
| 20     | 5            | 300/300 | 97                | 102   | 99       |
| PROBE1 |              |         | 4                 | 9     | 6        |
|        |              |         | 14892             | 14892 | 0.00     |
| 30     | 10           | 300/300 | 98                | 101   | 100      |
| PROBE1 |              |         | 5                 | 8     | 6        |
|        |              |         | 29785             | 29785 | 0.00     |

**Parameters in the output from show linkmon probe-history**

| Parameter    | Description                                                  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ID           | The ID of the Link Health Monitoring probe-history.          |
| Probe        | The name of the probe that this history is for.              |
| Interval     | The amount of time between each history sample (in seconds). |
| Buckets      | The total number of samples that are stored.                 |
| Latency min  | The minimum latency that is in the history.                  |
| Latency max  | The maximum latency that is in the history.                  |
| Latency avg  | The average latency of the samples stored in the history.    |
| Jitter min   | The minimum jitter that is in the history.                   |
| Jitter max   | The maximum jitter that is in the history.                   |
| Jitter avg   | The average jitter of the samples stored in the history.     |
| Packets Tx   | The total number of packets transmitted in this history.     |
| Packets Rx   | The total number of packets received in this history.        |
| Packets Loss | The percentage of packets lost in the history.               |

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)  
[linkmon probe-history](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

# show linkmon trigger

**Overview** Use this command to view the status of link health monitoring probe type triggers.

**Syntax** show linkmon trigger [<1-250>]

| Parameter | Description                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-250>   | The trigger ID for a link health monitoring trigger. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To view the status of all link health monitoring triggers, use the command:

```
awplus# show linkmon trigger
```

To view the status of link health monitoring trigger 1, use the command:

```
awplus# show linkmon trigger 1
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show linkmon trigger**

```
awplus#show linkmon trigger
Trigger 1
-----
Match State:          bad
Change Count:         5
Last Change:
  Current State:      good
  Previous State:     unknown
  Change Time:        09 Feb 2021 21:41:15
  Cause:              Rx probe 'my_probe', consecutive probe
  success (3>=3)
Probe:                my_probe
Enabled:              Yes
Latest Metrics
  Latency              : 1ms
  Jitter               : 1ms
  Loss Rate             : 22.6%
  Consecutive Success  : 7
Profile:              my_profile
  latency bad above    : - ms
  latency good below   : - ms
  jitter bad above     : - ms
  jitter good below    : - ms
  Consecutive success good when : 3
  Consecutive loss bad when   : 2
  Consecutive loss unreachable when : 4
```

**Parameters in the output from show linkmon trigger**

| Parameter      | Description                                                                          |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Match State    | If the state of the probe is the same as the match state, the trigger will activate. |
| Change Count   | The number of times the probe has changed state.                                     |
| Current State  | The current state of the probe.                                                      |
| Previous State | The previous state of the probe.                                                     |
| Change Time    | The timestamp when the probe last changed state.                                     |
| Cause          | The reason why the probe last changed state.                                         |
| Probe          | The name of the probe.                                                               |
| Enabled        | Whether the probe is enabled.                                                        |
| Latency        | The last latency metric of the probe.                                                |
| Jitter         | The last jitter metric of the probe.                                                 |
| Loss Rate      | The loss rate of the probe, up to 100 metric results calculated.                     |

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consecutive Success | The number of probes that have consecutively succeeded.                                                                                 |
| Profile             | The name of the profile the probe results are being compared to. The profile determines the acceptable jitter, latency, and probe loss. |

**Related commands** [show linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added

## size (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the size of the packets used by a Link Health Monitoring probe.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the size back to the default.

**Syntax** size <64-1500>  
no size

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| <64-1500> | The size of the probe packet in bytes. |

**Default** The default packet size is 100 bytes.

**Mode** Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the size of a probe named 'probe1' to 1000, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# size 1000
```

To set the size of a probe named 'probe1' back to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no size
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## source (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the source IP address or interface for a Link Health Monitoring probe.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return it to the default.

**Syntax** source {<interface>|<ip-address>}  
no source

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface>  | The name of the interface that probes are sourcing from. The specified interface needs to be locally configured with at least one valid IPv4 address, and the interface is in up and running state. |
| <ip-address> | The source IPv4 address for this probe. The specified IP address needs to be locally configured on an interface that is in an up-and-running state.                                                 |

**Default** No source IP address is defined by default. The source IP address will be selected using standard routing behavior to reach the probe's destination.

**Mode** Linkmon ICMP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the source interface as 'lo' for a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# source lo
```

To set the source interface back to default for a probe named 'probe1', use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name probe1  
awplus(config-linkmon-icmp-probe)# no source
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

## url (linkmon-probe)

**Overview** Use this command to set the destination URL of a Link Health Monitoring probe. This is a required configuration option for http-get probes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the URL.

**Syntax** url <url>  
no url

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <url>     | The destination the probe is being sent to. The URL must use ASCII characters and conform to the URL syntax in RFC 3986, with http or https protocol at the start and an optional port number on the end, such as :80, :443 or :8080. |

**Mode** Linkmon HTTP Probe Configuration

**Example** To set the destination URL of a Link Health Monitoring probe named "test-probe", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name test-probe type http
awplus(config-linkmon-http-probe)# url http://
www.alliedtelesis.co.nz/
```

Some other examples of supported URL formats:

```
awplus(config-linkmon-http-probe)# url https://www.facebook.com/
awplus(config-linkmon-http-probe)# url http://
intranet.atlnz.lc:8080
```

To remove the URL, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# linkmon probe name test-probe type http
awplus(config-linkmon-http-probe)# no url
```

**Related commands** [linkmon probe](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all AlliedWare Plus switches

# Part 4: Multicast Applications

# 24

## IGMP and IGMP Snooping Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1061
  - **clear ip igmp** on page 1062
  - **clear ip igmp group** on page 1063
  - **clear ip igmp interface** on page 1064
  - **debug igmp** on page 1065
  - **ip igmp** on page 1066
  - **ip igmp access-group** on page 1067
  - **ip igmp flood-group** on page 1068
  - **ip igmp flood specific-query** on page 1070
  - **ip igmp immediate-leave** on page 1071
  - **ip igmp last-member-query-count** on page 1072
  - **ip igmp last-member-query-interval** on page 1073
  - **ip igmp limit** on page 1074
  - **ip igmp maximum-groups** on page 1076
  - **ip igmp querier-timeout** on page 1078
  - **ip igmp query-holdtime** on page 1079
  - **ip igmp query-interval** on page 1081
  - **ip igmp query-max-response-time** on page 1083
  - **ip igmp ra-option** on page 1085
  - **ip igmp robustness-variable** on page 1086
  - **ip igmp snooping** on page 1087
  - **ip igmp snooping fast-leave** on page 1088
  - **ip igmp snooping mrouter** on page 1089
  - **ip igmp snooping querier** on page 1090
  - **ip igmp snooping report-suppression** on page 1091
  - **ip igmp snooping routermode** on page 1092
  - **ip igmp snooping source-timeout** on page 1094
  - **ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit** on page 1095
  - **ip igmp source-address-check** on page 1098
  - **ip igmp static-group** on page 1099
  - **ip igmp startup-query-count** on page 1101
  - **ip igmp startup-query-interval** on page 1102
  - **ip igmp trusted** on page 1103
  - **ip igmp version** on page 1104
  - **show debugging igmp** on page 1105
  - **show ip igmp groups** on page 1106
  - **show ip igmp interface** on page 1108

- **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** on page 1110
- **show ip igmp snooping routermode** on page 1111
- **show ip igmp snooping source-timeout** on page 1112
- **show ip igmp snooping statistics** on page 1113
- **undebg igmp** on page 1115



# Introduction

**Overview** Devices running AlliedWare Plus use IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) and MLD (Multicast Listener Discovery) to track which multicast groups their clients belong to. This enables them to send the correct multimedia streams to the correct destinations. IGMP is used for IPv4 multicasting, and MLD is used for IPv6 multicasting.

This chapter describes the commands to configure IGMP Querier behaviour and selection and IGMP Snooping.

# clear ip igmp

**Overview** Use this command to clear all IGMP group membership records on all interfaces where it is configured .

**Syntax** clear ip igmp

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete all IGMP records, use the command  
awplus# clear ip igmp

**Related commands**

- clear ip igmp group
- clear ip igmp interface
- show ip igmp interface
- show running-config

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# clear ip igmp group

**Overview** Use this command to clear IGMP group membership records for a specific group on either all interfaces, a single interface, or for a range of interfaces.

**Syntax** clear ip igmp group \*  
clear ip igmp group <ip-address> <interface>

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                    |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *            | Clears all groups on all interfaces. This has the same effect as the <b>clear ip igmp</b> command.             |
| <ip-address> | Specifies the group whose membership records will be cleared from all interfaces, entered in the form A.B.C.D. |
| <interface>  | Specifies the name of the interface; all groups learned on this interface are deleted.                         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command applies to groups learned by IGMP or IGMP Snooping.  
In addition to the group, an interface can be specified. Specifying this will mean that only entries with the group learned on the interface will be deleted.

**Examples** To delete all group records, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ip igmp group *
```

To delete records for 224.1.1.1 on vlan1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ip igmp group 224.1.1.1 vlan1
```

**Related commands** [clear ip igmp](#)  
[clear ip igmp interface](#)  
[show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# clear ip igmp interface

**Overview** Use this command to clear IGMP group membership records on a particular interface.

**Syntax** clear ip igmp interface <interface>

| Parameter   | Description                                                                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Specifies the name of the interface. All groups learned on this interface are deleted. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** To delete records for vlan1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ip igmp interface vlan1
```

**Related commands**

- clear ip igmp
- clear ip igmp group
- show ip igmp interface
- show running-config

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## debug igmp

**Overview** Use this command to enable debugging of either all IGMP or a specific component of IGMP.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable all IGMP debugging, or debugging of a specific component of IGMP.

**Syntax** `debug igmp {all|decode|encode|events|fsm|tib}`  
`no debug igmp {all|decode|encode|events|fsm|tib}`

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| all       | Enable or disable all debug options for IGMP  |
| decode    | Debug of IGMP packets that have been received |
| encode    | Debug of IGMP packets that have been sent     |
| events    | Debug IGMP events                             |
| fsm       | Debug IGMP Finite State Machine (FSM)         |
| tib       | Debug IGMP Tree Information Base (TIB)        |

**Modes** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# debug igmp all`

**Related commands** [show debugging igmp](#)  
[undebug igmp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## ip igmp

**Overview** Use this command to enable IGMP on an interface. The command configures the device as an IGMP querier.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return all IGMP related configuration to the default on this interface.

**Syntax** `ip igmp`  
`no ip igmp`

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** An IP address must be assigned to the interface first, before this command will work.

**Example** To specify an interface as an IGMP querier, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp access-group

**Overview** This command adds an access control list to a VLAN interface configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping. The access control list is used to control and filter the multicast groups learned on the VLAN interface.

The **no** variant of this command disables the access control filtering on the interface.

**Syntax** `ip igmp access-group {<access-list-number>|<access-list-name>}`  
`no ip igmp access-group`

| Parameter                               | Description                                          |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;access-list-number&gt;</code> | Standard IP access-list number, in the range <1-99>. |
| <code>&lt;access-list-name&gt;</code>   | Standard IP access-list name.                        |

**Default** By default there are no access lists configured on any interface.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** In the following example, hosts serviced by VLAN interface vlan2 can only join the group 225.2.2.2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 1 permit 225.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp access-group 1
```

## ip igmp flood-group

**Overview** Use this command to configure a static multicast group that will flood matching packets to all ports in the VLAN and not mirror any packets matching that group to the CPU.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an IGMP flooding group.

**Syntax** `ip igmp flood-group <ip-address> [<vlan-id>]`  
`no ip igmp flood-group <ip-address>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code> | Standard IP Multicast group address, entered in the form A.B.C.D.              |
| <code>&lt;vlan-id&gt;</code>    | Layer 3 downstream interface list for Layer 3 forwarding of multicast packets. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Multicast packets from an unregistered source will be mirrored to the CPU to ensure IGMP and PIM-SM knows about the group. In certain networks, it is possible for a large number of packets with a number of different sources destined for the same group address, to overwhelm a switches hardware table. This could cause packets to be stuck mirrored to the CPU forever, resulting in high CPU usage and in some cases stack failovers.

This command adds an all sources multicast entry into the switches multicast hardware table, to flood multicast packets to all ports within the VLAN without mirroring the traffic to CPU. This significantly reduces the number of hardware entries consumed.

The Layer 3 variant of this command:

`ip igmp flood-group <ip-address> <vlan-id>`

is only supported on one VLAN group address. Any number of the Layer 2 variants can be used.



**Example** To configure an IGMP flooding group to Layer 2 ports only, use the following commands. This will flood any UDP packet to group 239.255.255.250 to all ports in vlan1:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# int vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp flood-group 239.255.255.250
```

To configure an IGMP flooding group to Layer 2 ports and Layer 3 forwarding, use the following commands. This will flood any UDP packet to group 239.255.255.250 to all ports in vlan2 and forward any UDP packet to all ports in vlan3:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# int vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp flood-group 239.255.255.250 vlan3
```

To remove an IGMP flooding group from vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# int vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp flood-group 239.255.255.250
```

IGMP Flooding Groups are integrated into the existing command: **show ip igmp groups**

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ip igmp groups**

```
awplus#show ip igmp groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address    Interface    Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter
239.255.255.250  vlan3000    01:20:59    stopped      0.0.0.0
```

**Related commands** **ip igmp static-group**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-2.3: command added

## ip igmp flood specific-query

**Overview** Use this command if you want IGMP to flood specific queries to all VLAN member ports, instead of only sending the queries to multicast group member ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command if you want IGMP to only send the queries to multicast group member ports.

**Syntax** ip igmp flood specific-query  
no ip igmp flood specific-query

**Default** By default, specific queries are flooded to all VLAN member ports.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** In an L2 switched network running IGMP, it is considered more robust to flood all specific queries. In most cases, the benefit of flooding specific queries to all VLAN member ports outweighs the disadvantages.

However, sometimes this is not the case. For example, if hosts with very low CPU capability receive specific queries for multicast groups they are not members of, their performance may degrade unacceptably. In this situation, it is desirable for IGMP to send specific queries to known member ports only. This minimizes the performance degradation of such hosts. In those circumstances, use this command to turn off flooding of specific queries.

**Example** To cause IGMP to flood specific queries only to multicast group member ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip igmp flood specific-query
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## ip igmp immediate-leave

**Overview** In IGMP version 2, use this command to minimize the leave latency of IGMP memberships for specified multicast groups. The specified access list number or name defines the multicast groups in which the immediate leave feature is enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** `ip igmp immediate-leave group-list {<access-list-number>|  
<access-list-number-expanded>|  
<access-list-name>}  
no ip igmp immediate-leave`

| Parameter                                        | Description                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;access-list-number&gt;</code>          | Access-list number, in the range <1-99>.                       |
| <code>&lt;access-list-number-expanded&gt;</code> | Access-list number (expanded range), in the range <1300-1999>. |
| <code>&lt;access-list-name&gt;</code>            | Standard IP access-list name.                                  |

**Default** Disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** The following example shows how to enable the immediate-leave feature on the VLAN interface vlan2 for a specific range of multicast groups:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp immediate-leave group-list 34
awplus(config-if)# exit
awplus(config)# access-list 34 permit 225.192.20.0 0.0.0.255
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp last-member-query-interval](#)

# ip igmp last-member-query-count

**Overview** Use this command to set the last-member query-count value for an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default on an interface.

**Syntax** ip igmp last-member-query-count <2-7>  
no ip igmp last-member-query-count

| Parameter | Description                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| <2-7>     | Last member query count value. |

**Default** The default last member query count value is 2.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** To set the last-member query-count to 3 on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp last-member-query-count 3
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp last-member-query-interval](#)  
[ip igmp startup-query-count](#)  
[show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# ip igmp last-member-query-interval

**Overview** Use this command to configure the frequency at which the router sends IGMP group specific host query messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set this frequency to the default.

**Syntax** `ip igmp last-member-query-interval <interval>`  
`no ip igmp last-member-query-interval`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interval> | The frequency in milliseconds at which IGMP group-specific host query messages are sent, in the range 1000-25500. |

**Default** 1000 milliseconds

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** To change the IGMP group-specific host query message interval to 2 seconds (2000 milliseconds) on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp last-member-query-interval 2000
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp last-member-query-count](#)  
[show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp limit

**Overview** Use this command to configure the limit on the maximum number of group membership entries for the device as a whole or for the specified interface (if in interface mode). Once the specified number of group memberships is reached, all further membership reports will be ignored.

Optionally, you can configure an access-list to stop certain addresses from being subject to the limit.

Use the **no** variant of this command to unset the limit and any specified exception access-list.

**Syntax** `ip igmp limit <limit-value> [except {<access-list-number>|<access-list-number-expanded>|<access-list-name>}]`  
`no ip igmp limit`

| Parameter                                        | Description                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;limit-value&gt;</code>                 | Maximum number of group membership entries, from 2 to 512.      |
| <code>&lt;access-list-number&gt;</code>          | Access-list number, in the range 1 to 99.                       |
| <code>&lt;access-list-number-expanded&gt;</code> | Access-list number (expanded range), in the range 1300 to 1999. |
| <code>&lt;access-list-name&gt;</code>            | IP access-list name.                                            |

**Default** 512

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP or IGMP Snooping.

**Example** To configure an IGMP limit of 100 group membership entries on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp limit 100
```

To configure an IGMP limit of 100 group membership entries across all interfaces on which IGMP is enabled, and exclude group 224.1.1.1 from this limitation, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 1 permit 224.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
awplus(config)# ip igmp limit 100 except 1
```

## ip igmp maximum-groups

**Overview** Use this command to set a limit, per switch port, on the number of IGMP groups clients can join. This stops a single client from using all the switch's available group-entry resources, and ensures that clients on all ports have a chance to join IGMP groups.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the limit.

**Syntax** `ip igmp maximum-groups <0-65535>`  
`no ip igmp maximum-groups`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> | The maximum number of IGMP groups clients can join on this switch port. 0 means no limit. |

**Default** The default is 0, which means no limit

**Mode** Interface mode for a switch port

**Usage notes** We recommend using this command with IGMP snooping fast leave on the relevant VLANs. To enable fast leave, use the command:

```
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping fast-leave
```

The device keeps count of the number of groups learned by each port. This counter is incremented when group joins are received via IGMP reports. It is decremented when:

- Group memberships time out
- Group leaves are received via leave messages or reports

Also, the port's group counter is cleared when:

- The port goes down
- You run the command **clear ip igmp group \***
- The port is removed from a VLAN

You can see the current value of the group counter by using either of the commands:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping statistics interface <port-list>
```

```
awplus# show ip igmp interface <port>
```



**Example** To limit clients to 10 groups on port 1.0.1, which is in vlan1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp maximum-groups 10
awplus(config-if)# exit
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping fast-leave
```

**Related commands**

- clear ip igmp group**
- ip igmp snooping fast-leave**
- show ip igmp interface**
- show ip igmp snooping statistics**

## ip igmp querier-timeout

**Overview** Use this command to configure the timeout period before the device takes over as the querier for the interface after the previous querier has stopped querying.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default.

**Syntax** `ip igmp querier-timeout <timeout>`  
`no ip igmp querier-timeout`

| Parameter | Description                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <timeout> | IGMP querier timeout interval value in seconds, in the range 1- 65535. |

**Default** The default timeout interval is 255 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to VLAN interfaces configured for IGMP.  
The timeout value should not be less than the current active querier's general query interval.

**Example** To configure the device to wait 130 seconds from the time it received the last query before it takes over as the querier for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp querier-timeout 130
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp query-interval](#)  
[show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp query-holdtime

**Overview** This command sets the time that an IGMP Querier waits after receiving a query solicitation before it sends an IGMP Query. IGMP General Query messages will not be sent during the hold time interval.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default query hold time period.

**Syntax** ip igmp query-holdtime *<interval>*  
no ip igmp query-holdtime

| Parameter               | Description                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interval&gt;</i> | Query interval value in milliseconds, in the range <100-5000>. |

**Default** By default the delay before sending IGMP General Query messages is 500 milliseconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** Use this command to configure a value for the IGMP query hold time in the current network. IGMP Queries can be generated after receiving Query Solicitation (QS) packets and there is a possibility of a DoS (Denial of Service) attack if a stream of Query Solicitation (QS) packets are sent to the IGMP Querier, eliciting a rapid stream of IGMP Queries. This command applies to interfaces on which the device is acting as an IGMP Querier.

Use the **ip igmp query-interval** command when a delay for IGMP general query messages is required and IGMP general query messages are required. The **ip igmp query-holdtime** command stops IGMP query messages during the configured holdtime interval, so the rate of IGMP Queries that can be sent out of an interface can be restricted.

See the **IGMP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for introductory information about the Query Solicitation feature.

**Examples** To set the IGMP query holdtime to 900 ms for vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp query-holdtime 900
```

To reset the IGMP query holdtime to the default (500 ms) for vlan10, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp query-holdtime
```

**Related commands**

- ip igmp query-interval**
- ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit**
- show ip igmp interface**
- show running-config**

## ip igmp query-interval

**Overview** Use this command to configure the period for sending IGMP General Query messages.

The IGMP query interval specifies the time between IGMP General Query messages being sent.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default query interval period.

**NOTE:** The IGMP query interval must be greater than IGMP query maximum response time.

**Syntax** `ip igmp query-interval <interval>`  
`no ip igmp query-interval`

| Parameter  | Description                                              |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <interval> | Query interval value in seconds, in the range <2-18000>. |

**Default** The default IGMP query interval is 125 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP. Note that the IGMP query interval is automatically set to a greater value than the IGMP query max response time.

For example, if you set the IGMP query max response time to 2 seconds using the **ip igmp query-max-response-time** command, and the IGMP query interval is currently less than 3 seconds, then the IGMP query interval period will be automatically reconfigured to be 3 seconds, so it is greater than the IGMP query maximum response time.

Use the **ip igmp query-interval** command when a non-default interval for IGMP General Query messages is required.

The **ip igmp query-holdtime** command can occasionally delay the sending of IGMP Queries.

**Examples** To set the period between IGMP host-query messages to 3 minutes (180 seconds) for vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp query-interval 180
```

To reset the period between sending IGMP host-query messages to the default (125 seconds) for vlan10, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp query-interval
```

**Related commands**

- ip igmp query-holdtime**
- ip igmp query-max-response-time**
- ip igmp startup-query-interval**
- show ip igmp interface**
- show running-config**

## ip igmp query-max-response-time

**Overview** Use this command to configure the maximum response time advertised in IGMP Queries.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default.

**NOTE:** The IGMP query maximum response time must be less than the IGMP query interval.

**Syntax** ip igmp query-max-response-time <response-time>  
no ip igmp query-max-response-time

| Parameter       | Description                                          |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <response-time> | Response time value in seconds, in the range 1-3180. |

**Default** The default IGMP query maximum response time is 10 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP.

Note that the IGMP query interval is automatically set to a greater value than the IGMP query maximum response time.

For example, if you set the IGMP query interval to 3 seconds using the **ip igmp query-interval** command, and the current IGMP query interval is less than 3 seconds, then the IGMP query maximum response time will be automatically reconfigured to be 2 seconds, so it is less than the IGMP query interval time.

To get the network to converge faster, use the **ip igmp query-max-response-time** command and set a low response time value, such as one or two seconds, so that the clients will respond immediately with a report as a response to the IGMP Queries.

**Examples** To set a maximum response time of 8 seconds for vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp query-max-response-time 8
```

To reset the default maximum response time to the default (10 seconds) for vlan10, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp query-max-response-time
```

**Related commands**

- ip igmp query-interval**
- show ip igmp interface**
- show running-config**



## ip igmp ra-option

**Overview** Use this command to enable strict Router Alert (RA) option validation. With strict RA option enabled, IGMP packets without RA options are ignored.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable strict RA option validation.

**Syntax** ip igmp ra-option  
no ip igmp ra-option

**Default** The default state of RA validation is unset.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP and IGMP Snooping.

**Examples** To enable strict Router Alert (RA) option validation on vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp ra-option
```

## ip igmp robustness-variable

**Overview** Use this command to change the robustness variable value on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default on an interface.

**Syntax** ip igmp robustness-variable <1-7>  
no ip igmp robustness-variable

| Parameter | Description                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| <1-7>     | The robustness variable value. |

**Default** The default robustness variable value is 2.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP and IGMP Snooping.

**Examples** To set the robustness variable to 3 on vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp robustness-variable 3
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to enable IGMP Snooping. When this command is used in the Global Configuration mode, IGMP Snooping is enabled at the device level. When this command is used in Interface Configuration mode, IGMP Snooping is enabled for the specified VLANs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to either globally disable IGMP Snooping, or disable IGMP Snooping on a specified interface.

**NOTE:** *IGMP snooping cannot be disabled on an interface if IGMP snooping has already been disabled globally. IGMP snooping can be disabled on both an interface and globally if disabled on the interface first and then disabled globally.*

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping`  
`no ip igmp snooping`

**Default** By default, IGMP Snooping is enabled both globally and on all VLANs.

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** It is possible to disable IGMP snooping globally or on a per-VLAN basis, using the command **no ipv6 igmp snooping**. However, we recommend leaving IGMP snooping enabled unless an Allied Telesis support representative tells you to disable it, even if you are not actively using the device for multicast.

For IGMP snooping to operate on particular VLAN interfaces, it must be enabled both globally by using this command in Global Configuration mode, and on individual VLAN interfaces by using this command in Interface Configuration mode (both are enabled by default).

**Examples** To enable IGMP Snooping on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip igmp snooping
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 mld snooping](#)  
[show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp snooping fast-leave

**Overview** Use this command to enable IGMP Snooping fast-leave processing. Fast-leave processing is analogous to immediate-leave processing. The IGMP group-membership entry is removed as soon as an IGMP leave group message is received, without sending out a group-specific query.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable fast-leave processing.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping fast-leave`  
`no ip igmp snooping fast-leave`

**Default** IGMP Snooping fast-leave processing is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This IGMP Snooping command can only be configured on VLAN interfaces.

**Example** To enable fast-leave processing on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping fast-leave
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp snooping mrouter

**Overview** Use this command to statically configure the specified port as a multicast router port for IGMP Snooping for an interface. This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP Snooping.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the static configuration of the port as a multicast router port.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping mrouter interface <port>`  
`no ip igmp snooping mrouter interface <port>`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | The port may be a device port (e.g. port1.0.2), a static channel group (e.g. sa3), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po4). |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To configure port1.0.2 statically as a multicast router interface for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping mrouter interface port1.0.2
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp snooping mrouter](#)

## ip igmp snooping querier

**Overview** Use this command to enable IGMP querier operation when no multicast routing protocol is configured. When enabled, the IGMP Snooping querier sends out periodic IGMP queries for all interfaces. This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP Snooping.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable IGMP querier configuration.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping querier`  
`no ip igmp snooping querier`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** The IGMP Snooping querier uses the 0.0.0.0 Source IP address because it only masquerades as a proxy IGMP querier for faster network convergence.

It does not start, or automatically cease, the IGMP Querier operation if it detects query message(s) from a multicast router.

If an IP address is assigned to a VLAN, which has IGMP querier enabled on it, then the IGMP Snooping querier uses the VLAN's IP address as the Source IP Address in IGMP queries.

The IGMP Snooping Querier will not stop sending IGMP Queries if there is another IGMP Snooping Querier in the network with a lower Source IP Address.

**NOTE:** *Do not enable the IGMP Snooping Querier feature on a Layer 2 device when there is an operational IGMP Querier in the network.*

**Example** To configure vlan2 as a Snooping querier, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping querier
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# ip igmp snooping report-suppression

**Overview** Use this command to enable report suppression for IGMP versions 1 and 2. This command applies to interfaces configured for IGMP Snooping.

Report suppression stops reports being sent to an upstream multicast router port when there are already downstream ports for this group on this interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable report suppression.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping report-suppression`  
`no ip igmp snooping report-suppression`

**Default** Report suppression does not apply to IGMPv3, and is turned on by default for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 reports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To enable report suppression for IGMPv2 reports for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp version 2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping report-suppression
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp snooping routermode

**Overview** Use this command to set the destination IP addresses as router multicast addresses.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set it to the default. You can also remove a specified IP address from a custom list of multicast addresses.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping routermode {all|default|ip|multicastrouter|  
address <ip-address>}`  
`no ip igmp snooping routermode [address <ip-address>]`

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all                  | All reserved multicast addresses (224.0.0.x).<br>Packets from all possible addresses in range 224.0.0.x are treated as coming from routers.                                                              |
| default              | Default set of reserved multicast addresses.<br>Packets from 224.0.0.1, 224.0.0.2, 224.0.0.4, 224.0.0.5, 224.0.0.6, 224.0.0.9, 224.0.0.13, 224.0.0.15 and 224.0.0.24 are treated as coming from routers. |
| ip                   | Custom reserved multicast addresses.<br>Packets from custom IP address in the 224.0.0.x range are treated as coming from routers.                                                                        |
| multicastrouter      | Packets from DVMRP (224.0.0.4) and PIM (224.0.0.13) multicast addresses are treated as coming from routers.                                                                                              |
| address <ip-address> | Packets from the specified multicast address are treated as coming from routers. The address must be in the 224.0.0.x range.                                                                             |

**Default** The default routermode is **default** (not **all**) and shows the following reserved multicast addresses:

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| Router mode.....Def        |
| Reserved multicast address |
| 224.0.0.1                  |
| 224.0.0.2                  |
| 224.0.0.4                  |
| 224.0.0.5                  |
| 224.0.0.6                  |
| 224.0.0.9                  |
| 224.0.0.13                 |
| 224.0.0.15                 |
| 224.0.0.24                 |



**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set **ip igmp snooping routermode** for all default reserved addresses enter:

```
awplus(config)# ip igmp snooping routermode default
```

To remove the multicast address 224.0.0.5 from the custom list of multicast addresses enter:

```
awplus(config)# no ip igmp snooping routermode address 224.0.0.5
```

**Related commands** **ip igmp trusted**  
**show ip igmp snooping routermode**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## ip igmp snooping source-timeout

**Overview** Use this command to set the global IGMP Snooping source time-out value (in seconds) on the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the source time-out value to be the same as the group membership timeout.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping source-timeout <timeout>`  
`no ip igmp snooping source-timeout <timeout>`

| Parameter | Description                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| <timeout> | Time-out value in seconds <0-86400> |

**Default** Global IGMP Snooping source-timeout is disabled by default, and unregistered multicast will be timed-out like normal entries.

Interface IGMP Snooping source timeout is disabled by default, and unregistered multicast will be timed-out like normal entries.

**Mode** Interface/Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The timeout determines how long unregistered multicast entries will be kept for. If the value '0' is specified, then effectively all unregistered multicast entries will never be timed out, and can only be cleared by using the command **clear ip igmp group**. The interface settings will always take precedence over the global setting.

**Example** To configure IGMP Snooping source timeout on 'vlan1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping source-timeout 200
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp snooping source-timeout](#)

## ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit

**Overview** Use this command to enable IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) Snooping TCN (Topology Change Notification) Query Solicitation feature. When this command is used in the Global Configuration mode, Query Solicitation is enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable IGMP Snooping TCN Query Solicitation. When the **no** variant of this command is used in Interface Configuration mode, this overrides the Global Configuration mode setting and Query Solicitation is disabled.

**Syntax** `ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit`  
`no ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit`

**Default** IGMP Snooping TCN Query Solicitation is disabled by default on the device, unless the device is the Master Node in an EPSR ring, or is the Root Bridge in a Spanning Tree.

When the device is the Master Node in an EPSR ring, or the device is the Root Bridge in a Spanning Tree, then IGMP Snooping TCN Query Solicitation is enabled by default and cannot be disabled using the Global Configuration mode command. However, Query Solicitation can be disabled for specified interfaces using the **no** variant of this command from the Interface Configuration mode.

**Mode** Global Configuration, and Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** Once enabled, if the device is not an IGMP Querier, on detecting a topology change, the device generates IGMP Query Solicit messages that are sent to all the ports of the vlan configured for IGMP Snooping on the device.

On a device that is not the Master Node in an EPSR ring or the Root Bridge in a Spanning Tree, Query Solicitation can be disabled using the **no** variant of this command after being enabled.

If the device that detects a topology change is an IGMP Querier then the device will generate an IGMP Query message.

Note that the **no** variant of this command when issued in Global Configuration mode has no effect on a device that is the Master Node in an EPSR ring or on a device that is a Root Bridge in a Spanning Tree. Query Solicitation is not disabled for the device these instances. However, Query Solicitation can be disabled on a per-vlan basis from the Interface Configuration mode.

See the following state table that shows when Query Solicit messages are sent in these instances:

| Command issued from Global Configuration | Command issued from Interface Configuration | Device is STP Root Bridge or the EPSR Master Node | IGMP Query Solicit message sent on VLAN |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| No                                       | Yes                                         | Yes                                               | Yes                                     |
| Yes                                      | No                                          | Yes                                               | No                                      |
| Yes                                      | Yes                                         | Yes                                               | Yes                                     |

See the [IGMP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for introductory information about the Query Solicitation feature.

**Examples** To enable Query Solicitation on a device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit
```

To disable Query Solicitation on a device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit
```

To enable Query Solicitation for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit
```

To disable Query Solicitation for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit
```

**Related commands** **ip igmp query-holdtime**  
**show ip igmp interface**  
**show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## ip igmp source-address-check

**Overview** This command enables the checking of the Source Address for an IGMP Report, rejecting any IGMP Reports originating on devices outside of the local subnet.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the checking of the Source Address for an IGMP Report, which allows IGMP Reports from devices outside of the local subnet.

**Syntax** `ip igmp source-address-check`  
`no ip igmp source-address-check`

**Default** Source address checking for IGMP Reports is enabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This is a security feature, and should be enabled unless IGMP Reports from outside the local subnet are expected, for example, if Multicast VLAN Registration is active in the network.

The no variant of this command is required to disable the IGMP Report source address checking feature in networks that use Multicast VLAN Registration to allow IGMP Reports from devices outside of the local subnet.

**Examples** To deny IGMP Reports from outside the current subnet for vlan20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan20
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp source-address-check
```

To allow IGMP Reports from outside the current subnet for vlan10, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp source-address-check
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## ip igmp static-group

**Overview** Use this command to statically configure multicast group membership entries on a VLAN interface, or to statically forward a multicast channel out a particular port or port range.

To statically add only a group membership, do not specify any parameters.

To statically add a (\*,g) entry to forward a channel out of a port, specify only the multicast group address and the switch port range.

To statically add an (s,g) entry to forward a channel out of a port, specify the multicast group address, the source IP address, and the switch port range.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete static group membership entries.

**Syntax** `ip igmp static-group <ip-address> [source {<ip-source-addr>}]  
[interface <port>]`  
`no ip igmp static-group <ip-address> [source {<ip-source-addr>}]  
[interface <port>]`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>     | Standard IP Multicast group address, entered in the form A.B.C.D, to be configured as a static group member.                                                                                       |
| source           | Optional.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ip-source-addr> | Standard IP source address, entered in the form A.B.C.D, to be configured as a static source from where multicast packets originate.                                                               |
| interface        | Use this parameter to specify a specific switch port or switch port range to statically forward the multicast group out of. If not used, static configuration is applied on all ports in the VLAN. |
| <port>           | The port or port range to statically forward the group out of. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa2), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2).    |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to IGMP operation, or to IGMP Snooping on a VLAN interface.

**Example** The following example show how to statically add group and source records for IGMP on vlan3:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan3
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp static-group 226.1.2.4 source
10.2.3.4
```



## ip igmp startup-query-count

**Overview** Use this command to configure the IGMP startup query count for an interface. The IGMP startup query count is the number of IGMP General Query messages sent by a querier at startup. The default IGMP startup query count is 2.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return an interface's configured IGMP startup query count to the default.

**Syntax** `ip igmp startup-query-count <startup-query-count>`  
`no ip igmp startup-query-count`

| Parameter                                | Description                                              |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;startup-query-count&gt;</code> | Specify the IGMP startup query count, in the range 2-10. |

**Default** The default IGMP startup query count is 2.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To set the IGMP startup query count to 4 on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp startup-query-count 4
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp last-member-query-count](#)  
[ip igmp startup-query-interval](#)

## ip igmp startup-query-interval

**Overview** Use this command to configure the IGMP startup query interval for an interface. The IGMP startup query interval is the amount of time in seconds between successive IGMP General Query messages sent by a querier during startup. The default IGMP startup query interval is one quarter of the IGMP query interval value.

**Syntax** `ip igmp startup-query-interval <startup-query-interval>`  
`no ip igmp startup-query-interval`

| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;startup-query-interval&gt;</code> | Specify the IGMP startup query interval, in the range of 2-1800 seconds. The value must be one quarter of the IGMP query interval value. |

**Default** The default IGMP startup query interval is one quarter of the IGMP query interval value.

**NOTE:** *The IGMP startup query interval must be one quarter of the IGMP query interval.*

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To set the IGMP startup query interval to 15 seconds for vlan2, which is one quarter of the IGMP query interval of 60 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp query-interval 60
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp startup-query-interval 15
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp last-member-query-interval](#)  
[ip igmp query-interval](#)  
[ip igmp startup-query-count](#)

## ip igmp trusted

**Overview** Use this command to allow IGMP to process packets received on certain trusted ports only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop IGMP from processing specified packets if the packets are received on the specified ports or aggregator.

**Syntax** `ip igmp trusted {all|query|report|routermode}`  
`no ip igmp trusted {all|query|report|routermode}`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                        |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all        | Specifies whether or not the interface is allowed to receive all IGMP and other routermode packets |
| query      | Specifies whether or not the interface is allowed to receive IGMP queries                          |
| report     | Specifies whether or not the interface is allowed to receive IGMP membership reports               |
| routermode | Specifies whether or not the interface is allowed to receive routermode packets                    |

**Default** By default, all ports and aggregators are trusted interfaces, so IGMP is allowed to process all IGMP query, report, and router mode packets arriving on all interfaces.

**Mode** Interface mode for one or more switch ports or aggregators

**Usage** Because all ports are trusted by default, use this command in its **no** variant to stop IGMP processing packets on ports you do not trust.

For example, you can use this command to make sure that only ports attached to approved IGMP routers are treated as router ports.

**Example** To stop ports port1.0.3-port1.0.6 from being treated as router ports by IGMP, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3-port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# no ip igmp trusted routermode
```

## ip igmp version

**Overview** Use this command to set the current IGMP version (IGMP version 1, 2 or 3) on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default version.

**Syntax** ip igmp version <1-3>  
no ip igmp version

| Parameter     | Description                  |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| version <1-3> | IGMP protocol version number |

**Default** The default IGMP version is 3.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Example** To set the IGMP version to 2 for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip igmp version 2
```

**Related commands** [show ip igmp interface](#)

# show debugging igmp

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for IGMP.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging igmp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the IGMP debugging options set, enter the command:  
awplus# show debugging igmp

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging igmp command

```
IGMP Debugging status:
IGMP Decoder debugging is on
IGMP Encoder debugging is on
IGMP Events debugging is on
IGMP FSM debugging is on
IGMP Tree-Info-Base (TIB) debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug igmp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

## show ip igmp groups

**Overview** Use this command to display the multicast groups with receivers directly connected to the router, and learned through IGMP.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip igmp groups [brief]  
show ip igmp groups <ip-address> [detail]  
show ip igmp groups <interface> [<ip-address>] [detail]

| Parameter    | Description                                                  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | Address of the multicast group, entered in the form A.B.C.D. |
| <interface>  | Interface name for which to display local information.       |
| brief        | Brief display of all interfaces.                             |
| detail       | Detailed display of the interface.                           |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** The following command displays local-membership information for all ports in all interfaces:

```
awplus# show ip igmp groups
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ip igmp groups**

| IGMP Connected Group Membership |           |          |          |               |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Group Address                   | Interface | Uptime   | Expires  | Last Reporter |
| 224.0.1.1                       | port1.0.1 | 00:00:09 | 00:04:17 | 10.10.0.82    |
| 224.0.1.24                      | port1.0.2 | 00:00:06 | 00:04:14 | 10.10.0.84    |
| ...                             |           |          |          |               |

**Parameters in the output of show ip igmp groups**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Group Address | Address of the multicast group.                                                                              |
| Interface     | Port through which the group is reachable.                                                                   |
| Uptime        | The time in weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds that this multicast group has been known to the device. |
| Expires       | Time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) until the entry expires.                                               |
| Last Reporter | Last host to report being a member of the multicast group.                                                   |

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.  
Version 5.4.8-2.3: **brief** parameter added.

## show ip igmp interface

**Overview** Use this command to display the state of IGMP Snooping for a specified VLAN, or all VLANs. IGMP is shown as Active or Disabled in the show output. You can also display the number of groups a switch port belongs to.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip igmp interface [*<interface>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface&gt;</i> | The name of the interface.<br><br>If you specify a switch port number, the output displays the number of groups the port belongs to, and the port’s group membership limit, if a limit has been set (with the command <a href="#">ip igmp maximum-groups</a> ). |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec



**Output** The following output shows IGMP interface status for vlan2 with IGMP Snooping enabled:

```
awplus#show ip igmp interface vlan2
Interface vlan2 (Index 202)
  IGMP Disabled, Inactive, Version 3 (default)
  IGMP interface has 0 group-record states
  IGMP activity: 0 joins, 0 leaves
  IGMP robustness variable is 2
  IGMP last member query count is 2
  IGMP query interval is 125 seconds

  IGMP query holdtime is 500 milliseconds
  IGMP querier timeout is 255 seconds
  IGMP max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member query response interval is 1000 milliseconds
  Group Membership interval is 260 seconds
  Strict IGMPv3 ToS checking is disabled on this interface
  Source Address checking is enabled
  IGMP Snooping is globally enabled
  IGMP Snooping query solicitation is globally disabled
  Num. query-solicit packets: 57 sent, 0 recvd
  IGMP Snooping is enabled on this interface
  IGMP Snooping fast-leave is not enabled
  IGMP Snooping querier is not enabled
  IGMP Snooping report suppression is enabled
```

The following output shows IGMP interface status for vlan2 with IGMP Snooping disabled:

```
awplus#show ip igmp interface vlan2
Interface vlan2 (Index 202)
  IGMP Disabled, Inactive, Version 3 (default)
  IGMP interface has 0 group-record states
  IGMP activity: 0 joins, 0 leaves
  IGMP robustness variable is 2
  IGMP last member query count is 2
  IGMP query interval is 125 seconds

  IGMP query holdtime is 500 milliseconds
  IGMP querier timeout is 255 seconds
  IGMP max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member query response interval is 1000 milliseconds
  Group Membership interval is 260 seconds
  Strict IGMPv3 ToS checking is disabled on this interface
  Source Address checking is enabled
  IGMP Snooping is globally enabled
  IGMP Snooping query solicitation is globally disabled
  Num. query-solicit packets: 57 sent, 0 recvd
  IGMP Snooping is not enabled on this interface
  IGMP Snooping fast-leave is not enabled
  IGMP Snooping querier is not enabled
  IGMP Snooping report suppression is enabled
```

The following output displays membership information for port1.0.1:

```
awplus#show ip igmp interface port1.0.1
IGMP information for port1.0.1
  Maximum groups limit set: 10
  Number of groups port belongs to: 0
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# show ip igmp snooping mrrouter

**Overview** Use this command to display the multicast router ports, both static and dynamic, in a VLAN.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip igmp snooping mrrouter [interface <interface>]

| Parameter   | Description                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| interface   | A specific interface.           |
| <interface> | The name of the VLAN interface. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all multicast router interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping mrrouter
```

To show the multicast router interfaces in vlan1, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping mrrouter interface vlan1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ip igmp snooping mrrouter

| VLAN | Interface | Static/Dynamic        |
|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1    | port1.0.1 | Statically configured |
| 200  | port1.0.2 | Statically configured |

## Example output from show ip igmp snooping mrrouter interface vlan1

| VLAN | Interface | Static/Dynamic        |
|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1    | port1.0.1 | Statically configured |

**Related commands** [ip igmp snooping mrrouter](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.

Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# show ip igmp snooping routermode

**Overview** Use this command to display the current router mode and the list of IP addresses set as router multicast addresses from the **ip igmp snooping routermode** command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show ip igmp snooping routermode

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the router mode and the list of router multicast addresses, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping routermode
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ip igmp snooping routermode

```
awplus#show ip igmp snooping routermode
Router mode.....Def
Reserved multicast address

    224.0.0.1
    224.0.0.2
    224.0.0.4
    224.0.0.5
    224.0.0.6
    224.0.0.9
    224.0.0.13
    224.0.0.15
    224.0.0.24
```

**Related commands** **ip igmp snooping routermode**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# show ip igmp snooping source-timeout

**Overview** Use this command to display the configured IGMP snooping source timeouts for a specified VLAN or VLAN range.

**Syntax** `show ip igmp snooping source-timeout [interface] <interface-range>]`

| Parameter         | Description                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <interface-range> | The name of the VLAN interface or VLAN range |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the configured IGMP snooping source timeouts for all VLANs, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping source-timeout
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ip igmp snooping source-timeout

```
awplus#show ip igmp snooping source-timeout
Global IGMP snooping source-timeout is enabled (60 secs)

vlan1          enabled (300 secs)
vlan2          inherits global setting
vlan1000       inherits global settingawplus#show ip igmp snooping
source-timeout int vlan1
Global IGMP snooping source-timeout is enabled (60 secs)vlan1
enabled (300 secs)
```

**Related commands** [ip igmp snooping source-timeout](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.

Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# show ip igmp snooping statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display IGMP Snooping statistics data.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `show ip igmp snooping statistics interface <interface-range> [group [<ip-address>]]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | Optionally specify the address of the multicast group, entered in the form A.B.C.D.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <interface>  | Specify the name of the interface or interface range. If you specify a port number, the output displays the number of groups the port belongs to, and the port's group membership limit, if a limit has been set (with the command <a href="#">ip igmp maximum-groups</a> ) |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display IGMP statistical information for **vlan1** and **vlan2**, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip igmp snooping statistics interface vlan1-vlan2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip igmp snooping statistics command for VLANs**

```
awplus#show ip igmp interface vlan1-vlan2
IGMP Snooping statistics for vlan1
Interface:      port1.0.1
Group:          224.1.1.1
Uptime:         00:00:09
Group mode:     Exclude (Expires: 00:04:10)
Last reporter:  10.4.4.5
Source list is empty
IGMP Snooping statistics for vlan2
Interface:      port1.0.2
Group:          224.1.1.2
Uptime:         00:00:19
Group mode:     Exclude (Expires: 00:05:10)
Last reporter:  10.4.4.6
Source list is empty
```

**Example output from the show ip igmp snooping statistics command for a switch port**

```
awplus#show ip igmp interface port1.0.1
IGMP information for port1.0.1
  Maximum groups limit set: 10
  Number of groups port belongs to: 0
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: VRF-lite support added SBx8100.  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: VRF-lite support added x930, SBx908 GEN2.

# undebbug igmp

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug igmp**.

# 25 MLD Snooping Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1117
  - **clear ipv6 mld** on page 1118
  - **clear ipv6 mld group** on page 1119
  - **clear ipv6 mld interface** on page 1120
  - **debug mld** on page 1121
  - **ipv6 mld immediate-leave** on page 1122
  - **ipv6 mld limit** on page 1123
  - **ipv6 mld snooping** on page 1125
  - **ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave** on page 1127
  - **ipv6 mld snooping mrouter** on page 1128
  - **ipv6 mld snooping querier** on page 1130
  - **ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression** on page 1131
  - **ipv6 mld static-group** on page 1133
  - **show debugging mld** on page 1135
  - **show ipv6 mld groups** on page 1136
  - **show ipv6 mld interface** on page 1138
  - **show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter** on page 1139
  - **show ipv6 mld snooping statistics** on page 1140



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of configuration, clear, and show commands related to MLD Snooping.

# clear ipv6 mld

**Overview** Use this command to clear all MLD local memberships on all interfaces.

**Syntax** `clear ipv6 mld`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all MLD local memberships on all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ipv6 mld
```

**Related commands** [clear ipv6 mld group](#)  
[clear ipv6 mld interface](#)

## clear ipv6 mld group

**Overview** Use this command to clear MLD specific local-membership(s) on all interfaces, for all groups or a particular group.

**Syntax** `clear ipv6 mld group {*|<ipv6-address>}`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *              | Clears all groups on all interfaces. This is an alias to the <b>clear ipv6 mld</b> command.                                                                                            |
| <ipv6-address> | Specify the group address for which MLD local-memberships are to be cleared from all interfaces.<br><br>Specify the IPv6 multicast group address in the format in the format X:X::X:X. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all groups on all interfaces, use the command:  
`awplus# clear ipv6 mld group *`

**Related commands** **clear ipv6 mld**  
**clear ipv6 mld interface**

# clear ipv6 mld interface

**Overview** Use this command to clear MLD interface entries.

**Syntax** `clear ipv6 mld interface <interface>`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Specifies name of the interface; all groups learned from this interface are deleted. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the entries from vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ipv6 mld interface vlan2
```

**Related commands** [clear ipv6 mld](#)  
[clear ipv6 mld group](#)

## debug mld

**Overview** Use this command to enable all MLD debugging modes, or a specific MLD debugging mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable all MLD debugging modes, or a specific MLD debugging mode.

**Syntax** debug mld {all|decode|encode|events|fsm|tib}  
no debug mld {all|decode|encode|events|fsm|tib}

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| all       | Debug all MLD.                         |
| decode    | Debug MLD decoding.                    |
| encode    | Debug MLD encoding.                    |
| events    | Debug MLD events.                      |
| fsm       | Debug MLD Finite State Machine (FSM).  |
| tib       | Debug MLD Tree Information Base (TIB). |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# debug mld all  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# debug mld decode  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# debug mld encode  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# debug mld events

**Related commands** [show debugging mld](#)

## ipv6 mld immediate-leave

**Overview** Use this command to minimize the leave latency of MLD memberships.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this feature.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld immediate-leave group-list <IPv6-access-list-name>`  
`no ipv6 mld immediate-leave`

| Parameter                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;IPv6-access-list-name&gt;</code> | Specify a Standard or an Extended software IPv6 access-list name that defines multicast groups in which the immediate leave feature is enabled.<br><br>See <a href="#">IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands</a> for supported IPv6 ACLs. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Example** The following example shows how to enable the immediate-leave feature on an interface for a specific range of multicast groups. In this example, the router assumes that the group access-list consists of groups that have only one node membership at a time per interface:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 forwarding
awplus(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld immediate-leave v6grp
awplus(config-if)# exit
```

## ipv6 mld limit

**Overview** Use this command to configure a limit on the maximum number of group memberships that may be learned. The limit may be set for the device as a whole, or for a specific interface.

Once the specified group membership limit is reached, all further local-memberships will be ignored.

Optionally, an exception access-list can be configured to specify the group-address(es) that are exempted from being subject to the limit.

Use the **no** variant of this command to unset the limit and any specified exception access-list.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld limit <limitvalue> [except <IPv6-access-list-name>]`  
`no ipv6 mld limit`

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <limitvalue>            | <2-512> Maximum number of group membership states.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <IPv6-access-list-name> | Specify a Standard or an Extended software IPv6 access-list name that defines multicast groups, which are exempted from being subject to the configured limit.<br><br>See <a href="#">IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands</a> for supported IPv6 ACLs. |

**Default** The default limit, which is reset by the **no** variant of this command, is the same as maximum number of group membership entries that can be learned with the **ipv6 mld limit** command.

The default limit of group membership entries that can be learned is 512 entries.

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** This command applies to interfaces configured for MLD Layer-3 multicast protocols and learned by MLD Snooping.

**Examples** The following example configures an MLD limit of 100 group-memberships across all VLAN interfaces on which MLD is enabled, and excludes groups in the range ff1e:0db8:0001::/64 from this limitation:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 forwarding
awplus(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list standard v6grp permit
ff1e:0db8:0001::/64
awplus(config)# ipv6 mld limit 100 except v6grp
```

The following example configures an MLD limit of 100 group-membership states on the VLAN interface vlan2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 forwarding
awplus(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld limit 100
```

The following example configures an MLD limit of 100 group-membership states on the VLAN interfaces vlan2-vlan4:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 forwarding
awplus(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld limit 100
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 mld immediate-leave](#)  
[show ipv6 mld groups](#)



## ipv6 mld snooping

**Overview** Use this command to enable MLD Snooping. When this command is issued in the Global Configuration mode, MLD Snooping is enabled globally for the device. When this command is issued in Interface mode for a VLAN then MLD Snooping is enabled for the specified VLAN. Note that MLD Snooping is enabled on the VLAN only if it is enabled globally and on the VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to globally disable MLD Snooping in Global Configuration mode, or for the specified VLAN interface in Interface mode.

**NOTE:** *There is a 100 MLD interface limit when applying MLD commands to multiple VLANs. Only the first 100 VLANs have the required multicast structures added to the interfaces that allow multicast routing.*

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld snooping`  
`no ipv6 mld snooping`

**Default** By default, MLD Snooping is enabled both globally and on all VLANs.

**Mode** Global Configuration and Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** It is possible to disable MLD snooping globally or on a per-VLAN basis, using the command **no ipv6 mld snooping**. However, we recommend leaving MLD snooping enabled unless an Allied Telesis support representative tells you to disable it, even if you are not actively using the device for multicast.

For MLD Snooping to operate on particular VLAN interfaces, it must be enabled both globally by using this command in Global Configuration mode, and on individual VLAN interfaces by using this command in Interface Configuration mode (both are enabled by default).

MLD requires memory for storing data structures, as well as the hardware tables to implement hardware routing. As the number of ports, VLANs, static and dynamic groups increases then more memory is consumed. You can track the memory used for MLD with the command:

```
awplus# show memory pools nsm | grep MLD
```

Static and dynamic groups (LACP), ports and VLANs are not limited for MLD. For VLANs, this allows you to configure MLD across more VLANs with fewer ports per VLAN, or fewer VLANs with more ports per VLAN. For LACPs, you can configure MLD across more LACP groups with fewer ports per LACP, or fewer LACP groups with more ports per LACP.

**Examples** To configure MLD Snooping on the VLAN interfaces vlan2-vlan4, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping
```

To disable MLD Snooping for the VLAN interfaces vlan2-vlan4, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config)# no ipv6 mld snooping
```

To configure MLD Snooping globally for the device, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 mld snooping
```

To disable MLD Snooping globally for the device, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 mld snooping
```

## ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave

**Overview** Use this command to enable MLD Snooping fast-leave processing. Fast-leave processing is analogous to immediate-leave processing; the MLD group-membership is removed as soon as an MLD leave group message is received, without sending out a group-specific query.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable fast-leave processing.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave`  
`no ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave`

**Default** MLD Snooping fast-leave processing is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** This MLD Snooping command can only be configured on VLAN interfaces.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable fast-leave processing on the VLAN interface `vlan2`.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave
```

This example shows how to enable fast-leave processing on the VLAN interface `vlan2-vlan4`.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping fast-leave
```

## ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

**Overview** Use this command to statically configure the specified port as a Multicast Router interface for MLD Snooping within the specified VLAN.

See detailed usage notes below to configure static multicast router ports when using static IPv6 multicast routes with EPSR, and the destination VLAN is an EPSR data VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the static configuration of the interface as a Multicast Router interface.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface <port>`  
`no ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface <port>`

| Parameter | Description                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <port>    | Specify the name of the port. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** This MLD Snooping command statically configures a switch port as a Multicast Router interface.

Note that if static IPv6 multicast routing is being used with EPSR and the destination VLAN is an EPSR data VLAN, then multicast router (mrouter) ports must be statically configured. This minimizes disruption for multicast traffic in the event of ring failure or restoration.

When configuring the EPSR data VLAN, statically configure mrouter ports so that the multicast router can be reached in either direction around the EPSR ring.

For example, if port1.0.1 and port1.0.6 are ports on an EPSR data VLAN vlan101, which is the destination for a static IPv6 multicast route, then configure both ports as multicast router (mrouter) ports as shown in the example commands listed below:

**Example**  
**ipv6 mld**  
**snooping**  
**mrouter**  
**commands**  
**when**  
**static IPv6**  
**multicast**  
**routing is**  
**being used**  
**and the**  
**destination**  
**VLAN is an**  
**EPSR data**  
**VLAN:**

```
awplus>enable
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#interface vlan101
awplus(config-if)#ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)#ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface port1.0.6
```

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the next-hop interface to the multicast router for VLAN interface `vlan2`:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface port1.0.5
```

This example shows how to specify the next-hop interface to the multicast router for VLAN interfaces `vlan2-vlan4`:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface port1.0.5
```

## ipv6 mld snooping querier

**Overview** Use this command to enable MLD querier operation on a subnet (VLAN) when no multicast routing protocol is configured in the subnet (VLAN). When enabled, the MLD Snooping querier sends out periodic MLD queries for all interfaces on that VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable MLD querier configuration.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld snooping querier`  
`no ipv6 mld snooping querier`

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface.

**Usage** This command can only be configured on a single VLAN interface - not on multiple VLANs.

The MLD Snooping querier uses the 0.0.0.0 Source IP address because it only masquerades as an MLD querier for faster network convergence.

The MLD Snooping querier does not start, or automatically cease, the MLD Querier operation if it detects query message(s) from a multicast router. It restarts as an MLD Snooping querier if no queries are seen within the other querier interval.

**Example** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# interface vlan2`  
`awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping querier`

## ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression

**Overview** Use this command to enable report suppression from hosts for Multicast Listener Discovery version 1 (MLDv1) on a VLAN in Interface Configuration mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable report suppression on a VLAN in Interface Configuration mode.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression`  
`no ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression`

**Default** Report suppression does not apply to MLDv2, and is turned on by default for MLDv1 reports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface or a range of VLAN interfaces.

**Usage** This MLD Snooping command can only be configured on VLAN interfaces. MLDv1 Snooping may be configured to suppress reports from hosts. When a querier sends a query, only the first report for particular set of group(s) from a host will be forwarded to the querier by the MLD Snooping device. Similar reports (to the same set of groups) from other hosts, which would not change group memberships in the querier, will be suppressed by the MLD Snooping device to prevent 'flooding' of query responses.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable report suppression for MLD reports on VLAN interface vlan2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression
```

This example shows how to disable report suppression for MLD reports on VLAN interface vlan2:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression
```

This example shows how to enable report suppression for MLD reports on VLAN interfaces vlan2-vlan4:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression
```

This example shows how to disable report suppression for MLD reports on VLAN interfaces vlan2-vlan4:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 mld snooping report-suppression
```



## ipv6 mld static-group

**Overview** Use this command to statically configure IPv6 group membership entries on an interface. To statically add only a group membership, do not specify any parameters.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete static group membership entries.

**Syntax** `ipv6 mld static-group <ipv6-group-address> [source <ipv6-source-address>] [interface <port>]`  
`no ipv6 mld static-group <ipv6-group-address> [source <ipv6-source-address>] [interface <port>]`

| Parameter                                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-group-address&gt;</code>  | Specify a standard IPv6 Multicast group address to be configured as a static group member.<br><br>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.                                                                                                                               |
| <code>&lt;ipv6-source-address&gt;</code> | Optional. Specify a standard IPv6 source address to be configured as a static source from where multicast packets originate.<br><br>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.                                                                                             |
| <code>&lt;port&gt;</code>                | Optional. Physical interface. This parameter specifies a physical port. If this parameter is used, the static configuration is applied to just that physical interface. If this parameter is not used, the static configuration is applied on all interfaces in the group. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a specified VLAN interface.

**Usage notes** This command applies to MLD Snooping on a VLAN interface to statically add groups and/or source records.

**Examples** To add a static group record, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld static-group ff1e::10
```

To add a static group and source record, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld static-group ff1e::10 source
fe80::2fd:6cff:fe1c:b
```

To add a static group record on a specific port on vlan2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 mld static-group ff1e::10
interface port1.0.8
```

# show debugging mld

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for MLD. MLD debugging modes are enabled with the **debug mld** command.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide.](#)**

**Syntax** show debugging mld

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show debugging mld

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output for show debugging mld

```
show debugging mld
MLD Debugging status:
  MLD Decoder debugging is on
  MLD Encoder debugging is on
  MLD Events debugging is on
  MLD FSM debugging is on
  MLD Tree-Info-Base (TIB) debugging is on
```

**Related commands** **debug mld**

## show ipv6 mld groups

**Overview** Use this command to display the multicast groups that have receivers directly connected to the router and learned through MLD.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `show ipv6 mld groups [<ipv6-address>|<interface>] [detail]`

| Parameter      | Description                                                              |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipv6-address> | Optional. Specify the address of the multicast group in format X:X::X:X. |
| <interface>    | Optional. The interface to display information about.                    |
| detail         | Display more detailed information.                                       |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** The following command displays local-membership information for all interfaces:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld groups
```

The following command displays detailed local-membership information for all interfaces:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld groups detail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output for show ipv6 mld groups**

```
awplus#show ipv6 mld groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface          Uptime    Expires    Last Reporter
ff08::1            vlan10 (port1.0.1) 00:07:27  00:03:10   fe80::200:1ff:fe20:b5ac
```

**Example output for show ipv6 mld groups detail**

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld groups detail
MLD Connected Group Membership Details for port1.0.1
Interface:      port1.0.1
Group:          ff08::1
Uptime:         00:00:13
Group mode:     Include ( )
Last reporter:  fe80::eecd:6dff:fe6b:4783
Group source list: (R - Remote, M - SSM Mapping, S - Static )
Source Address      Uptime    v2 Exp    Fwd  Flags
2001:db8::1         00:00:13  00:04:07  Yes  R
2002:db8::3         00:00:13  00:04:07  Yes  R
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: VRF-lite support added for x530, x530L, x540L, x930, x950, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2

# show ipv6 mld interface

**Overview** Use this command to display the state of MLD and MLD Snooping for a specified interface, or all interfaces.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 mld interface [<interface>]

| Parameter   | Description                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Optionally, an interface to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** The following command displays MLD interface status on all interfaces enabled for MLD:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld interface
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output for show ipv6 mld interface

```
awplus#show ipv6 mld interface
Interface vlan1 (Index 301)
  MLD Enabled, Active, Querier, Version 2 (default)
  Internet address is fe80::215:77ff:fec9:7468
  MLD interface has 0 group-record states
  MLD activity: 0 joins, 0 leaves
  MLD robustness variable is 2
  MLD last member query count is 2
  MLD query interval is 125 seconds
  MLD querier timeout is 255 seconds
  MLD max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member query response interval is 1000 milliseconds
  Group Membership interval is 260 seconds
  MLD Snooping is globally enabled
  MLD Snooping is enabled on this interface
  MLD Snooping fast-leave is not enabled
  MLD Snooping querier is enabled
  MLD Snooping report suppression is enabled
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: VRF-lite support added for x530, x530L, x540L, x930, x950, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2

# show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

**Overview** Use this command to display the multicast router interfaces, both configured and learned, in a VLAN. If you do not specify a VLAN interface then all the VLAN interfaces are displayed.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting\\_Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter [<interface>]

| Parameter   | Description                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Optionally, an interface to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the multicast router interfaces in vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan2
```

To display the multicast router interfaces for all VLAN interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output for show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan2

|                                             |           |                     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| awplus#show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan2 |           |                     |
| VLAN                                        | Interface | Static/Dynamic      |
| 2                                           | port1.0.2 | Dynamically Learned |
| 2                                           | port1.0.3 | Dynamically Learned |

## Example output for show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

|                                       |           |                     |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| awplus#show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter |           |                     |
| VLAN                                  | Interface | Static/Dynamic      |
| 2                                     | port1.0.2 | Dynamically Learned |
| 2                                     | port1.0.3 | Dynamically Learned |
| 3                                     | port1.0.4 | Statically Assigned |
| 3                                     | port1.0.5 | Statically Assigned |

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: VRF-lite support added for x530, x530L, x540L, x930, x950, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2

# show ipv6 mld snooping statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display MLD Snooping statistics data.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus”\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 mld snooping statistics interface <interface>

| Parameter   | Description                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The interface to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display MLDv2 statistical information for an interface, use the command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 mld snooping statistics interface vlan1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output for show ipv6 mld snooping statistics interface vlan1

```
awplus#show ipv6 mld snooping statistics interface vlan1
MLD Snooping statistics for vlan1
Interface:      port1.0.1
Group:         ff08::1
Uptime:        00:02:18
Group mode:    Include ( )
Last reporter: fe80::eecd:6dff:fe6b:4783
Group source list: (R - Remote, M - SSM Mapping, S - Static )
Source Address      Uptime    v2 Exp    Fwd  Flags
2001:db8::1         00:02:18  00:02:02  Yes  R
2001:db8::3         00:02:18  00:02:02  Yes  R
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: VRF-lite support added for x530, x530L, x540L, x930, x950, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2



# Part 5: Access and Security

# 26

## IPv4 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1143
  - **access-group** on page 1146
  - **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)** on page 1149
  - **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)** on page 1154
  - **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols)** on page 1158
  - **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)** on page 1164
  - **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP)** on page 1168
  - **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** on page 1173
  - **access-list hardware-deny-log** on page 1175
  - **acl-group ip address** on page 1179
  - **acl-group ip port** on page 1180
  - **(acl-group ip port range)** on page 1181
  - **clear access-list counters** on page 1183
  - **commit (IPv4)** on page 1184
  - **ip (ip-host-group)** on page 1185
  - **(named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)** on page 1187
  - **(named hardware ACL entry for IP packets)** on page 1193
  - **(named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)** on page 1199
  - **(named hardware ACL entry for MAC addresses)** on page 1206
  - **(named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)** on page 1210
  - **show access-group** on page 1215
  - **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** on page 1216
  - **show access-list counters** on page 1218
  - **show acl-group ip address** on page 1220
  - **show acl-group ip port** on page 1221
  - **show interface access-group** on page 1222

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of IPv4 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) commands. It contains detailed command information and command examples about IPv4 hardware ACLs, which you can apply directly to interfaces using the **access-group** command.

To apply ACLs to an LACP channel group, apply it to all the individual switch ports in the channel group. To apply ACLs to a static channel group, apply it to the static channel group itself.

Most ACL command titles include information in parentheses:

- When the command title ends with words in parentheses, these words indicate usage instead of keywords to enter into the CLI. For example, the title **access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)** indicates that the command is used to create an ACL with the syntax:

```
access-list <3000-3699> <action> icmp <source-ip> <dest-ip>  
[icmp-type <number>] [vlan <1-4094>]
```

- When the command title is completely surrounded by parentheses, the title indicates the type of ACL filter instead of keywords to enter into the CLI. For example, the title **(named hardware ACL: ICMP entry)** represents a command with the syntax:

```
[<sequence-number>] <action> icmp <source-ip> <dest-ip> [icmp-  
type <number>] [vlan <1-4094>]
```

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.

**Sub-modes** Many of the ACL commands operate from sub-modes that are specific to particular ACL types. The following table shows the CLI prompts at which ACL commands are entered.

### IPv4 Hardware Access List Commands and Prompts

| Command Name                                                 | Command Mode                    | Prompt                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>show interface access-group</b>                           | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>show access-group</b>                                     | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)</b>                 | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>show acl-group ip address</b>                             | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>show acl-group ip port</b>                                | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>show interface access-group</b>                           | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                   |
| <b>access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)</b>    | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)</b>          | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols)</b>  | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP)</b>    | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)</b> | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)</b>             | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b>                         | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>acl-group ip address</b>                                  | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>acl-group ip port</b>                                     | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#           |
| <b>(named hardware ACL entry for IP packets)</b>             | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# |
| <b>(named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)</b>                   | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# |

| Command Name                                        | Command Mode                    | Prompt                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>(named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)</b>  | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>(named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)</b>    | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>(named hardware ACL entry for MAC addresses)</b> | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>commit (IPv4)</b>                                | IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>ip (ip-host-group)</b>                           | ACL Host Group Configuration    | awplus(config-ip-host-group)# |
| <b>(acl-group ip port range)</b>                    | ACL Port Group Configuration    | awplus(config-ip-port-group)# |
| <b>access-group</b>                                 | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#               |
| <b>access-group</b>                                 | Interface Configuration         | awplus(config-if)#            |

**References** For descriptions of ACLs, and further information about rules when applying them, see the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

For more information on link aggregation see the following references:

- the [Link Aggregation Feature Overview\\_and\\_Configuration\\_Guide](#).
- [Link Aggregation Commands](#)

## access-group

**Overview** This command adds or removes a hardware-based access-list to or from a switch port interface or interfaces. The number of hardware numbered and named access-lists that can be added to a switch port interface is determined by the available memory in hardware-based packet classification tables.

This command works in both Global Configuration and Interface Configuration modes to apply hardware access-lists to all switch port interfaces or selected switch port interfaces respectively.

The **no** variant of this command removes the selected access-list from an interface.

**Syntax** `access-group [<3000-3699>|<4000-4699>|<hardware-access-list-name>]`  
`no access-group [<3000-3699>|<4000-4699>|<hardware-access-list-name>]`

| Parameter                   | Description                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <3000-3699>                 | Hardware IP access-list.       |
| <4000-4699>                 | Hardware MAC access-list.      |
| <hardware-access-list-name> | The hardware access-list name. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration or Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic on an interface controlled by a hardware ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** First create an IP access-list that applies the appropriate permit/deny requirements with the [access-list \(numbered hardware ACL for IP packets\)](#), the [access-list \(numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses\)](#) or the [access-list hardware \(named hardware ACL\)](#). Then use this command to apply this hardware access- list to a specific port or port range. Note that this command will apply the access-list only to incoming data packets.

To apply ACLs to an LACP aggregated link, apply it to all the individual switch ports in the aggregated group. To apply ACLs to a static channel group, apply it to the static channel group itself. An ACL can even be applied to a static aggregated link that spans more than one switch instance ([Link Aggregation Commands](#)).

Note that you cannot apply software numbered ACLs to switch port interfaces with the access-group command. This command will only apply hardware ACLs.

**NOTE:** Hardware ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.

**Examples** To add the numbered hardware access-list 3005 to all switch ports, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-group 3005
```

To add the numbered hardware access-list 3005 to switch port interface port1.0.1, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# access-group 3005
```

To add the named hardware access-list "hw-acl" to switch port interface port1.0.2, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# access-group hw-acl
```

To apply an ACL to static channel group 2 containing switch port1.0.3 and port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.3-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# static-channel-group 2
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)# access-group 3000
```

**Related commands**

- access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**
- access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)**
- access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**



## access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)

**Overview** This command creates an access-list for use with hardware classification. The access-list will match on ICMP packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses and, optionally, ICMP type. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination address if an address does not matter.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

The optional **vlan** parameter can be used to match tagged (802.1q) packets.

The **no** variant of this command removes the previously specified access-list.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** `access-list <3000-3699> <action> icmp <source-ip> <dest-ip>`  
`[icmp-type <number>] [vlan <1-4094>] [log]`  
`no access-list <3000-3699>`

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <3000-3699> | An ID number for this hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                             |
| <action>    | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                            |
| icmp        | Match against ICMP packets                                                                                                                                                 |
| <source-ip> | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:    |
|             | any Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                           |
|             | host <ip-addr> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                               |
|             | <ip-addr>/<prefix> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length. |
|             | <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a                                                      |

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                                                                |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                                | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                      |
| any                                                   | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| icmp-type<br><i>&lt;number&gt;</i>                    | The type of ICMP message to match against, as defined in RFC792 and RFC950. Values include:                                                                                                                                 |
| 0                                                     | Echo replies.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3                                                     | Destination unreachable messages.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 4                                                     | Source quench messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 5                                                     | Redirect (change route) messages.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 8                                                     | Echo requests.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 11                                                    | Time exceeded messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 12                                                    | Parameter problem messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 13                                                    | Timestamp requests.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 14                                                    | Timestamp replies.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | 15 Information requests.                                                                                                            |
|               | 16 Information replies.                                                                                                             |
|               | 17 Address mask requests.                                                                                                           |
|               | 18 Address mask replies.                                                                                                            |
| vlan <1-4094> | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                    |
| log           | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> . |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** This command creates an ACL for use with hardware classification. Once you have configured the ACL, use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

ACLs numbered in the range 3000-3699 match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses.

ICMP ACLs will match any ICMP packet that has the specified source and destination IP addresses and ICMP type. The ICMP type is an optional parameter.

**Examples** To create an access-list that will permit ICMP packets with a source address of 192.168.1.0/24 with any destination address and an ICMP type of 5 enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 permit icmp 192.168.1.0/24 any
icmp-type 5
```

To destroy the access-list with an access-list identity of 3000 enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no access-list 3000
```

**Related commands** **access-group**  
**access-list hardware-deny-log**  
**match access-group**  
**show running-config**  
**show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

# access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)

**Overview** This command creates an access-list for use with hardware classification. The access-list will match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination address if an address does not matter.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

The optional **vlan** parameter can be used to match tagged (802.1q) packets.

The **no** variant of this command removes the previously specified IP hardware access-list.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** `access-list <3000-3699> <action> ip <source-ip> <dest-ip> [vlan <1-4094>] [log]`  
`no access-list <3000-3699>`

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

#### IP and ICMP parameters in access-list (hardware IP numbered)

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <3000-3699> | An ID number for this hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                             |
| <action>    | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                            |
| ip          | Match against IP packets                                                                                                                                                   |
| <source-ip> | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:    |
|             | any Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                           |
|             | host <ip-addr> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                               |
|             | <ip-addr>/<prefix> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length. |

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.      |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                                | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                      |
| any                                                   | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| vlan <i>&lt;1-4094&gt;</i>                            | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                            |
| log                                                   | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                         |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.



**Usage notes** This command creates an ACL for use with hardware classification. Once you have configured the ACL, use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

ACLs numbered in the range 3000–3699 match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses.

**Examples** To create an access-list that will permit IP packets with a source address of 192.168.1.1 and any destination address, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 permit ip 192.168.1.1/32 any
```

To destroy the access-list with an access-list identity of 3000 enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no access-list 3000
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- access-list hardware-deny-log**
- match access-group**
- show running-config**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

# access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols)

**Overview** This command creates an access-list for use with hardware classification. The access-list will match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses and IP protocol number. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination address if an address does not matter.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

The optional **vlan** parameter can be used to match tagged (802.1q) packets.

The **no** variant of this command removes the previously specified IP hardware access-list.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** `access-list <3000-3699> <action> proto <1-255> <source-ip>  
<dest-ip> [vlan <1-4094>] [log]`  
`no access-list <3000-3699>`

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

#### Parameters in access-list (hardware IP numbered)

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <3000-3699>   | An ID number for this hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <action>      | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| proto <1-255> | The IP protocol number to match against, as defined by IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> )<br>See below for a list of IP protocol numbers and their descriptions. |
| <source-ip>   | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                                            |
|               | any Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               | host <ip-addr> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                       |
|               | <ip-addr>/<prefix> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                                                                              |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.      |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                                | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                      |
| any                                                   | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| vlan <i>&lt;1-4094&gt;</i>                            | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                            |
| log                                                   | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                         |

### IP protocol number and description

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]          |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1               | Internet Control Message [RFC792]   |
| 2               | Internet Group Management [RFC1112] |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 3               | Gateway-to-Gateway [RFC823]                            |
| 4               | IP in IP [RFC2003]                                     |
| 5               | Stream [RFC1190] [RFC1819]                             |
| 6               | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) [RFC793]           |
| 8               | EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) [RFC888]               |
| 9               | IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) [IANA]                 |
| 11              | Network Voice Protocol [RFC741]                        |
| 17              | UDP (User Datagram Protocol) [RFC768]                  |
| 20              | Host monitoring [RFC869]                               |
| 27              | RDP (Reliable Data Protocol) [RFC908]                  |
| 28              | IRTP (Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol) [RFC938] |
| 29              | ISO-TP4 (ISO Transport Protocol Class 4) [RFC905]      |
| 30              | Bulk Data Transfer Protocol [RFC969]                   |
| 33              | DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) [RFC4340]  |
| 48              | DSR (Dynamic Source Routing Protocol) [RFC4728]        |
| 50              | ESP (Encap Security Payload) [RFC2406]                 |
| 51              | AH (Authentication Header) [RFC2402]                   |
| 54              | NARP (NBMA Address Resolution Protocol) [RFC1735]      |
| 58              | ICMP for IPv6 [RFC1883]                                |
| 59              | No Next Header for IPv6 [RFC1883]                      |
| 60              | Destination Options for IPv6 [RFC1883]                 |
| 88              | EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)     |
| 89              | OSPFv2 [RFC1583]                                       |
| 97              | Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation / RFC3378             |
| 98              | Encapsulation Header / RFC1241                         |
| 108             | IP Payload Compression Protocol / RFC2393              |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 112             | Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol / RFC3768  |
| 134             | RSVP-E2E-IGNORE / RFC3175                     |
| 135             | Mobility Header / RFC3775                     |
| 136             | UDPLite / RFC3828                             |
| 137             | MPLS-in-IP / RFC4023                          |
| 138             | MANET Protocols / RFC-ietf-manet-iana-07.txt  |
| 139-252         | Unassigned / IANA                             |
| 253             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 254             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 255             | Reserved / IANA                               |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** This command creates an ACL for use with hardware classification. Once you have configured the ACL, use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

ACLs numbered in the range 3000-3699 match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses.

**Examples** To create an access-list that will deny all IGMP packets (IP protocol 2) from the 192.168.0.0 network, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 deny proto 2 192.168.0.0/16 any
```

To destroy the access-list with an access-list identity of 3000 enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no access-list 3000
```

**Related commands** **access-group**  
**access-list hardware-deny-log**  
**match access-group**  
**show running-config**  
**show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## access-list (numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses)

**Overview** This command creates an access-list for use with hardware classification. The access-list will match on packets that have the specified source and destination MAC addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination address if an address does not matter.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified MAC hardware filter access-list.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*



**Syntax** `access-list <4000-4699> <action> {<source-mac>|any} {<dest-mac>|any} [vlan <1-4094>] [inner-vlan <1-4094>]`  
`no access-list <4000-4699>`

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <4000-4699>  | An ID number for this hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <action>     | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <source-mac> | The source MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.<br><br>Enter the address in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.<br><br>Enter the mask in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match.      |
| any          | Match against any source MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <dest-mac>   | The destination MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.<br><br>Enter the address in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.<br><br>Enter the mask in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match. |

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| any                    | Match against any destination MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| vlan <1-4094>          | Match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| inner-vlan<br><1-4094> | Match against the inner VLAN tag (VID). This parameter is used within double-tagged VLANs. It is sometimes referred to as the C-TAG (Customer VLAN TAG), where the vlan VID tag is referred to as the S-TAG (Service VLAN TAG). |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** This command creates an ACL for use with hardware classification. Once you have configured the ACL, use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

ACLs numbered in the range 4000-4699 match on packets that have the specified source and destination MAC addresses.

**Examples** To create an access-list that will permit packets with a source MAC address of 0000.00ab.1234 and any destination address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 4000 permit 0000.00ab.1234
0000.0000.0000 any
```

To create an access-list that will permit packets if their source MAC address starts with 0000.00ab, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 4001 permit 0000.00ab.1234
0000.0000.FFFF any
```

To create an access-list that will send a copy of packets to the mirror port if their source MAC address starts with 0000.00ab, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 4001 copy-to-mirror 0000.00ab.1234
0000.0000.FFFF any
```

You also need to configure the mirror port with the **mirror interface** command.

To destroy the access-list with an access-list identity of 4000 enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no access-list 4000
```

**Related commands** **access-group**  
**match access-group**  
**show running-config**  
**show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

# access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP)

**Overview** This command creates an access-list for use with hardware classification. The access-list will match on TCP or UDP packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses and optionally, port values. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IP address if an address does not matter.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

You can use the optional **vlan** parameter to match tagged (802.1q) packets.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified IP hardware access-list.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** `access-list <3000-3699> <action> {tcp|udp} <source-ip> [<source-ports>] <dest-ip> [<dest-ports>] [vlan <1-4094>] [log]`  
`no access-list <3000-3699>`

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port. Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                           |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <3000-3699>        | An ID number for this hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| <action>           | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| tcp                | Match against TCP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| udp                | Match against UDP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| <source-ip>        | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Match any source IP address.</td></tr> <tr> <td>host &lt;ip-addr&gt;</td><td>Match a single source host with the IP address given by &lt;ip-addr&gt; in dotted decimal notation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</td><td>Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.</td></tr> </table> | any | Match any source IP address. | host <ip-addr> | Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation. | <ip-addr>/<prefix> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length. |
| any                | Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| host <ip-addr>     | Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |     |                              |                |                                                                                               |                    |                                                                                                                                                         |

| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt; &lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;source-ports&gt;</i>                 | Match source TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows:                                                                 |
| eq <0-65535>                                | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| lt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                   |
| gt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                |
| ne <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                               |
| range <start-port> <end-port>               | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                      | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                 |
| any                                         | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| host <ip-addr>                              | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                     |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>                          | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                           |
| <ip-addr> <reverse-mask>                    | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1                                               |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                                                                          |
| <i>&lt;dest-ports&gt;</i>        | Match destination TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows: |
| eq <0-65535>                     | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                 |
| lt <0-65535>                     | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                        |
| gt <0-65535>                     | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                     |
| ne <0-65535>                     | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                    |
| range <start-port><br><end-port> | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                              |
| vlan <1-4094>                    | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                            |
| log                              | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                         |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** This command creates an ACL for use with hardware classification. Once you have configured the ACL, use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

ACLs numbered in the range 3000-3699 match on packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses.

**Examples** To create an access-list that will permit TCP packets with a destination address of 192.168.1.1, a destination port of 80, and any source address and source port, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 permit tcp any 192.168.1.1/32
eq 80
```

To create an access-list that will copy TCP packets to the mirror port, if they have a destination address of 192.168.1.1, a destination port of 80, and any source address and source port, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 copy-to-mirror tcp any
192.168.1.1/32 eq 80
```

You also need to configure the mirror port with the [mirror interface](#) command.

**Related commands** [access-group](#)  
[access-list hardware-deny-log](#)  
[match access-group](#)  
[show running-config](#)  
[show access-list \(IPv4 Hardware ACLs\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches



# access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)

**Overview** This command creates a named hardware access-list and puts you into IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode, where you can add filter entries to the ACL.

Once you have configured the ACL, you can use the [access-group](#) or the [match access-group](#) command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified named hardware ACL.

**Syntax** access-list hardware <name>  
no access-list hardware <name>

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <name>    | Specify a name for the hardware ACL. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic on an interface controlled by a hardware ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** Use this command to name a hardware ACL and enter the IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode. If the named hardware ACL does not exist, it will be created after entry. If the named hardware ACL already exists, then this command puts you into IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode for that existing ACL.

Entering this command moves you to the IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode (config-ip-hw-acl prompt), so you can enter ACL filters with sequence numbers. From this prompt, configure the filters for the ACL. See the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for complete examples of configured sequenced numbered ACLs.

**NOTE:** Hardware ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.

**Examples** To create the hardware access-list named "ACL-1" and enter the IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode to specify the ACL filter entry, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware ACL-1
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

To remove the hardware access-list named "ACL-1", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no access-list hardware ACL-1
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
  - (named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)
  - (named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)
  - (named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)
  - (access-list standard named filter)
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

## access-list hardware-deny-log

**Overview** Use this command to enable logging of packets that are denied by hardware IP ACLs. Hardware IP ACLs are ACLs with an ID number from 3000 to 3699. If you turn on logging, the switch will produce a log message when it drops denied packets.



**CAUTION:** *If you enable this logging, do not use an action of or in any of the switch's ACLs. If you do, packets that match those ACLs will also be dropped.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable logging of packets that are denied by hardware IP ACLs.

**Syntax** `access-list hardware-deny-log [info|warn] [rate <1-1000>] [burst <1-1000>] [timeout <1-3600>]`  
`no access-list hardware-deny-log`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| info             | Give the log messages a severity level of 'info'. This is the default severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| warn             | Give the log messages a severity level of 'warn'. If you want the messages to go to the buffered, permanent, and external log as well as the terminal, specify this parameter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| rate <1-1000>    | This limits the number of log messages produced per hour. The switch will stop creating log messages if packets are denied at a higher rate than this specified rate. The default is 12 packets per hour. This means, for example, that if there are 60 denied packets in the first hour, then at most the first 12 of these packets will be logged. After that, logging will stop unless the rate drops below 12 an hour. (The actual number of packets logged depends on the number of flows the dropped packets come from; see the <b>burst</b> parameter). |
| burst <1-1000>   | This is the maximum initial number of packets to log for a given flow. A flow is a set of packets with the same source IP address, destination IP address, source port, and destination port. The default is 5. The burst number reduces by 1 each time a packet in the flow is logged. Then it increases by 1 again every time the rate drops below the limit set by the <b>rate</b> parameter, up to the burst number.                                                                                                                                       |
| timeout <1-3600> | This is the length of time it takes for a flow record to expire, in seconds. The switch considers that a flow has expired if it hasn't received any packets that match that flow for the timeout number of seconds. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour). When a flow expires, its burst value is reset and logging may restart (depending on the current rate of denied packets).                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To enable logging for a particular ACL, enter:

- this command (**access-list hardware-deny-log**)
- the command **terminal monitor**, and
- a **log** parameter at the end of the desired ACL.

The switch will send the log messages to:

- The terminal monitor, by default, as long as you enter the command **terminal monitor**, and
- If you change the severity of the messages to **warn**, to the buffered log, permanent log, and external log as well. The external log defines what logs will be sent to external syslog servers.

The log message format is:

```
DENY> IN=<interface-name> OUT=<blank> MAC=<dest-mac-addr:src-  
mac-addr:eth-type> SRC=<source-ip-address> DST=<dest-ip-address>  
LEN=<packet-length> TOS=<type-of-service> PREC=<precedence>  
TTL=<time-to-live> ID=<packet-ID> PROTO=<L4-protocol>  
SPT=<L4-source-port> DPT=<L4-dest-port> LEN=<L4-packet-length>  
MARK=<internal-packet-marking>
```

An example of a permanent log message is:

```
2023 March 03 07:04:37 local5.warning awplus ulogd[931]: DENY>  
IN=vlan100 OUT= MAC=e0:1a:ea:50:51:fc:00:00:11:11:22:22:08:00  
SRC=192.168.1.100 DST=192.170.1.1 LEN=42 TOS=00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64  
ID=0 PROTO=UDP SPT=63 DPT=63 LEN=22 MARK=0x20000000
```

**Example** To log packets denied by ACL 3000, which denies all Echo requests, use the commands:

```
awplus# terminal monitor  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# access-list hardware-deny-log  
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 deny icmp any any icmp-type 8
```

**Related commands** (named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)  
(named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)  
(named hardware ACL entry for IP packets)  
(named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)  
(named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP)  
terminal monitor

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# acl-group ip address

**Overview** Use this command to create a new named IPv4 ACL group that contains one or more IPv4 host or subnets.

This command creates a named IPv4 ACL group and enters the ACL Host Group config mode. IPv4 hosts or subnets can be added to or removed from this group. This host group can be used as a source or destination match for any hardware ACL to simplify large ACL configs with lots of IPv4 hosts.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an IPv4 ACL group.

**Syntax** `acl-group ip address <group>`  
`no acl-group ip address <group>`

| Parameter                  | Description                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;group&gt;</code> | The name of the IPv4 ACL group. |

**Default** No ACL groups exist by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create an IPv4 ACL group named IPV4 \_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-host-group)#
```

To delete an IPv4 ACL group named IPV4 \_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
```

**Related commands** [ip \(ip-host-group\)](#)  
[show acl-group ip address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# acl-group ip port

**Overview** Use this command to create a new named port ACL group that contains one or more port rules for an ACL.

This command creates a named port ACL group and enters the ACL Port Group config mode. Port matching rules can be added to or removed from this group. This host group can be used to match on source or destination ports when used with an ACL.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a port ACL group.

**Syntax** `acl-group ip port <group>`  
`no acl-group ip port <group>`

| Parameter                  | Description                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;group&gt;</code> | The name of the port ACL group. |

**Default** No ACL groups exist by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create a port ACL group named PORT\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-port-group)#
```

To delete a port ACL group named PORT\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
```

**Related commands** [\(acl-group ip port range\)](#)  
[show acl-group ip port](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added



## (acl-group ip port range)

**Overview** Use this command to add one or more protocol port rules on a port ACL group. These port matching rules are used to simplify large ACL configs where many ACLs block or permit on the same service ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a rule match on protocol ports.

**Syntax** eq <0-65535>  
lt <0-65535>  
gt <0-65535>  
ne <0-65535>  
range <0-65535> <0-65535>  
no eq <0-65535>  
no lt <0-65535>  
no gt <0-65535>  
no ne <0-65535>  
no range <0-65535> <0-65535>

| Parameter | Description                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| eq        | The protocol port matches if equal to this number.     |
| lt        | The protocol port matches if less than this number.    |
| gt        | The protocol port matches if greater than this number. |
| ne        | The protocol port matches if not equal to this number. |
| range     | The protocol port matches if it is in this range.      |
| <0-65535> | The port number.                                       |

**Default** The port ACL group will match on all ports by default.

**Mode** IP ACL Port Group Configuration

**Example** To add the rule match on protocol ports equal to 20 on a port ACL group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-port-group)# eq 20
```

To add the rule match on protocol ports between 20 and 50 on a port ACL group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-port-group)# range 20 50
```

To add the rule match on protocol ports greater than 20 except 30 on a port ACL group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-port-group)# gt 20
awplus(config-ip-port-group)# ne 30
```

To remove the rule match on protocol ports between 20 and 50 on a port ACL group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-port-group)# no range 20 50
```

**Related commands** [acl-group ip port](#)  
[show acl-group ip port](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# clear access-list counters

**Overview** Use this command to reset the hardware access-list counters to zero. The access-list counters show the number of packets that match your hardware ACLs. Every time a hardware ACL allows or drops a packet, its counter increments.

**Syntax** clear access-list counters [*<acl>*]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;acl&gt;</i> | Clear the counters for only the specified ACL. You can enter the ACL name or number. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** To view the counter values, use the command [show access-list counters](#).

**Example** To clear the counters for the ACL named ACL-1, use the command:  
awplus# clear access-list counters ACL-1

**Related commands** [show access-list counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

## commit (IPv4)

**Overview** Use this command to commit the IPv4 ACL filter configuration entered at the console to the hardware immediately without exiting the IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode.

This command forces the associated hardware and software IPv4 ACLs to synchronize.

**Syntax** `commit`

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration

**Usage notes** Normally, when an IPv4 hardware ACL is edited, the new configuration state of the IPv4 ACL is not written to hardware until you exit IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration mode. By entering this command you can ensure that the current state of a hardware access-list that is being edited is written to hardware immediately.

Scripts typically do not include the **exit** command to exit configuration modes, potentially leading to IPv4 ACL filters in hardware not being correctly updated. Using this **commit** command in a configuration script after specifying an IPv4 hardware ACL filter ensures that it is updated in the hardware immediately.

**Example** To update the hardware with the IPv4 ACL filter configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-hw-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# commit
```

**Related commands** [access-list hardware \(named hardware ACL\)](#)

## ip (ip-host-group)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IPv4 host or subnet to an IPv4 ACL group. Adding IPv4 hosts and subnets to an ACL group allows you to simplify ACL config when the same IP addresses are required for many ACLs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an IPv4 host or subnet from an IPv4 ACL group.

**Syntax** ip {any|<match-ip>}  
no ip {any|<match-ip>}

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| any        | Match any IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <match-ip> | The addresses to match against. You can specify a single host or a subnet. The following are the valid formats for specifying the addresses:                                                                                                                                             |
|            | <div><div>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</div><div>Match a single host with the IP address given by &lt;ip-addr&gt; in dotted decimal notation.</div></div>                                                                                                                                             |
|            | <div><div>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</div><div>Match any IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.</div></div>                                                                          |
|            | <div><div>&lt;ip-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</div><div>Match any IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.</div></div> |

**Default** No hosts or subnets are in an IPv4 ACL group by default.

**Mode** IP ACL Host Group Configuration

**Example** To add the subnet 192.168.1.0/24 to an IPv4 ACL group IPV4\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-host-group)# ip 192.168.1.0/24
```

To remove the subnet 192.168.1.0/24 from an IPv4 ACL group IPV4\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-host-group)# no ip 192.168.1.0/24
```

**Related commands** [acl-group ip address](#)  
[show acl-group ip address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

## (named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)

**Overview** Use this command to add a new ICMP filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The filter will match on any ICMP packet that has the specified source and destination IP addresses and (optionally) ICMP type. You can specify the value **any** if source or destination address does not matter.

If you specify a sequence number, the switch inserts the new filter at the specified location. Otherwise, the switch adds the new filter to the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes an ICMP filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the ICMP filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its ICMP filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no permit icmp 192.168.1.0/24 any icmp-type 11**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* icmp *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>* [icmp-type *<number>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* icmp *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>* [icmp-type *<number>*]  
[vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number. |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| icmp                           | Match against ICMP packets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;source-ip&gt;</i>       | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                              |
|                                | any                      Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                               |



| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | <p><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.</p>                                                                                 |
|                                                       | <p><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.</p> |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                                | <p>The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p>                                                                                        |
| any                                                   | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                                                                         |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                          |
| icmp-type<br><i>&lt;number&gt;</i>                    | <p>The type of ICMP message to match against, as defined in RFC792 and RFC950. Values include:</p>                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 0                                                     | Echo replies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3                                                     | Destination unreachable messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | 4 Source quench messages.                                                                                                           |
|                                  | 5 Redirect (change route) messages.                                                                                                 |
|                                  | 8 Echo requests.                                                                                                                    |
|                                  | 11 Time exceeded messages.                                                                                                          |
|                                  | 12 Parameter problem messages.                                                                                                      |
|                                  | 13 Timestamp requests.                                                                                                              |
|                                  | 14 Timestamp replies.                                                                                                               |
|                                  | 15 Information requests.                                                                                                            |
|                                  | 16 Information replies.                                                                                                             |
|                                  | 17 Address mask requests.                                                                                                           |
|                                  | 18 Address mask replies.                                                                                                            |
| <code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code> | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                    |
| <code>log</code>                 | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> . |

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL. You can insert a new filter entry into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Then use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add an access-list filter entry with a sequence number of 100 to the access-list named “my-list” that will permit ICMP packets with a source address of 192.168.1.0/24, any destination address and an ICMP type of 5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# 100 permit icmp 192.168.1.0/24 any
icmp-type 5
```

To remove an access-list filter entry with a sequence number of 100 from the access-list named “my-list”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# no 100
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**
- access-list hardware-deny-log**
- match access-group**
- show running-config**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named hardware ACL entry for IP packets)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IP packet filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The filter will match on IP packets that have the specified IP and/or MAC addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IP or MAC address if an address does not matter.

If you specify a sequence number, the switch inserts the new filter at the specified location. Otherwise, the switch adds the new filter to the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny ip 192.168.0.0/16 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* ip *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>* [*<source-mac>* *<dest-mac>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* ip *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>* [*<source-mac>* *<dest-mac>*]  
[vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number. |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ip                             | Match against IP packets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;source-ip&gt;</i>       | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                              |
|                                | any Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                | dhcpsnooping Match the source address learned from the DHCP Snooping binding database.                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> Match a single source host with the IP address given by                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.      |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                                | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                      |
| any                                                   | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                             |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>                 | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;source-mac&gt;</i>                             | The source MAC address to match against. You can specify a single MAC address, a range (through a mask), the address learned from DHCP snooping, or any:                                                                    |
| any                                                   | Match against any source MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;source-mac&gt;</i>  | <p>The source MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.</p> <p>Enter the address in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.</p> <p>Enter the mask in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match.</p>      |
| dhcpsnooping               | Match the source address learned from the DHCP Snooping binding database.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>&lt;dest-mac&gt;</i>    | The destination MAC address to match against. You can specify a single MAC address, a range (through a mask), or any:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| any                        | Match against any destination MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>&lt;dest-mac&gt;</i>    | <p>The destination MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.</p> <p>Enter the address in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.</p> <p>Enter the mask in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match.</p> |
| vlan <i>&lt;1-4094&gt;</i> | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| log                        | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.



**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL. You can insert a new filter entry into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Then use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry to the access-list named “my-list” that will permit any IP packet with a source address of 192.168.1.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# permit ip 192.168.1.1/32 any
```

To add a filter entry to the access-list named “my-list” that will permit any IP packet with a source address of 192.168.1.1 and a MAC source address of ffee.ddcc.bbba, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# permit ip 192.168.1.1/32 any mac
    ffee.ddcc.bbba 0000.0000.0000 any
```

To add a filter entry to the access-list named “my-list” that will deny all IP packets on vlan 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# enable
awplus(config)# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# deny ip any any vlan 2
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**
- access-list hardware-deny-log**
- match access-group**
- show running-config**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IP protocol type filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The filter will match on IP packets that have the specified IP protocol number, and the specified IP and/or MAC addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IP or MAC address if an address does not matter.

If you specify a sequence number, the switch inserts the new filter at the specified location. Otherwise, the switch adds the new filter to the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny proto 2 192.168.0.0/16 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* proto *<1-255>* *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>*  
[*<source-mac>* *<dest-mac>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* proto *<1-255>* *<source-ip>* *<dest-ip>* [*<source-mac>*  
*<dest-mac>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

### Parameters in IP protocol ACL entries

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.                   |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| proto <i>&lt;1-255&gt;</i>     | The IP protocol number to match against, as defined by IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> )<br><br>See below for a list of IP protocol numbers and their descriptions. |
| <i>&lt;source-ip&gt;</i>       | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                                                |
| any                            | Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dhcpsnooping                | Match the source address learned from the DHCP Snooping binding database.                                                                                                                                                   |
| host <ip-addr>              | Match a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                               |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>          | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                     |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.      |
| <dest-ip>                   | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                      |
| any                         | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <ip-addr>              | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                          |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>          | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-mac>  | The source MAC address to match against. You can specify a single MAC address, a range (through a mask), the address learned from DHCP snooping, or any:                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|               | any Match against any source MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|               | <source-mac><br><br>The source MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.<br><br>Enter the address in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.<br><br>Enter the mask in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match.    |
|               | dhcpsnooping Match the source address learned from the DHCP Snooping binding database.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <dest-mac>    | The destination MAC address to match against. You can specify a single MAC address, a range (through a mask), or any:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|               | any Match against any destination MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|               | <dest-mac><br><br>The destination MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.<br><br>Enter the address in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.<br><br>Enter the mask in the format <HHHH.HHHH.HHHH>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match. |
| vlan <1-4094> | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| log           | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### IP protocol number and description

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | Internet Control Message [RFC792]                      |
| 2               | Internet Group Management [RFC1112]                    |
| 3               | Gateway-to-Gateway [RFC823]                            |
| 4               | IP in IP [RFC2003]                                     |
| 5               | Stream [RFC1190] [RFC1819]                             |
| 6               | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) [RFC793]           |
| 8               | EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) [RFC888]               |
| 9               | IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) [IANA]                 |
| 11              | Network Voice Protocol [RFC741]                        |
| 17              | UDP (User Datagram Protocol) [RFC768]                  |
| 20              | Host monitoring [RFC869]                               |
| 27              | RDP (Reliable Data Protocol) [RFC908]                  |
| 28              | IRTP (Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol) [RFC938] |
| 29              | ISO-TP4 (ISO Transport Protocol Class 4) [RFC905]      |
| 30              | Bulk Data Transfer Protocol [RFC969]                   |
| 33              | DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) [RFC4340]  |
| 48              | DSR (Dynamic Source Routing Protocol) [RFC4728]        |
| 50              | ESP (Encap Security Payload) [RFC2406]                 |
| 51              | AH (Authentication Header) [RFC2402]                   |
| 54              | NARP (NBMA Address Resolution Protocol) [RFC1735]      |
| 58              | ICMP for IPv6 [RFC1883]                                |
| 59              | No Next Header for IPv6 [RFC1883]                      |
| 60              | Destination Options for IPv6 [RFC1883]                 |
| 88              | EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)     |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 89              | OSPFv2 [RFC1583]                              |
| 97              | Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation / RFC3378    |
| 98              | Encapsulation Header / RFC1241                |
| 108             | IP Payload Compression Protocol / RFC2393     |
| 112             | Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol / RFC3768  |
| 134             | RSVP-E2E-IGNORE / RFC3175                     |
| 135             | Mobility Header / RFC3775                     |
| 136             | UDPLite / RFC3828                             |
| 137             | MPLS-in-IP / RFC4023                          |
| 138             | MANET Protocols / RFC-ietf-manet-iana-07.txt  |
| 139-252         | Unassigned / IANA                             |
| 253             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 254             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 255             | Reserved / IANA                               |

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, run the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL. You can insert a new filter entry into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Then use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.



**Examples** To add a filter entry to the access-list named "my-list" that will deny all IGMP packets (protocol 2) from the 192.168.0.0 subnet, and give it a sequence number of 50, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# 50 deny proto 2 192.168.0.0/16 any
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**
- access-list hardware-deny-log**
- match access-group**
- show running-config**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes**

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named hardware ACL entry for MAC addresses)

**Overview** Use this command to add a MAC address filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The access-list will match on packets that have the specified source and destination MAC addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination MAC address if an address does not matter.

If you specify a sequence number, the switch inserts the new filter at the specified location. Otherwise, the switch adds the new filter to the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no permit mac aaaa.bbbb.cccc 0000.0000.0000 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* mac {*<source-mac>*|any} {*<dest-mac>*|any} [vlan *<1-4094>*] [inner-vlan *<1-4094>*]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* mac {*<source-mac>*|any} {*<dest-mac>*|any} [vlan *<1-4094>*] [inner-vlan *<1-4094>*]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.                                                                                                            |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| mac                            | Match against MAC address                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>&lt;source-mac&gt;</i>      | The source MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.<br><br>Enter the address in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i> , where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.<br><br>Enter the mask in the format <i>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</i> , where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match. |
| any                            | Match against any source MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;dest-mac&gt;</code>    | <p>The destination MAC address to match against, followed by the mask.</p> <p>Enter the address in the format <code>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</code>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number.</p> <p>Enter the mask in the format <code>&lt;HHHH.HHHH.HHHH&gt;</code>, where each <i>H</i> is a hexadecimal number. For a mask, each value is either 0 or F, where FF = Ignore, and 00 = Match.</p> |
| <code>any</code>                 | Match against any destination MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code> | Match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL. You can insert a new filter entry into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Then use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry to the access-list named "my-list" that will permit packets with a source MAC address of 0000.00ab.1234 and any destination MAC address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# permit mac 0000.00ab.1234
0000.0000.0000 any
```

To remove a filter entry that permit packets with a source MAC address of 0000.00ab.1234 and any destination MAC address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# no permit mac 0000.00ab.1234
0000.0000.0000 any
```

**Related commands**

- [access-group](#)
- [access-list hardware \(named hardware ACL\)](#)
- [match access-group](#)
- [show running-config](#)
- [show access-list \(IPv4 Hardware ACLs\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)

**Overview** Use this command to add a TCP or UDP filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The access-list will match on TCP or UDP packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses and optionally, port values. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IP address if an address does not matter.

If you specify a sequence number, the switch inserts the new filter at the specified location. Otherwise, the switch adds the new filter to the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no permit udp 192.168.0.0/16 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a “send” action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* {tcp|udp} *<source-ip>* [*<source-ports>*] *<dest-ip>* [*<dest-ports>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* {tcp|udp} *<source-ip>* [*<source-ports>*] *<dest-ip>* [*<dest-ports>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number. |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| tcp                            | Match against TCP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| udp                            | Match against UDP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;source-ip&gt;</i>       | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                              |
|                                | any                      Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>            | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt; &lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i>      | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;source-ports&gt;</i>                      | Match source TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows:                                                                 |
| eq <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| lt <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                   |
| gt <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                |
| ne <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                               |
| range <i>&lt;start-port&gt; &lt;end-port&gt;</i> | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>&lt;dest-ip&gt;</i>                           | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                 |
| any                                              | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                      | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                        |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>            | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                           |



| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt; &lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;dest-ports&gt;</i>                   | Match destination TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows:                                                                 |
| eq <0-65535>                                | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| lt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                        |
| gt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                     |
| ne <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| range <start-port> <end-port>               | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| vlan <1-4094>                               | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                            |
| log                                         | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                         |

**Mode** IPv4 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL. You can insert a new filter entry into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Then use the **access-group** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Example** To add a filter entry to access-list named “my-list” that will permit TCP packets with a destination address of 192.168.1.1, a destination port of 80, from any source, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware my-list
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# permit tcp any 192.168.1.1/32 eq 80
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- access-list hardware (named hardware ACL)**
- access-list hardware-deny-log**
- match access-group**
- show running-config**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes**

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

# show access-group

**Overview** Use this command to show the access-lists attached globally. If an access-list is specified, only that access-list will be displayed.

**Syntax** show access-group [{<3000-3699>|<4000-4699>|<access-list-name>}]

| Parameter          | Description                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <3000-3699>        | Specify a Hardware IP access-list.        |
| <4000-4699>        | Specify a Hardware MAC access-list.       |
| <access-list-name> | Specify a Hardware IPv4 access-list name. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all access-lists attached globally:

```
awplus# show access-group
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show access-group

```
Global access control list
access-group 3000
access-group 4000
```

**Related commands**

- [access-group](#)
- [show access-list counters](#)
- [show interface access-group](#)

## show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)

**Overview** Use this command to display the specified access-list, or all access-lists if none have been specified. Note that only defined access-lists are displayed. An error message is displayed for an undefined access-list.

**Syntax** `show access-list [<1-99>|<100-199>|<1300-1999>|<2000-2699>|<3000-3699>| <4000-4499>|<access-list-name>]`

| Parameter          | Description                                          |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-99>             | IP standard access-list.                             |
| <100-199>          | IP extended access-list.                             |
| <1300-1999>        | IP standard access-list (standard - expanded range). |
| <2000-2699>        | IP extended access-list (extended - expanded range). |
| <3000-3699>        | Hardware IP access-list.                             |
| <4000-4499>        | Hardware MAC access-list.                            |
| <access-list-name> | IP named access-list.                                |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show all access-lists configured on the switch:

```
awplus# show access-list
```

```
Standard IP access list 1
  deny 172.16.2.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
Standard IP access list 20
  deny 192.168.10.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
  deny 192.168.12.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
Hardware IP access list 3001
  permit ip 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 any
Hardware IP access list 3020
  permit tcp any 192.0.2.0/24
```

To show the access-list with an ID of 20:

```
awplus# show access-list 20
```

```
Standard IP access-list 20
  deny 192.168.10.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
  deny 192.168.12.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
```

ACLs that are added dynamically during port authentication will be displayed with the label 'dynamic':

```
awplus# show access-list
```

```
Hardware IP access list 3000
  4 permit ip any any
Hardware IP access list 3001
  4 deny ip 192.168.0.0/24 any
Hardware IP access list dacl-port1.0.49-eccd.6dc9.c0d2 (dynamic)
  4 permit ip 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.2.0/24
  8 deny ip 192.168.1.0/24 any
```

The following error message is displayed if you try to show an undefined access-list.

```
awplus# show access-list 2
```

```
% Can't find access-list 2
```

**Related commands** [access-list extended \(named\)](#)  
[access-list \(numbered hardware ACL for MAC addresses\)](#)  
[access-list hardware \(named hardware ACL\)](#)

# show access-list counters

**Overview** Use this command to show the number of packets that match one or all of your hardware ACLs. Every time a hardware ACL allows or drops a packet, its counter increments. This lets you check your ACL configuration.

**Syntax** show access-list counters [<acl>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <acl>     | Display the number of packets that match only the specified ACL. You can enter the ACL name or number. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays the counter values since the last time they were cleared. To clear the counter values, enter the command **clear access-list counters**.

To accurately measure the number of packet hits per ACL, you need to read the counters for all ACLs frequently.

**Example** To show the number of packets that match all hardware ACLs, use the following command:

```
awplus# show access-list counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show access-list counters

```
awplus#show access-list counters
Hardware ACL Packet Counters

ACL-1
Packet Hits: 17
ACL-2
Packet Hits: 0
ACL-3
Packet Hits: 1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show access-list counters ACL-1**

```
awplus#show access-list counters ACL-1
Hardware ACL Packet Counters

ACL-1
Packet Hits: 17
```

**Parameters in the output from show access-list counters**

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Packet Hits | The number of packets that match the ACL. The count includes both dropped and allowed packets. |

**Related commands** [clear access-list counters](#)  
[show access-group](#)  
[show interface access-group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: reading the counters no longer clears them  
Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# show acl-group ip address

**Overview** Use this command to show the hosts and subnets in a named IPv4 ACL group.

**Syntax** show acl-group ip address <group>

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <group>   | The name of the IPv4 ACL group. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all hosts and subnets in an IPv4 ACL group IPV4\_GROUP1, use the command:

```
awplus# show acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show acl-group ip address IPV4\_GROUP1**

```
awplus#show acl-group ip address IPV4_GROUP1
Host Group: IPV4_GROUP1

192.168.1.2/32
192.168.2.5/32
10.0.0.0/8
```

**Related commands** [acl-group ip address](#)  
[ip \(ip-host-group\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added



# show acl-group ip port

**Overview** Use this command to show the port rules in a named port ACL group.

**Syntax** show acl-group ip port <group>

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <group>   | The name of the port ACL group. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all port rules in a port ACL group PORT\_GROUP1, use the command:

```
awplus# show acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show acl-group ip port PORT\_GROUP1**

```
awplus#show acl-group ip port PORT_GROUP1
Port Group: PORT_GROUP1

eq 11
gt 20
lt 503
ne 500
```

**Related commands** (acl-group ip port range)  
acl-group ip port

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# show interface access-group

**Overview** Use this command to display the access groups attached to a port. If an access group is specified, then the output only includes the ports that the specified access group is attached to. If no access group is specified then this command displays all access groups that are attached to the ports that are specified with <port-list>.

Note that **access group** is the term given for an access-list when it is applied to an interface.

**Syntax** show interface <port-list> access-group [<3000-3699>|<4000-4699>|<access-list-name>]  
show interface <port-list> access-group [<3000-3699>|<4000-4699>]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list>        | Specify the ports to display information. A port-list can be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switch port (e.g. port1.0.6) a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen, e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.6 or port1.0.1-port1.0.6 or po1-po2</li><li>• a comma-separated list of ports and port ranges, e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.6. Do not mix switch ports, static channel groups, and LACP channel groups in the same list.</li></ul> |
| access group       | Select the access group whose details you want to show.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <3000-3699>        | Specifies the Hardware IP access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <4000-4699>        | Specifies the Hardware MAC access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <access-list-name> | Specify the Hardware IPv4 access-list name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all access-lists attached to port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show interface port1.0.1 access-group
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show interface access-group command**

```
Interface port1.0.1
  access-group 3000
  access-group 3002
  access-group 3001
```

**Related commands** [access-group](#)  
[show access-group](#)

# 27

## IPv4 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1225
  - **access-list extended (named)** on page 1227
  - **access-list (extended numbered)** on page 1236
  - **(access-list extended ICMP filter)** on page 1239
  - **(access-list extended IP filter)** on page 1242
  - **(access-list extended IP protocol filter)** on page 1246
  - **(access-list extended TCP UDP filter)** on page 1251
  - **access-list standard (named)** on page 1255
  - **access-list (standard numbered)** on page 1257
  - **(access-list standard named filter)** on page 1259
  - **(access-list standard numbered filter)** on page 1261
  - **dos** on page 1263
  - **maximum-access-list (deleted)** on page 1267
  - **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** on page 1268
  - **show dos interface** on page 1270
  - **show ip access-list** on page 1273
  - **vty access-class (numbered)** on page 1274

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for the IPv4 Software Access Control List (ACL) commands, and contains detailed command information and command examples about IPv4 software ACLs as applied to Routing and Multicasting, which are not applied to interfaces.

For information about ACLs, see the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

To apply ACLs to an LACP channel group, apply it to all the individual switch ports in the channel group. To apply ACLs to a static channel group, apply it to the static channel group itself. For more information on link aggregation see the following references:

- the [Link Aggregation Feature Overview\\_and\\_Configuration\\_Guide](#).
- [Link Aggregation Commands](#)

**NOTE:** Text in parenthesis in command names indicates usage not keyword entry. For example, indicates named IPv4 hardware ACLs entered as <> where <> is a placeholder not a keyword.

Parenthesis surrounding ACL filters indicates the type of ACL filter not the keyword entry in the CLI, such as (**access-list standard numbered filter**) represents command entry in the format shown in the syntax:

```
[<sequence-number>] {deny|permit} {<source-address>|host <host-address>|any}
```

**deny**explicitly permitted

**Sub-modes** Many of the ACL commands operate from sub-modes that are specific to particular ACL types. The following table shows the CLI prompts at which ACL commands are entered.

### IPv4 Software Access List Commands and Prompts

| Command Name                              | Command Mode                    | Prompt                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| show ip access-list                       | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                    |
| access-group                              | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| access-list (extended named)              | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| access-list (extended numbered)           | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| access-list (standard named)              | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| access-list (standard numbered)           | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| maximum-access-list                       | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#            |
| (access-list extended ICMP filter)        | IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# |
| (access-list extended IP filter)          | IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# |
| (access-list extended IP protocol filter) | IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# |
| (access-list extended TCP UDP filter)     | IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# |
| (access-list standard named filter)       | IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# |
| (access-list standard numbered filter)    | IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# |

## access-list extended (named)

**Overview** This command configures an extended named access-list that permits or denies packets from specific source and destination IP addresses. You can:

- use this command to enter a new or existing ACL name and enter the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode. Once in that mode, you can create an ACL filter entry. This approach lets you give the entry a sequence number.
- or, use this command to create an ACL and an ACL filter entry at the same time. With this approach, you cannot give the entry a sequence number, so the entry will go after any existing entries.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified extended named access-list.

**Syntax [to enter the sub-mode]** access-list extended *<list-name>*  
no access-list extended *<list-name>*

| Parameter                | Description                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;list-name&gt;</i> | A user-defined name for the access-list |

**Syntax [icmp]** access-list extended <list-name> {deny|permit} icmp <source>  
<destination> [icmp-type <type-number>] [log]  
no access-list extended <list-name> {deny|permit} icmp <source>  
<destination> [icmp-type <type-number>] [log]

#### Parameters in the access-list extended (named) command - icmp

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <list-name>   | A user-defined name for the access-list.                                                                                                                                          |
| deny          | The access-list rejects packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                               |
| permit        | The access-list permits packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                               |
| icmp          | The access-list matches only ICMP packets.                                                                                                                                        |
| icmp-type     | Matches only a specified type of ICMP messages. This is valid only when the filtering is set to match ICMP packets.                                                               |
| <source>      | The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                        |
|               | any Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                |
|               | host <ip-addr> Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                    |
|               | <ip-addr>/<prefix> An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                          |
|               | <ip-addr><reverse-mask> Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <destination> | The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:         |
|               | any Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                           |



| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| host <ip-addr>              | Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                      |
| <ip-addr>/<br><prefix>      | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <type-number>               | The ICMP type, as defined in RFC792 and RFC950. Specify one of the following integers to create a filter for the ICMP message type:                       |
| 0                           | Echo replies.                                                                                                                                             |
| 3                           | Destination unreachable messages.                                                                                                                         |
| 4                           | Source quench messages.                                                                                                                                   |
| 5                           | Redirect (change route) messages.                                                                                                                         |
| 8                           | Echo requests.                                                                                                                                            |
| 11                          | Time exceeded messages.                                                                                                                                   |
| 12                          | Parameter problem messages.                                                                                                                               |
| 13                          | Timestamp requests.                                                                                                                                       |
| 14                          | Timestamp replies.                                                                                                                                        |
| 15                          | Information requests.                                                                                                                                     |
| 16                          | Information replies.                                                                                                                                      |
| 17                          | Address mask requests.                                                                                                                                    |
| 18                          | Address mask replies.                                                                                                                                     |
| log                         | Logs the results.                                                                                                                                         |

**Syntax [tcp|udp]** access-list extended <list-name> {deny|permit} {tcp|udp}  
<source> [eq <sourceport>|lt <sourceport>|gt <sourceport>|ne  
<sourceport>] <destination> [eq <destport>|lt <destport>|gt  
<destport>|ne <destport>] [log]  
no access-list extended <list-name> {deny|permit} {tcp|udp}  
<source> [eq <sourceport>|lt <sourceport>|gt <sourceport>|ne  
<sourceport>] <destination> [eq <destport> |lt <destport>|gt  
<destport>|ne <destport>][log]

#### Parameters in the access-list extended (named) command - tcp|udp

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <list-name>                 | A user-defined name for the access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| deny                        | The access-list rejects packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| permit                      | The access-list permits packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| tcp                         | The access-list matches only TCP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| udp                         | The access-list matches only UDP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| <source>                    | The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr> <tr> <td>host &lt;ip-addr&gt;</td><td>Matches a single source host with the IP address given by &lt;ip-addr&gt; in dotted decimal notation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</td><td>Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.</td></tr> </table> | any | Matches any source IP address. | host <ip-addr> | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation. | <ip-addr>/<br><prefix> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet. | <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| any                         | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| host <ip-addr>              | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ip-addr>/<br><prefix>      | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |
| <destination>               | The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                |                |                                                                                                 |                        |                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | any<br>Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                              |
|                           | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br>Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                        |
|                           | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i><br>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                     |
|                           | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i><br>Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;sourceport&gt;</i> | The source port number, specified as an integer between 0 and 65535.                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>&lt;destport&gt;</i>   | The destination port number, specified as an integer between 0 and 65535.                                                                                                                               |
| eq                        | Matches port numbers equal to the port number specified immediately after this parameter.                                                                                                               |
| lt                        | Matches port numbers less than the port number specified immediately after this parameter.                                                                                                              |
| gt                        | Matches port numbers greater than the port number specified immediately after this parameter.                                                                                                           |
| ne                        | Matches port numbers not equal to the port number specified immediately after this parameter.                                                                                                           |
| log                       | Log the results.                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Syntax**  
**[proto|any|ip]** access-list extended <list-name> {deny|permit} {proto <ip-protocol>|any|ip} {<source>} {<destination>} [log]  
 no access-list extended <list-name>{deny|permit} {proto <ip-protocol>|any|ip}{<source>}{<destination>}[log]

**Parameters in the access-list extended (named) command - proto|ip|any**

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <list-name>             | A user-defined name for the access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| deny                    | The access-list rejects packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| permit                  | The access-list permits packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| proto                   | Matches only a specified type of IP Protocol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| any                     | The access-list matches any type of IP packet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| ip                      | The access-list matches only IP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| <source>                | <p>The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:</p> <table> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr> <tr> <td>host &lt;ip-addr&gt;</td><td>Matches a single source host with the IP address given by &lt;ip-addr&gt; in dotted decimal notation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</td><td>Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.10.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.</td></tr> </table> | any | Matches any source IP address.      | host <ip-addr> | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation. | <ip-addr>/<prefix> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet. | <ip-addr><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.10.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| any                     | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| host <ip-addr>          | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>      | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ip-addr><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.10.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| <destination>           | <p>The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p> <table> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any destination IP address.</td></tr> </table>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | any | Matches any destination IP address. |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |
| any                     | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |                |                                                                                                 |                    |                                                                                                                                       |                         |                                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| host <ip-addr>          | Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>      | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                     |
| <ip-addr><reverse-mask> | Alternatively, you can enter a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.10.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24.                                                                                                       |
| log                     | Logs the results.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ip-protocol>           | The IP protocol number, as defined by IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> ) See below for a list of IP protocol numbers and their descriptions. |

### IP protocol number and description

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | Internet Control Message [RFC792]                      |
| 2               | Internet Group Management [RFC1112]                    |
| 3               | Gateway-to-Gateway [RFC823]                            |
| 4               | IP in IP [RFC2003]                                     |
| 5               | Stream [RFC1190] [RFC1819]                             |
| 6               | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) [RFC793]           |
| 8               | EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) [RFC888]               |
| 9               | IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) [IANA]                 |
| 11              | Network Voice Protocol [RFC741]                        |
| 17              | UDP (User Datagram Protocol) [RFC768]                  |
| 20              | Host monitoring [RFC869]                               |
| 27              | RDP (Reliable Data Protocol) [RFC908]                  |
| 28              | IRTP (Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol) [RFC938] |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                            |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 29              | ISO-TP4 (ISO Transport Protocol Class 4) [RFC905]     |
| 30              | Bulk Data Transfer Protocol [RFC969]                  |
| 33              | DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) [RFC4340] |
| 48              | DSR (Dynamic Source Routing Protocol) [RFC4728]       |
| 50              | ESP (Encap Security Payload) [RFC2406]                |
| 51              | AH (Authentication Header) [RFC2402]                  |
| 54              | NARP (NBMA Address Resolution Protocol) [RFC1735]     |
| 58              | ICMP for IPv6 [RFC1883]                               |
| 59              | No Next Header for IPv6 [RFC1883]                     |
| 60              | Destination Options for IPv6 [RFC1883]                |
| 88              | EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)    |
| 89              | OSPFIGP [RFC1583]                                     |
| 97              | Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation / RFC3378            |
| 98              | Encapsulation Header / RFC1241                        |
| 108             | IP Payload Compression Protocol / RFC2393             |
| 112             | Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol / RFC3768          |
| 134             | RSVP-E2E-IGNORE / RFC3175                             |
| 135             | Mobility Header / RFC3775                             |
| 136             | UDPLite / RFC3828                                     |
| 137             | MPLS-in-IP / RFC4023                                  |
| 138             | MANET Protocols / RFC-ietf-manet-iana-07.txt          |
| 139-252         | Unassigned / IANA                                     |
| 253             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692         |
| 254             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692         |
| 255             | Reserved / IANA                                       |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage** Use this command when configuring access-lists for filtering IP software packets.

You can either create access-lists from within this command, or you can enter **access-list extended** followed by only the name. Entering only the name moves you to the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode for the selected access-list. From there you can configure your access-lists by using the commands **(access-list extended ICMP filter)**, **(access-list extended IP filter)**, and **(access-list extended IP protocol filter)**.

Note that packets must match both the source and the destination details.

**NOTE:**

Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.

**Examples** You can enter the extended named ACL in the Global Configuration mode together with the ACL filter entry on the same line, as shown below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended TK deny tcp 2.2.2.3/24 eq
14 3.3.3.4/24 eq 12 log
```

Alternatively, you can enter the extended named ACL in Global Configuration mode before specifying the ACL filter entry in the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode, as shown below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended TK
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny tcp 2.2.2.3/24 eq 14 3.3.3.4/24
eq 12 log
```

**Related commands** **(access-list extended ICMP filter)**  
**(access-list extended IP filter)**  
**(access-list extended TCP UDP filter)**  
**show access-group**  
**show interface access-group**  
**show ip access-list**  
**show running-config**

## access-list (extended numbered)

**Overview** This command configures an extended numbered access-list that permits or denies packets from specific source and destination IP addresses. You can:

- use this command to enter a new or existing ACL number and enter the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode. Once in that mode, you can create an ACL filter entry. This approach lets you give the entry a sequence number.
- or, use this command to create an ACL and an ACL filter entry at the same time. With this approach, you cannot give the entry a sequence number, so the entry will go after any existing entries.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified extended named access-list.

**Syntax [to enter the sub-mode]**

```
access-list {<100-199>|<2000-2699>}  
no access-list {<100-199>|<2000-2699>}
```



**Syntax [to create an ACL entry]** `access-list {<100-199>|<2000-2699>} {deny|permit} ip <source> <destination>`  
`no access-list {<100-199>|<2000-2699>} {deny|permit} ip <source> <destination>`

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <100-199>                   | IP extended access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <2000-2699>                 | IP extended access-list (expanded range).                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| deny                        | Access-list rejects packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                       |
| permit                      | Access-list permits packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                       |
| <source>                    | The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                     |
| any                         | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| host <ip-addr>              | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | An IPv4 address, followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.      |
| <destination>               | The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                                      |
| any                         | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| host <ip-addr>              | Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <ip-addr> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                           |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | An IPv4 address, followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** Use this command when configuring access-list for filtering IP software packets.

You can either create access-lists from within this command, or you can enter **access - list** followed by only the number. Entering only the number moves you to the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode for the selected access-list. From there you can configure your access-lists by using the commands **(access-list extended ICMP filter)**, **(access-list extended IP filter)**, and **(access-list extended IP protocol filter)**.

Note that packets must match both the source and the destination details.

**NOTE:** *Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.*

**Examples** You can enter the extended ACL in the Global Configuration mode together with the ACL filter entry on the same line, as shown below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255
any
```

Alternatively, you can enter the extended ACL in Global Configuration mode before specifying the ACL filter entry in the IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration mode, as shown below:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 101
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny ip 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
```

**Related commands**

- (access-list extended ICMP filter)**
- (access-list extended IP filter)**
- (access-list extended TCP UDP filter)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show ip access-list**
- show running-config**

## (access-list extended ICMP filter)

**Overview** Use this ACL filter to add a new ICMP filter entry to the current extended access-list. If the sequence number is specified, the new filter is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new filter is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes an ICMP filter entry from the current extended access-list. You can specify the ICMP filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its ICMP filter profile without specifying its sequence number.

Note that the sequence number can be found by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax [icmp]** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} icmp *<source>* *<destination>*  
[icmp-type *<icmp-value>*] [log]  
no {deny|permit} icmp *<source>* *<destination>*[icmp-type *<icmp-value>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>        | <i>&lt;1-65535&gt;</i><br>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| deny                                  | Access-list rejects packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| permit                                | Access-list permits packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| icmp                                  | ICMP packet type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;source&gt;</i>                 | The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i></td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr> </table>                          | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.      | any | Matches any source IP address.      |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                                   | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;destination&gt;</i>            | The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination: <table> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i></td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any destination IP address.</td></tr> </table> | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. | any | Matches any destination IP address. |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                                   | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| icmp-type                             | The ICMP type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;icmp-value&gt;</i>             | The value of the ICMP type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| log                                   | Log the results.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                       |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |

**Mode** IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *The access control list being configured is selected by running the command or the command, with the required access control list number, or name - but with no further parameters selected.*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Examples** To add a new entry in access-list called 'my-list' that will reject ICMP packets from 10.0.0.1 to 192.168.1.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny icmp 10.0.0.1/32 192.168.1.1/32
```

Use the following commands to add a new filter at sequence number 5 position of the access-list called 'my-list'. The filter will accept the ICMP type 8 packets from 10.1.1.0/24 network, to 192.168.1.0 network:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# 5 permit icmp 10.1.1.0/24
192.168.1.0/24 icmp-type 8
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show running-config**
- show ip access-list**

## (access-list extended IP filter)

**Overview** Use this ACL filter to add a new IP filter entry to the current extended access-list. If the sequence number is specified, the new filter is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new filter is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes an IP filter entry from the current extended access-list. You can specify the IP filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its IP filter profile without specifying its sequence number.

Note that the sequence number can be found by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax [ip]** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} ip *<source>* *<destination>*  
no {deny|permit} ip *<source>* *<destination>*  
no *<sequence-number>*

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>                        | <p><b>&lt;1-65535&gt;</b></p> <p>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| deny                                                  | Access-list rejects packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                | Access-list permits packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;source&gt;</i>                                 | <p>The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:</p> <table> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr> <tr> <td>host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i></td><td>Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i></td><td>Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255.</td></tr> </table>                          | any | Matches any source IP address.      | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.      | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255. |
| any                                                   | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Matches a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;destination&gt;</i>                            | <p>The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p> <table> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any destination IP address.</td></tr> <tr> <td>host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i></td><td>Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i></td><td>Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255.</td></tr> </table> | any | Matches any destination IP address. | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> | Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation. | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255. |
| any                                                   | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | Matches a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Alternatively, enter an IPv4 address followed by a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, enter 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                     |                             |                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                     |

**Mode** Extended ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *The access control list being configured is selected by running the command or the command, with the required access control list number, or name - but with no further parameters selected.*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Example 1** First use the following commands to enter the IPv4 Extended ACL  
**[list-number]** Configuration mode and define a numbered extended access-list 101:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 101
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)#
```

Then use the following commands to add a new entry to the numbered extended access-list 101 that will reject packets from 10.0.0.1 to 192.168.1.1:

```
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny ip host 10.0.0.1 host
192.168.1.1
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# 20 permit ip any any
```

**Example 2** First use the following commands to enter the IPv4 Extended ACL  
**[list-name]** Configuration mode and define a named access-list called 'my-acl':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-acl
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)#
```

Then use the following commands to add a new entry to the named access-list 'my-acl' that will reject packets from 10.0.0.1 to 192.168.1.1:

```
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny ip host 10.0.0.1 host
192.168.1.1
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# 20 permit ip any any
```

**Example 3** Use the following commands to remove the access-list filter entry with  
**[list-number]** sequence number 20 from extended numbered access-list 101.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 101
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# no 20
```



**Example 4** Use the following commands to remove the access-list filter entry with  
**[list-name]** sequence number 20 from extended named access-list my - ac l:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-acl
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# no 20
```

**Related commands**

- access-list extended (named)**
- access-list (extended numbered)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show ip access-list**
- show running-config**

## (access-list extended IP protocol filter)

**Overview** Use this ACL filter to add a new IP protocol type filter entry to the current extended access-list. If the sequence number is specified, the new filter is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new filter is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes an IP protocol filter entry from the current extended access-list. You can specify the IP filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its IP filter profile without specifying its sequence number.

Note that the sequence number can be found by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} proto *<ip-protocol>* *<source>*  
**[proto]** *<destination>* [log]  
 no {deny|permit} proto *<ip-protocol>* *<source>* *<destination>*  
 [log]  
 no *<sequence-number>*

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| <sequence-number>   | <1-65535><br><br>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| deny                | Access-list rejects packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| permit              | Access-list permits packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| proto <ip-protocol> | <1-255><br><br>Specify IP protocol number, as defined by IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> )<br><br>See below for a list of IP protocol numbers and their descriptions.                                                                                                                                                                      |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <source>            | The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table><tr><td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr><tr><td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr></table>                          | <ip-addr>/<prefix> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.      | any | Matches any source IP address.      |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>  | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                 | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <destination>       | The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination: <table><tr><td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr><tr><td>any</td><td>Matches any destination IP address.</td></tr></table> | <ip-addr>/<prefix> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. | any | Matches any destination IP address. |
| <ip-addr>/<prefix>  | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                 | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| log                 | Log the results.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |

### IP protocol number and description

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | Internet Control Message [RFC792]                      |
| 2               | Internet Group Management [RFC1112]                    |
| 3               | Gateway-to-Gateway [RFC823]                            |
| 4               | IP in IP [RFC2003]                                     |
| 5               | Stream [RFC1190] [RFC1819]                             |
| 6               | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) [RFC793]           |
| 8               | EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) [RFC888]               |
| 9               | IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) [IANA]                 |
| 11              | Network Voice Protocol [RFC741]                        |
| 17              | UDP (User Datagram Protocol) [RFC768]                  |
| 20              | Host monitoring [RFC869]                               |
| 27              | RDP (Reliable Data Protocol) [RFC908]                  |
| 28              | IRTP (Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol) [RFC938] |
| 29              | ISO-TP4 (ISO Transport Protocol Class 4) [RFC905]      |
| 30              | Bulk Data Transfer Protocol [RFC969]                   |
| 33              | DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) [RFC4340]  |
| 48              | DSR (Dynamic Source Routing Protocol) [RFC4728]        |
| 50              | ESP (Encap Security Payload) [RFC2406]                 |
| 51              | AH (Authentication Header) [RFC2402]                   |
| 54              | NARP (NBMA Address Resolution Protocol) [RFC1735]      |
| 58              | ICMP for IPv6 [RFC1883]                                |
| 59              | No Next Header for IPv6 [RFC1883]                      |
| 60              | Destination Options for IPv6 [RFC1883]                 |
| 88              | EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)     |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 89              | OSPFv2 [RFC1583]                              |
| 97              | Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation / RFC3378    |
| 98              | Encapsulation Header / RFC1241                |
| 108             | IP Payload Compression Protocol / RFC2393     |
| 112             | Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol / RFC3768  |
| 134             | RSVP-E2E-IGNORE / RFC3175                     |
| 135             | Mobility Header / RFC3775                     |
| 136             | UDPLite / RFC3828                             |
| 137             | MPLS-in-IP / RFC4023                          |
| 138             | MANET Protocols / RFC-ietf-manet-iana-07.txt  |
| 139-252         | Unassigned / IANA                             |
| 253             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 254             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 255             | Reserved / IANA                               |

**Mode** IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *The access control list being configured is selected by running the command or the command, with the required access control list number, or name - but with no further parameters selected.*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Example 1** Use the following commands to add a new access-list filter entry to the access-list named 'my-list' that will reject IP packets from source address 10.10.1.1/32 to destination address 192.68.1.1/32:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny ip 10.10.1.1/32 192.68.1.1/32
```

**Example 2** Use the following commands to add a new access-list filter entry at sequence position 5 in the access-list named 'my-list' that will accept packets from source address 10.10.1.1/24 to destination address 192.68.1.1/24:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# 5 permit ip 10.10.1.1/24
192.68.1.1/24
```

**Related commands**

- access-list extended (named)**
- access-list (extended numbered)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show ip access-list**
- show running-config**

## (access-list extended TCP UDP filter)

**Overview** Use this ACL filter to add a new TCP or UDP filter entry to the current extended access-list. If the sequence number is specified, the new filter is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new filter is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a TCP or UDP filter entry from the current extended access-list. You can specify the TCP or UDP filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its TCP or UDP filter profile without specifying its sequence number.

Note that the sequence number can be found by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax [tcp|udp]** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} {tcp|udp} *<source>* {eq *<sourceport>* |lt *<sourceport>*|gt *<sourceport>*|ne *<sourceport>*} *<destination>* [eq *<destport>*|lt *<destport>*|gt *<destport>*|ne *<destport>*] [log]

no [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} {tcp|udp} *<source>* {eq *<sourceport>* |lt *<sourceport>*|gt *<sourceport>*|ne *<sourceport>*} *<destination>* [eq *<destport>*|lt *<destport>*|gt *<destport>*|ne *<destport>*] [log]

no *<sequence-number>*

| Parameter                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>             | <p><b>&lt;1-65535&gt;</b></p> <p>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| deny                                       | Access-list rejects packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| permit                                     | Access-list permits packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| tcp                                        | The access-list matches only TCP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| udp                                        | The access-list matches only UDP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;source&gt;</i>                      | <p>The source address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all sources. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i></td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any source IP address.</td></tr> </table>                          | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.      | any | Matches any source IP address.      |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any source IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                                        | Matches any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;sourceport&gt;</i>                  | The source port number, specified as an integer between 0 and 65535.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| <i>&lt;destination&gt;</i>                 | <p>The destination address of the packets. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destinations. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i></td><td>An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.</td></tr> <tr> <td>any</td><td>Matches any destination IP address.</td></tr> </table> | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. | any | Matches any destination IP address. |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/<br/>&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | An IPv4 address, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |
| any                                        | Matches any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                            |                                                                                                                                            |     |                                     |



| Parameter  | Description                                                                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <destport> | The destination port number, specified as an integer between 0 and 65535.                     |
| eq         | Matches port numbers equal to the port number specified immediately after this parameter.     |
| lt         | Matches port numbers less than the port number specified immediately after this parameter.    |
| gt         | Matches port numbers greater than the port number specified immediately after this parameter. |
| ne         | Matches port numbers not equal to the port number specified immediately after this parameter. |
| log        | Log the results.                                                                              |

**Mode** IPv4 Extended ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *access-list (extended numbered)access-list extended (named)*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Example 1** To add a new entry to the access-list named 'my-list' that will reject TCP packets from 10.0.0.1 on TCP port 10 to 192.168.1.1 on TCP port 20, use the commands:  
**[creating a list]**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# deny tcp 10.0.0.1/32 eq 10
192.168.1.1/32 eq 20
```

**Example 2** To insert a new entry with sequence number 5 into the access-list named 'my-list' that will accept UDP packets from 10.1.1.0/24 network to 192.168.1.0/24 network on UDP port 80, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list extended my-list
awplus(config-ip-ext-acl)# 5 permit udp 10.1.1.0/24
192.168.1.0/24 eq 80
```

**Related commands**

- access-list extended (named)**
- access-list (extended numbered)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show ip access-list**
- show running-config**

## access-list standard (named)

**Overview** This command configures a standard named access-list that permits or denies packets from a specific source IP address. You can:

- use this command to enter a new or existing ACL name and enter the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode. Once in that mode, you can create an ACL filter entry using the command (**access-list standard named filter**). This approach lets you give the entry a sequence number.
- or, use this command to create an ACL and an ACL filter entry at the same time. With this approach, you cannot give the entry a sequence number, so the entry will go after any existing entries.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified standard named access-list.

**Syntax [to enter the sub-mode]** `access-list standard <standard-acl-name>`  
`no access-list standard <standard-acl-name>`

**Syntax [to create an ACL entry]** `access-list standard <standard-acl-name> {deny|permit} {any|<ip-addr>/<prefix>}`  
`no access-list standard <standard-acl-name> {deny|permit} {any|<ip-addr>/<prefix>}`

| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;standard-acl-name&gt;</code>      | Specify a name for the standard access-list.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>deny</code>                           | The access-list rejects packets that match the source filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                         |
| <code>permit</code>                         | The access-list permits packets that match the source filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                         |
| <code>any</code>                            | Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</code> | Match the source address of the packets. Specify an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** Use this command when configuring a standard named access-list for filtering IP software packets.

You can either create access-lists from within this command, or you can enter **access-list standard** followed by only the name. Entering only the name moves you to the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode for the selected access-list. From there you can configure your access-lists by using the command **(access-list standard named filter)**.

**NOTE:** *Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.*

**Examples** To define a standard access-list named 'my-list' and deny any packets from any source, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list standard my-list deny any
```

Alternatively, to define a standard access-list named 'my-list' and enter the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode, and then create ACL entry 5 to deny any packets from any source, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# 5 deny any
```

**Related commands** **(access-list standard named filter)**  
**show access-group**  
**show interface access-group**  
**show ip access-list**  
**show running-config**

## access-list (standard numbered)

**Overview** This command configures a standard numbered access-list that permits or denies packets from a specific source IP address. You can:

- use this command to enter a new or existing ACL number and enter the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode. Once in that mode, you can create an ACL filter entry using the command (**access-list standard numbered filter**). This approach lets you give the entry a sequence number.
- or, use this command to create an ACL and an ACL filter entry at the same time. With this approach, you cannot give the entry a sequence number, so the entry will go after any existing entries.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified standard numbered access-list.

**Syntax [to enter the sub-mode]**

```
access-list {<1-99>|<1300-1999>}  
no access-list {<1-99>|<1300-1999>}
```

**Syntax [to create an ACL entry]**

```
access-list {<1-99>|<1300-1999>} {deny|permit} <source>  
no access-list {<1-99>|<1300-1999>} {deny|permit} <source>
```

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| <1-99>                      | IP standard access-list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| <1300-1999>                 | IP standard access-list (expanded range).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| deny                        | Access-list rejects packets from the specified source.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| permit                      | Access-list accepts packets from the specified source.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| <source>                    | The source address of the packets. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table><tr><td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</td><td>A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24).</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</td><td>A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.</td></tr><tr><td>host &lt;ip-addr&gt;</td><td>A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.</td></tr><tr><td>any</td><td>Any source address.</td></tr></table> | <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24). | <ip-addr> | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format. | host <ip-addr> | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format. | any | Any source address. |
| <ip-addr><br><reverse-mask> | A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| <ip-addr>                   | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| host <ip-addr>              | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| any                         | Any source address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |           |                                                                                             |                |                                                                                             |     |                     |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** Use this command when configuring a standard numbered access-list for filtering IP software packets.

You can either create access-lists from within this command, or you can enter **access-list** followed by only the number. Entering only the number moves you to the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode for the selected access-list. From there you can configure your access-lists by using the command **(access-list standard numbered filter)**.

**NOTE:** *Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.*

**Examples** To create ACL number 67 that will deny packets from subnet 172.16.10.0, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 67 deny 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255
```

Alternatively, to define ACL number 67 and enter the IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration mode, and then create ACL entry 5 to deny any packets from subnet 172.16.10.0, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 67
awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# 5 deny 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255
```

**Related commands** **(access-list standard numbered filter)**  
**show access-group**  
**show interface access-group**  
**show ip access-list**  
**show running-config**

## (access-list standard named filter)

**Overview** This ACL filter adds a source IP address filter entry to a current named standard access-list. If the sequence number is specified, the new filter entry is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new entry is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a source IP address filter entry from the current named standard access-list. You can specify the source IP address filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its source IP address filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny any**).

Note that you can find the sequence number by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} {any|*<ip-addr>/<prefix>*  
[exact-match]}  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no {deny|permit} {any|*<ip-addr>/<prefix>* [exact-match]}

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>        | <1-65535><br><br>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.                                                                                                                       |
| deny                                  | Access-list rejects packets of the source filtering specified.                                                                                                                                                       |
| permit                                | Access-list allows packets of the source filtering specified                                                                                                                                                         |
| any                                   | Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | Match the source address of the packets. Specify an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format, followed by a forward slash, then the prefix length. This matches any destination IP address within the specified subnet. |
| exact-match                           | Specify an exact IP prefix to match on.                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Mode** IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *The access control list being configured is selected by running the command with the required access control list name, but with no further parameters selected.*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Examples** Use the following commands to add a new filter entry to access-list 'my-list' that will reject IP address 10.1.1.1:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# deny 10.1.1.1/32
```

Use the following commands to insert a new filter entry into access-list 'my-list' at sequence position number 15 that will accept IP network 10.1.2.0:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# 15 permit 10.1.2.0/24
```

**Related commands**

- access-list standard (named)**
- show access-group**
- show interface access-group**
- show ip access-list**
- show running-config**



## (access-list standard numbered filter)

**Overview** This ACL filter adds a source IP address filter entry to a current standard numbered access-list. If a sequence number is specified, the new filter entry is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new filter entry is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a source IP address filter entry from the current standard numbered access-list. You can specify the source IP address filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 10**), or by entering its source IP address filter profile without specifying its sequence number.

Note that the sequence number can be found by running the **show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)** command.

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] {deny|permit} *<source>*  
no {deny|permit} *<source>*  
no *<sequence-number>*

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>                        | <i>&lt;1-65535&gt;</i><br><br>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| deny                                                  | Access-list rejects packets of the type specified.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| permit                                                | Access-list allows packets of the type specified                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| <i>&lt;source&gt;</i>                                 | The source address of the packets. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source: <table><tr><td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i></td><td>A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24).</td></tr><tr><td><i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i></td><td>A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.</td></tr><tr><td>host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i></td><td>A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.</td></tr><tr><td>any</td><td>Any source address.</td></tr></table> | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24). | <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format. | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format. | any | Any source address. |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | A source subnet, specified by entering the address and a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (equivalent to 192.168.1.0/24).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                                | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                           | A single source address to match. The source address is specified in dotted decimal format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |
| any                                                   | Any source address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                                                                             |                             |                                                                                             |     |                     |

**Mode** IPv4 Standard ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** An ACL can be configured with multiple ACL filters using sequence numbers. If the sequence number is omitted, the next available multiple of 4 will be used as the sequence number for the new filter. A new ACL filter can be inserted into the middle of an existing list by specifying the appropriate sequence number.

**NOTE:** *The access control list being configured is selected by running the command with the required access control list number but with no further parameters selected.*

*Software ACLs will **deny** access unless **explicitly permitted** by an ACL action.*

**Example** To add a new entry accepting the IP network 10.1.1.0/24 at the sequence number 15 position, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 99
awplus(config-ip-std-acl)# 15 permit 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

**Related commands** **access-list (standard numbered)**  
**show access-group**  
**show interface access-group**  
**show ip access-list**  
**show running-config**

## dos

**Overview** Use this command to configure Denial-of-Service (DoS) protection features for a port. Six different DoS attacks can be detected: IP Options, Land, Ping-of-Death, Smurf, Synflood and Teardrop.

When the attack is detected, three different actions are available:

- Shutdown the port for one minute
- Cause an SNMP trap.
- Send traffic to the mirror port

**Syntax** `dos {ipoptions|land|ping-of-death|smurf broadcast <ip-address>|synflood|teardrop} action {shutdown|trap|mirror}`

| Parameter     | Description                  |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| dos           | Denial-Of-Service.           |
| ipoptions     | IP Options attack.           |
| land          | Land attack.                 |
| ping-of-death | Large ping attack.           |
| smurf         | Ping to broadcast address.   |
| broadcast     | Broadcast.                   |
| <ip-address>  | Local IP Broadcast Address.  |
| synflood      | SYN flood attack.            |
| teardrop      | IP fragmentation attack.     |
| action        | Action.                      |
| shutdown      | Shutdown port.               |
| trap          | Trap to SNMP.                |
| mirror        | Send packets to mirror port. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port interface.

**Default** DoS attack detection is not configured by default on any switch port interface.

**Usage notes** See the below table for more information about the DoS attacks recognized by this command:

| Type of DoS attack | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ipoptions          | <p>This type of attack occurs when an attacker sends packets containing bad IP options to a victim node. There are many different types of IP options attacks and this software does not try to distinguish between them. Rather, if this defense is activated, the number of ingress IP packets containing IP options is counted. If the number exceeds 20 packets per second, the switch considers this a possible IP options attack.</p> <p>This defense does not require the CPU to monitor packets, so does not put extra load on the switch's CPU.</p> |
| land               | <p>This type of attack occurs when the Source IP and Destination IP address are the same. This can cause a target host to be confused. Since packets with the same source and destination addresses should never occur, these packets are dropped when this attack is enabled.</p> <p>This defense does not require the CPU to monitor packets, so does not put extra load on the switch's CPU.</p>                                                                                                                                                          |
| ping-of-death      | <p>This type of attack results from a fragmented packet which, when reassembled, would exceed the maximum size of a valid IP datagram. To detect this attack, the final fragment of ICMP packets has to be sent to the CPU for inspection. This defense can therefore load the CPU.</p> <p>Note that the extra CPU load will not affect normal traffic switching between ports, but other protocols such as IGMP and STP may be affected. This defense is not recommended where a large number of fragmented packets are expected.</p>                       |
| smurf              | <p>This type of attack is an ICMP ping packet to a broadcast address. Although routers should not forward packets to local broadcast addresses anymore (see RFC2644), the Smurf attack can still be explicitly discarded with this command. In order for the Smurf attack to work, the broadcast IP address is required. Any ICMP Ping packet with this destination address is considered an attack.</p> <p>This defense does not require the CPU to monitor packets, so does not put extra load on the switch's CPU.</p>                                    |
| synflood           | <p>In this type of attack, an attacker, seeking to overwhelm a victim with TCP connection requests, sends a large number of TCP SYN packets with bogus source addresses to the victim. The victim responds with SYN ACK packets, but since the original source addresses are bogus, the victim node does not receive any replies. If the attacker sends enough requests in a short enough</p>                                                                                                                                                                |

| Type of DoS attack | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | <p>period, the victim may freeze operations once the requests exceed the capacity of its connections queue.</p> <p>To defend against this form of attack, a switch port monitors the number of ingress TCP-SYN packets it receives. An attack is recorded if a port receives more 60 TCP-SYN packets per second.</p> |
| teardrop           | <p>In this DoS attack, an attacker sends a packet in several fragments with a bogus offset value, used to reconstruct the packet, in one of the fragments to a victim. This results in the victim being unable to reassemble the packet, possibly causing it to freeze operations.</p>                               |

**Examples** To configure **smurf** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos smurf broadcast 192.168.1.0 action
shutdown
```

To configure **land** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos land action shutdown
```

To configure **ipoptions** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos ipoptions action shutdown
```

To configure **ping-of-death** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos ping-of-death action shutdown
```

To configure **synflood** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos synflood action shutdown
```

To configure **teardrop** DoS detection on port1.0.1, and shutdown the interface if an attack is detected, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# dos teardrop action shutdown
```

**Related commands** [show dos interface](#)

## maximum-access-list (deleted)

**Overview** This command has been removed from version 5.5.1-01 onwards. There is no alternative command.

## show access-list (IPv4 Software ACLs)

**Overview** Use this command to display the specified access-list, or all access-lists if none have been specified. Note that only defined access-lists are displayed. An error message is displayed for an undefined access-list

**Syntax** `show access-list [<1-99>|<100-199>|<1300-1999>|<2000-2699>|<3000-3699>|<4000-4499>|<access-list-name>]`

| Parameter          | Description                                          |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-99>             | IP standard access-list.                             |
| <100-199>          | IP extended access-list.                             |
| <1300-1999>        | IP standard access-list (standard - expanded range). |
| <2000-2699>        | IP extended access-list (extended - expanded range). |
| <3000-3699>        | Hardware IP access-list.                             |
| <4000-4499>        | Hardware MAC access-list.                            |
| <access-list-name> | IP named access-list.                                |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec



**Examples** To show all access-lists configured on the switch:

```
awplus# show access-list
```

```
Standard IP access list 1
  deny 172.16.2.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
Standard IP access list 20
  deny 192.168.10.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
  deny 192.168.12.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
Hardware IP access list 3001
  permit ip 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 any
Hardware IP access list 3020
  permit tcp any 192.0.2.0/24
awplus#show access-list 20
```

To show the access-list with an ID of 20:

```
awplus# show access-list 20
```

```
Standard IP access-list 20
  deny 192.168.10.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
  deny 192.168.12.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
```

Note the following error message is displayed if you attempt to show an undefined access-list:

```
awplus# show access-list 2
```

```
% Can't find access-list 2
```

**Related commands** [access-list standard \(named\)](#)  
[access-list \(standard numbered\)](#)  
[access-list \(extended numbered\)](#)

# show dos interface

**Overview** Use this command to display the Denial-of-Service (DoS) features configured on a switch port interface from the **dos** command. See the **dos** command for descriptions of DoS attack types.

**Syntax** `show dos interface {<port-list>}`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;port-list&gt;</code> | Specify the switch port or port list to display DoS configuration options set with the <b>dos</b> command. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show dos interface command prior to a DoS attack**

```
awplus#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CTNLT/Z.
awplus(config)#interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)#dos synflood action shutdown
awplus(config-if)#exit
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#show dos interface port1.0.1

DoS settings  for interface port1.0.1
-----
Port status      : Enabled
ipoptions        : Disabled
land             : Disabled
ping-of-death    : Disabled
smurf            : Disabled
synflood         : Enabled
  Action         : Shutdown port
  Attacks detected : 0
teardrop         : Disabled
awplus#
```

**Example output from the show dos interface command after a synflood DoS attack**

```
awplus#show dos interface port1.0.1

DoS settings for interface port1.0.1
-----
Port status      : Enabled
ipoptions        : Disabled
land             : Disabled
ping-of-death    : Disabled
smurf            : Disabled
synflood         : Enabled
  Action         : Shutdown port
  Attacks detected : 1
teardrop         : Disabled
awplus#
```

**Parameters in the show dos interface command output:**

| Type of DoS attack | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port status        | Displays Enabled when the port is configured as being administratively up after issuing the <b>no shutdown</b> command.<br><br>Displays Disabled when the port is configured as being administratively down with the <b>shutdown</b> command.                   |
| ipoptions          | Displays Enabled when the <b>ipoptions</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>ipoptions</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface. |

| Type of DoS attack | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | Displays Disabled when the <b>ipoptions</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| land               | <p>Displays Enabled when the <b>land</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>land</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface.</p> <p>Displays Disabled when the <b>land</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.</p>                            |
| ping-of-death      | <p>Displays Enabled when the <b>ping-of-death</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>ping-of-death</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface.</p> <p>Displays Disabled when the <b>ping-of-death</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.</p> |
| smurf              | <p>Displays Enabled when the <b>smurf</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>smurf</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface.</p> <p>Displays Disabled when the <b>smurf</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.</p>                         |
| synflood           | <p>Displays Enabled when the <b>synflood</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>synflood</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface.</p> <p>Displays Disabled when the <b>synflood</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.</p>                |
| teardrop           | <p>Displays Enabled when the <b>teardrop</b> parameter is configured with the <b>dos</b> command, plus the action (Shutdown port, Mirror port, or Trap port) and the number of instances of any <b>teardrop</b> DoS attacks that have occurred on the interface.</p> <p>Displays Disabled when the <b>teardrop</b> parameter is not configured with the <b>dos</b> command.</p>                |

**Related dos commands**

# show ip access-list

**Overview** Use this command to display IP access-lists.

**Syntax** `show ip access-list [<1-99>|<100-199>|<1300-1999>|<2000-2699>|<access-list-name>]`

| Parameter          | Description                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <1-99>             | IP standard access-list.                  |
| <100-199>          | IP extended access-list.                  |
| <1300-1999>        | IP standard access-list (expanded range). |
| <2000-2699>        | IP extended access-list (expanded range). |
| <access-list-name> | IP named access-list.                     |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** `awplus# show ip access-list`

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip access-list command

```
Standard IP access-list 1
  permit 172.168.6.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
  permit 192.168.6.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
```

## vtty access-class (numbered)

**Overview** For IPv4, use this command to set a standard numbered software access list to be the management ACL. This is then applied to all available VTY lines for controlling remote access by Telnet and SSH. This command allows or denies packets containing the IP addresses included in the ACL to create a connection to your device.

ACLs that are attached using this command have an implicit deny-all filter as the final entry in the ACL. So a typical configuration would be to permit a specific address, or range of addresses, and rely on the deny-all filter to block all other access.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the access list.

**Syntax** vty access-class {<1-99>|<1300-1999>}  
no vty access-class [<1-99>|<1300-1999>]

| Parameter   | Description                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <1-99>      | IPv4 standard access-list number                  |
| <1300-1999> | IPv4 standard access-list number (expanded range) |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set access-list 4 to be the management ACL, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# vty access-class 4
```

To remove access-list 4 from the management ACL, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no vty access-class 4
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show running-config command**

```
awplus#show running-config|grep access-class  
vty access-class 4
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[vty ipv6 access-class \(named\)](#)

# 28

## IPv6 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1276
  - **access-list hardware-deny-log** on page 1278
  - **acl-group ipv6 address** on page 1282
  - **clear access-list counters** on page 1283
  - **commit (IPv6)** on page 1284
  - **ipv6 (ipv6-host-group)** on page 1285
  - **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)** on page 1287
  - **ipv6 traffic-filter** on page 1289
  - **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry)** on page 1291
  - **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)** on page 1297
  - **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)** on page 1302
  - **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)** on page 1309
  - **show access-list counters** on page 1315
  - **show acl-group ipv6 address** on page 1317
  - **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)** on page 1318

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for the IPv6 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) commands, and contains detailed command information and command examples about IPv6 hardware ACLs, which are applied directly to interfaces using the **ipv6 traffic-filter** command.

For information about ACLs, see the **ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

To apply ACLs to an LACP channel group, apply it to all the individual switch ports in the channel group. To apply ACLs to a static channel group, apply it to the static channel group itself. For more information on link aggregation see the following references:

- **Link Aggregation Feature Overview\_and\_Configuration\_Guide**.
- **Link Aggregation Commands**

Most ACL command titles include usage information in parentheses. When the command title is completely surrounded by parentheses, the title indicates the type of ACL filter instead of keywords to enter into the CLI. For example, the title **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)** represents a command with the syntax:

```
[<sequence-number>] <action> proto <1-255> <source-addr> <dest-addr> [vlan <1-4094>]
```

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**Sub-modes** Many of the ACL commands operate from sub-modes that are specific to particular ACL types. The following table shows the CLI prompts at which ACL commands are entered.

### IPv6 Hardware Access List Commands and Prompts

| Command Name                                        | Command Mode                      | Prompt                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>show acl-group ipv6 address</b>                  | Privileged Exec                   | awplus#                         |
| <b>show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)</b>   | Privileged Exec                   | awplus#                         |
| <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b>                | Global Configuration              | awplus(config)#                 |
| <b>acl-group ipv6 address</b>                       | Global Configuration              | awplus(config)#                 |
| <b>ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)</b>   | Global Configuration              | awplus(config)#                 |
| <b>ipv6 traffic-filter</b>                          | Interface Configuration           | awplus(config-if)#              |
| <b>commit (IPv6)</b>                                | IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration   | awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)</b> | IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration   | awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)</b> | IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration   | awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)</b>  | IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration   | awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#     |
| <b>ipv6 (ipv6-host-group)</b>                       | IPv6 ACL Host Group Configuration | awplus(config-ipv6-host-group)# |

## access-list hardware-deny-log

**Overview** Use this command to enable logging of packets that are denied by hardware IP ACLs. Hardware IP ACLs are ACLs with an ID number from 3000 to 3699. If you turn on logging, the switch will produce a log message when it drops denied packets.



**CAUTION:** *If you enable this logging, do not use an action of or in any of the switch's ACLs. If you do, packets that match those ACLs will also be dropped.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable logging of packets that are denied by hardware IP ACLs.

**Syntax** `access-list hardware-deny-log [info|warn] [rate <1-1000>] [burst <1-1000>] [timeout <1-3600>]`  
`no access-list hardware-deny-log`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| info             | Give the log messages a severity level of 'info'. This is the default severity level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| warn             | Give the log messages a severity level of 'warn'. If you want the messages to go to the buffered, permanent, and external log as well as the terminal, specify this parameter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| rate <1-1000>    | This limits the number of log messages produced per hour. The switch will stop creating log messages if packets are denied at a higher rate than this specified rate. The default is 12 packets per hour. This means, for example, that if there are 60 denied packets in the first hour, then at most the first 12 of these packets will be logged. After that, logging will stop unless the rate drops below 12 an hour. (The actual number of packets logged depends on the number of flows the dropped packets come from; see the <b>burst</b> parameter). |
| burst <1-1000>   | This is the maximum initial number of packets to log for a given flow. A flow is a set of packets with the same source IP address, destination IP address, source port, and destination port. The default is 5. The burst number reduces by 1 each time a packet in the flow is logged. Then it increases by 1 again every time the rate drops below the limit set by the <b>rate</b> parameter, up to the burst number.                                                                                                                                       |
| timeout <1-3600> | This is the length of time it takes for a flow record to expire, in seconds. The switch considers that a flow has expired if it hasn't received any packets that match that flow for the timeout number of seconds. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour). When a flow expires, its burst value is reset and logging may restart (depending on the current rate of denied packets).                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To enable logging for a particular ACL, enter:

- this command (**access-list hardware-deny-log**)
- the command **terminal monitor**, and
- a **log** parameter at the end of the desired ACL.

The switch will send the log messages to:

- The terminal monitor, by default, as long as you enter the command **terminal monitor**, and
- If you change the severity of the messages to **warn**, to the buffered log, permanent log, and external log as well. The external log defines what logs will be sent to external syslog servers.

The log message format is:

```
DENY> IN=<interface-name> OUT=<blank> MAC=<dest-mac-addr:src-  
mac-addr:eth-type> SRC=<source-ip-address> DST=<dest-ip-address>  
LEN=<packet-length> TOS=<type-of-service> PREC=<precedence>  
TTL=<time-to-live> ID=<packet-ID> PROTO=<L4-protocol>  
SPT=<L4-source-port> DPT=<L4-dest-port> LEN=<L4-packet-length>  
MARK=<internal-packet-marking>
```

An example of a permanent log message is:

```
2023 March 03 07:04:37 local5.warning awplus ulogd[931]: DENY>  
IN=vlan100 OUT= MAC=e0:1a:ea:50:51:fc:00:00:11:11:22:22:08:00  
SRC=192.168.1.100 DST=192.170.1.1 LEN=42 TOS=00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64  
ID=0 PROTO=UDP SPT=63 DPT=63 LEN=22 MARK=0x20000000
```

**Example** To log packets denied by ACL 3000, which denies all Echo requests, use the commands:

```
awplus# terminal monitor  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# access-list hardware-deny-log  
awplus(config)# access-list 3000 deny icmp any any icmp-type 8
```

**Related commands** (named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)  
(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)  
(named hardware ACL entry for ICMP)  
(named hardware ACL entry for IP packets)  
(named hardware ACL entry for IP protocols)  
(named hardware ACL entry for TCP or UDP)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for ICMP)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP packets)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for IP protocols)  
access-list (numbered hardware ACL for TCP or UDP)  
terminal monitor

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

## acl-group ipv6 address

**Overview** Use this command to create a new named IPv6 ACL group that contains one or more IPv6 host or subnets.

This command creates a named IPv6 ACL group and enters the ACL Host Group config mode. IPv6 hosts or subnets can be added to or removed from this group. This host group can be used as a source or destination match for any hardware ACL to simplify large ACL configs with lots of IPv6 hosts.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an IPv6 ACL group.

**Syntax** `acl-group ipv6 address <group>`  
`no acl-group ipv6 address <group>`

| Parameter                  | Description                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;group&gt;</code> | The name of the IPv6 ACL group. |

**Default** No ACL groups exist by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create an IPv6 ACL group named IPV6 \_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
awplus(config-ip-host-group)#
```

To delete an IPv6 ACL group named IPV6 \_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 \(ipv6-host-group\)](#)  
[show acl-group ipv6 address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# clear access-list counters

**Overview** Use this command to reset the hardware access-list counters to zero. The access-list counters show the number of packets that match your hardware ACLs. Every time a hardware ACL allows or drops a packet, its counter increments.

**Syntax** clear access-list counters [*<acl>*]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;acl&gt;</i> | Clear the counters for only the specified ACL. You can enter the ACL name or number. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** To view the counter values, use the command [show access-list counters](#).

**Example** To clear the counters for the ACL named ACL-1, use the command:  
awplus# clear access-list counters ACL-1

**Related commands** [show access-list counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

## commit (IPv6)

**Overview** Use this command to commit the IPv6 ACL filter configuration entered at the console to the hardware immediately without exiting the IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration mode.

This command forces the associated hardware and software IPv6 ACLs to synchronize.

**Syntax** `commit`

**Mode** IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration

**Usage notes** Normally, when an IPv6 hardware ACL is edited, the new configuration state of the IPv6 ACL is not written to hardware until you exit IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration mode. By entering this command you can ensure that the current state of a hardware access-list that is being edited is written to hardware immediately.

Scripts typically do not include the **exit** command to exit configuration modes, potentially leading to IPv6 ACL filters in hardware not being correctly updated. Using this **commit** command in a configuration script after specifying an IPv6 hardware ACL filter ensures that it is updated in the hardware.

**Example** To update the hardware with the IPv6 ACL filter configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-ipv6-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# commit
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 access-list \(named IPv6 hardware ACL\)](#)



## ipv6 (ipv6-host-group)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IPv6 host or subnet to an IPv6 ACL group. Adding IPv6 hosts and subnets to an ACL group allows you to simplify ACL config when the same IP addresses are required for many ACLs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an IPv6 host or subnet from an IPv6 ACL group.

**Syntax** `ipv6 {any|<match-ip>}`  
`no ipv6 {any|<match-ip>}`

| Parameter                                         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                                                                             |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                   |                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| any                                               | Match any IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                          |                                                                             |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                   |                                                     |
| <i>&lt;match-ip&gt;</i>                           | <p>The addresses to match against. You can specify a single host or a subnet. The following are the valid formats for specifying the addresses:</p> <table><tr><td><i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;</i></td><td>Specifies a single host address. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</td></tr><tr><td><i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i></td><td>Specifies an address and prefix length. The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/ prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64, or has the value 128.</td></tr><tr><td><i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i></td><td>An IPv6 host and a reverse mask in format X:X::X:X.</td></tr></table> | <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;</i> | Specifies a single host address. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X. | <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i> | Specifies an address and prefix length. The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/ prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64, or has the value 128. | <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | An IPv6 host and a reverse mask in format X:X::X:X. |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;</i>                          | Specifies a single host address. The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                                                                             |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                   |                                                     |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;/&lt;prefix&gt;</i>           | Specifies an address and prefix length. The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/ prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64, or has the value 128.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                          |                                                                             |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                   |                                                     |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-addr&gt;<br/>&lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | An IPv6 host and a reverse mask in format X:X::X:X.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                          |                                                                             |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                   |                                                     |

**Default** No hosts or subnets are in an IPv6 ACL group by default.

**Mode** IPv6 ACL Host Group Configuration

**Example** To add the subnet 2001:DB8::/32 to an IPv6 ACL group IPV6\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
awplus(config-ipv6-host-group)# ipv6 2001:DB8::/32
```

To remove the subnet 2001:DB8::/32 from an IPv6 ACL group IPV6\_GROUP1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
awplus(config-ipv6-host-group)# no ipv6 2001:DB8::/32
```

**Related commands** [acl-group ipv6 address](#)  
[show acl-group ipv6 address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)

**Overview** Use this command to either create a new IPv6 hardware access-list, or to select an existing IPv6 hardware access-list in order to apply a filter entry to it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an existing IPv6 hardware access-list.

**NOTE:** Before you can delete an access-list, you must first remove it from any interface it is assigned to.

**Syntax** `ipv6 access-list <ipv6-access-list-name>`  
`no ipv6 access-list <ipv6-access-list-name>`

| Parameter                                  | Description                       |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-access-list-name&gt;</code> | Specify an IPv6 access-list name. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic on an interface controlled by a hardware ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** Use IPv6 hardware named access-lists to control the transmission of IPv6 packets on an interface, and restrict the content of routing updates. The switch stops checking the IPv6 hardware named access-list when a match is encountered.

This command moves you to the (config-ipv6-hw-acl) prompt for the selected IPv6 hardware named access-list number. From there you can configure the filters for this selected IPv6 hardware named access-list.

Once you have configured the ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.

**Examples** To create an IPv6 access-list named "my-ipv6-acl", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-ipv6-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#
```

To delete the IPv6 access-list named "my-ipv6-acl", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 access-list my-ipv6-acl
```

**Related commands** **(named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry)**  
**(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)**  
**(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)**  
**(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)**  
**ipv6 traffic-filter**  
**match access-group**  
**show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)**

## ipv6 traffic-filter

**Overview** This command adds an IPv6 hardware-based access-list to an interface. The number of access-lists that can be added is determined by the amount of available space in the hardware-based packet classification tables.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an IPv6 hardware-based access-list from an interface.

You can apply or remove an IPv6 hardware access-list from all ports or selected ports as required.

**Syntax** `ipv6 traffic-filter <ipv6-access-list-name>`  
`no ipv6 traffic-filter <ipv6-access-list-name>`

| Parameter                                  | Description                     |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-access-list-name&gt;</code> | Hardware IPv6 access-list name. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration (to apply an IPv6 hardware ACL to a specific switch port).

Alternatively, Global Configuration (to apply an IPv6 hardware ACL to all of the switch ports).

**Usage notes** This command adds an IPv6 hardware-based access-list to an interface. The number of access-lists that can be added is determined by the amount of available space in the hardware-based packet classification tables.

To apply the access-list to all ports on the switch, execute the command in the Global Configuration mode. To apply the access-list to a Layer 2 interface or Layer 2 interface range, apply the command in the Interface Configuration mode. See the examples for each mode below.

**Examples** To add access-list "acl1" as a traffic-filter to all ports on the switch, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 traffic-filter acl1
```

To remove access-list "acl1" as a traffic-filter from all ports on the switch, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ipv6 traffic-filter acl1
```

To add access-list "acl1" as a traffic-filter to interface port1.0.1, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 traffic-filter acl1
```

To remove access-list "acl1" as a traffic-filter from interface port1.0.1, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 traffic-filter acl1
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 access-list \(named IPv6 hardware ACL\)](#)  
[\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry\)](#)  
[\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry\)](#)  
[\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry\)](#)  
[\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry\)](#)  
[show ipv6 access-list \(IPv6 Hardware ACLs\)](#)

## (named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry)

**Overview** Use this command to add a new ICMP filter entry to the current IPv6 hardware access-list. The filter will match on any ICMP packet that has the specified IPv6 source and destination IP addresses and (optionally) ICMP type. You can specify the value **any** if source or destination address does not matter.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current IPv6 hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny icmp 2001::0db8::0/64 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [**<sequence-number>**] **<action>** icmp **<source-addr>** **<dest-addr>**  
 [icmp-type **<number>**] [vlan **<1-4094>**] [log]  
 no **<sequence-number>**  
 no **<action>** icmp **<source-addr>** **<dest-addr>** [icmp-type **<number>**]  
 [vlan **<1-4094>**] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <action> parameter                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                  | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| permit                                                | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| copy-to-cpu                                           | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]     | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br><br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <vid> port<br><port-number> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                                  |
| send-to-cpu                                           | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| Parameter                                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i>                | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535.                                                                          |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>                         | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                              |
| icmp                                          | Match against ICMP packets.                                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>&lt;source-addr&gt;</i>                    | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:       |
| any                                           | Match any source host.                                                                                                                                                       |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-src-address/prefix-length&gt;</i> | Match the specified source address and prefix length.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64. |



| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | <p><i>&lt;ipv6-src-address&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;ipv6-src-wildcard&gt;</i></p> <p>Match the specified IPv6 source address, masked using wildcard bits.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p>   |
|                                    | <p>host <i>&lt;ipv6-source-host&gt;</i></p> <p>Match a single source host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                                                              |
| <i>&lt;dest-addr&gt;</i>           | <p>The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p>                                                                                                          |
|                                    | <p>any</p> <p>Match any destination host.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                    | <p><i>&lt;ipv6-dest-address/prefix-length&gt;</i></p> <p>Match the specified destination address and prefix length.</p> <p>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.</p>                                                        |
|                                    | <p><i>&lt;ipv6-dest-address&gt;</i><br/><i>&lt;ipv6-dest-wildcard&gt;</i></p> <p>Match the specified destination address, masked using wildcard bits.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p> |
|                                    | <p>host <i>&lt;ipv6-dest-host&gt;</i></p> <p>Match a single destination host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                                                           |
| icmp-type<br><i>&lt;number&gt;</i> | <p>The type of ICMP message to match against, as defined in RFC792 and RFC950. Values include:</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                    | <p>0</p> <p>Echo replies.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                    | <p>3</p> <p>Destination unreachable messages.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | 4 Source quench messages.                                                                                                           |
|                                  | 5 Redirect (change route) messages.                                                                                                 |
|                                  | 8 Echo requests.                                                                                                                    |
|                                  | 11 Time exceeded messages.                                                                                                          |
|                                  | 12 Parameter problem messages.                                                                                                      |
|                                  | 13 Timestamp requests.                                                                                                              |
|                                  | 14 Timestamp replies.                                                                                                               |
|                                  | 15 Information requests.                                                                                                            |
|                                  | 16 Information replies.                                                                                                             |
|                                  | 17 Address mask requests.                                                                                                           |
|                                  | 18 Address mask replies.                                                                                                            |
| <code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code> | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                    |
| <code>log</code>                 | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> . |

**Mode** IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named IPv6 hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL.

If you specify a sequence number, the new entry is inserted at the specified location. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Once you have configured the ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry to the ACL named “my-acl”, to block ICMP packets sent from network 2001:0db8::0/64 , use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny icmp 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

To remove a filter entry from the ACL named “my-acl” that blocks all ICMP packets sent from network 2001:0db8::0/ 64 , use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# no deny icmp 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

To specify an ACL named “my-acl1” and add a filter entry that blocks all ICMP6 echo requests, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl1
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny icmp any any icmp-type 128
```

To specify an ACL named “my-acl2” and add a filter entry that blocks all ICMP6 echo requests on the default VLAN (vlan1), enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl2
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny icmp any any icmp-type 128 vlan
1
```

To remove a filter entry that blocks all ICMP6 echo requests from the ACL named “my-acl1”, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl1
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# no deny icmp any any icmp-type 128
```

**Related commands** **access-list hardware-deny-log**  
**ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**  
**ipv6 traffic-filter**  
**match access-group**  
**show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IPv6 packet filter entry to the current hardware access-list. The filter will match on IPv6 packets that have the specified source and destination IPv6 address and (optionally) prefix. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IPv6 address if an address does not matter.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny ipv6 2001:0db8::0/64 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* ipv6 *<source-addr>* *<dest-addr>*  
[vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* ipv6 *<source-addr>* *<dest-addr>* [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535.                                                                                                                        |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                            |
| ipv6                           | Match against IPv6 packets                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>&lt;source-addr&gt;</i>     | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                     |
|                                | any Match any source host.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                | <i>&lt;ipv6-src-address/prefix-length&gt;</i> Match the specified source address and prefix length.<br><br>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64. |
|                                | <i>&lt;ipv6-src-address&gt;</i><br><i>&lt;ipv6-src-wildcard&gt;</i> Match the specified IPv6 source address, masked using wildcard bits.                                                                                   |

| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                             | <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p>                                                                             |
| host <ipv6-source-host>                     | <p>Match a single source host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                            |
| <dest-addr>                                 | <p>The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p>                            |
| any                                         | Match any destination host.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ipv6-dest-address/prefix-length>           | <p>Match the specified destination address and prefix length.</p> <p>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.</p>                                |
| <ipv6-dest-address><br><ipv6-dest-wildcard> | <p>Match the specified destination address, masked using wildcard bits.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p> |
| host <ipv6-dest-host>                       | <p>Match a single destination host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                       |
| vlan <1-4094>                               | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                        |
| log                                         | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                     |

**Mode** IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named IPv6 hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL.

If you specify a sequence number, the new entry is inserted at the specified location. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Once you have configured the ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry to the ACL named “my-acl” to block IPv6 traffic sent from network 2001:0db8::0/64, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny ipv6 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

To remove a filter entry from the ACL named “my-acl” that blocks all IPv6 traffic sent from network 2001:0db8::0/ 64, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# no deny ipv6 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

**Related commands** **access-list hardware-deny-log**  
**ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**  
**ipv6 traffic-filter**  
**match access-group**  
**show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)**



**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

## (named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry)

**Overview** Use this command to add an IP protocol type filter entry to the current IPv6 hardware access-list. The filter will match on IPv6 packets that have the specified IP protocol number, and the specified IPv6 addresses. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IPv6 address if an address does not matter.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny proto 2 2001:0db8::0/64 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* proto *<1-255>* *<source-addr>* *<dest-addr>* [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* proto *<1-255>* *<source-addr>* *<dest-addr>* [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

### Parameters in IP protocol ACL entries

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| proto <i>&lt;1-255&gt;</i>     | The IP protocol number to match against, as defined by IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a> )<br><br>See below for a list of IP protocol numbers and their descriptions. |
| <i>&lt;source-addr&gt;</i>     | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                                                 |
|                                | any Match any source host.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                | <i>&lt;ipv6-src-address/prefix-length&gt;</i> Match the specified source address and prefix length.                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Parameter                                                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                 | <p>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.</p>                                                                                                  |
| <p>&lt;ipv6-src-address&gt;<br/>&lt;ipv6-src-wildcard&gt;</p>   | <p>Match the specified IPv6 source address, masked using wildcard bits.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p> |
| <p>host &lt;ipv6-source-host&gt;</p>                            | <p>Match a single source host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                            |
| <dest-addr>                                                     | <p>The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a range, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:</p>                            |
| any                                                             | Match any destination host.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ipv6-dest-address/<br>prefix-length>                           | <p>Match the specified destination address and prefix length.</p> <p>The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64.</p>                                |
| <p>&lt;ipv6-dest-address&gt;<br/>&lt;ipv6-dest-wildcard&gt;</p> | <p>Match the specified destination address, masked using wildcard bits.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p> <p>In the wildcard bits, 1 represents bits to ignore, and 0 represents bits to match.</p> |
| <p>host &lt;ipv6-dest-host&gt;</p>                              | <p>Match a single destination host address.</p> <p>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.</p>                                                                                                                       |
| vlan <1-4094>                                                   | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                        |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| log       | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> . |

### IP protocol number and description

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | Internet Control Message [RFC792]                      |
| 2               | Internet Group Management [RFC1112]                    |
| 3               | Gateway-to-Gateway [RFC823]                            |
| 4               | IP in IP [RFC2003]                                     |
| 5               | Stream [RFC1190] [RFC1819]                             |
| 6               | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) [RFC793]           |
| 8               | EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol) [RFC888]               |
| 9               | IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) [IANA]                 |
| 11              | Network Voice Protocol [RFC741]                        |
| 17              | UDP (User Datagram Protocol) [RFC768]                  |
| 20              | Host monitoring [RFC869]                               |
| 27              | RDP (Reliable Data Protocol) [RFC908]                  |
| 28              | IRTP (Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol) [RFC938] |
| 29              | ISO-TP4 (ISO Transport Protocol Class 4) [RFC905]      |
| 30              | Bulk Data Transfer Protocol [RFC969]                   |
| 33              | DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol) [RFC4340]  |
| 48              | DSR (Dynamic Source Routing Protocol) [RFC4728]        |
| 50              | ESP (Encap Security Payload) [RFC2406]                 |
| 51              | AH (Authentication Header) [RFC2402]                   |
| 54              | NARP (NBMA Address Resolution Protocol) [RFC1735]      |
| 58              | ICMP for IPv6 [RFC1883]                                |
| 59              | No Next Header for IPv6 [RFC1883]                      |
| 60              | Destination Options for IPv6 [RFC1883]                 |
| 88              | EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)     |
| 89              | OSPFv2 [RFC1583]                                       |

| Protocol Number | Protocol Description [RFC]                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 97              | Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation / RFC3378    |
| 98              | Encapsulation Header / RFC1241                |
| 108             | IP Payload Compression Protocol / RFC2393     |
| 112             | Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol / RFC3768  |
| 134             | RSVP-E2E-IGNORE / RFC3175                     |
| 135             | Mobility Header / RFC3775                     |
| 136             | UDPLite / RFC3828                             |
| 137             | MPLS-in-IP / RFC4023                          |
| 138             | MANET Protocols / RFC-ietf-manet-iana-07.txt  |
| 139-252         | Unassigned / IANA                             |
| 253             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 254             | Use for experimentation and testing / RFC3692 |
| 255             | Reserved / IANA                               |

**Mode** IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named IPv6 hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL.

If you specify a sequence number, the new entry is inserted at the specified location. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Once you have configured the ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry to the ACL named "my-acl" to deny IGMP packets from 2001:0db8::0/64 , use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny proto 2 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

To remove a filter entry that blocks IGMP packets from network 2001:0db8::0/64 from the ACL named "my-acl", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# no deny proto 2 2001:0db8::0/64 any
```

**Related commands** [access-list hardware-deny-log](#)  
[ipv6 access-list \(named IPv6 hardware ACL\)](#)  
[ipv6 traffic-filter](#)  
[match access-group](#)  
[show ipv6 access-list \(IPv6 Hardware ACLs\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches



## (named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry)

**Overview** Use this command to add a TCP or UDP filter entry to the current IPv6 hardware access-list. The access-list will match on TCP or UDP packets that have the specified source and destination IP addresses and optionally, port values. You can use the value **any** instead of source or destination IP address if an address does not matter.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry from the current hardware access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number (e.g. **no 100**), or by entering its filter profile without specifying its sequence number (e.g. **no deny tcp 2001:0db8::0/64 any**).

You can find the sequence number by running the **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)** command.

Hardware ACLs will **permit** access unless **explicitly denied** by an ACL action.



**CAUTION:**

*Specifying a "send" action enables you to use ACLs to redirect packets from their original destination. Use such ACLs with caution. They could prevent control packets from reaching the correct destination, such as EPSR healthcheck messages, AMF messages, and VCStack messages.*

**Syntax** [*<sequence-number>*] *<action>* {tcp|udp} *<source-addr>* [*<source-ports>*] *<dest-addr>* [*<dest-ports>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]  
no *<sequence-number>*  
no *<action>* {tcp|udp} *<source-addr>* [*<source-ports>*] *<dest-addr>* [*<dest-ports>*] [vlan *<1-4094>*] [log]

The following actions are available for hardware ACLs:

| Values for the <i>&lt;action&gt;</i> parameter                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| deny                                                                            | Reject packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| permit                                                                          | Permit packets that match the source and destination filtering specified with this command.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-cpu                                                                     | Send a copy of matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ]                               | Send a copy of matching packets to a mirror port.<br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |
| send-to-vlan-port<br>vlan <i>&lt;vid&gt;</i> port<br><i>&lt;port-number&gt;</i> | Send matching packets to the specified port, tagged with the specified VLAN. The specified port must belong to the specified VLAN.                                                                                                                              |
| send-to-cpu                                                                     | Send matching packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</i> | The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list, in the range 1-65535. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number. |
| <i>&lt;action&gt;</i>          | The action that the switch will take on matching packets. See the table above for valid values.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| tcp                            | Match against TCP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| udp                            | Match against UDP packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;source-addr&gt;</i>     | The source addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all source addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the source:                                                                                              |
|                                | any                      Match any source IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                | host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> Match a single source host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/ &lt;prefix&gt;</i>           | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                                |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt; &lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i>      | Match any source IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;source-ports&gt;</i>                      | Match source TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows:                                                                 |
| eq <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| lt <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                   |
| gt <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                |
| ne <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>                        | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                               |
| range <i>&lt;start-port&gt; &lt;end-port&gt;</i> | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>&lt;dest-addr&gt;</i>                         | The destination addresses to match against. You can specify a single host, a subnet, or all destination addresses. The following are the valid formats for specifying the destination:                                 |
| any                                              | Match any destination IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| host <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i>                      | Match a single destination host with the IP address given by <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</i> in dotted decimal notation.                                                                                                        |
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt;/ &lt;prefix&gt;</i>           | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering the IPv4 address, then a forward slash, then the prefix length.                                                           |

| Parameter                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-addr&gt; &lt;reverse-mask&gt;</i> | Match any destination IP address within the specified subnet. Specify the subnet by entering a reverse mask in dotted decimal format. For example, entering "192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255" is the same as entering 192.168.1.1/24. |
| <i>&lt;dest-ports&gt;</i>                   | Match destination TCP or UDP port numbers. Port numbers are specified as integers between 0 and 65535. You can specify one or more port numbers as follows:                                                                 |
| eq <0-65535>                                | Match a single port number.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| lt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are less than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                        |
| gt <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers that are greater than the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                     |
| ne <0-65535>                                | Match all port numbers except the specified port number.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| range <start-port> <end-port>               | Match a range of port numbers.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| vlan <1-4094>                               | The VLAN to match against. The ACL will match against the specified ID in the packet's VLAN tag.                                                                                                                            |
| log                                         | Log packets that are denied by this ACL. You must also enable the logging, using the command <b>access-list hardware-deny-log</b> .                                                                                         |

**Mode** IPv6 Hardware ACL Configuration (accessed by running the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**)

**Default** On an interface controlled by a hardware ACL, any traffic that does not explicitly match a filter is permitted.

**Usage notes** To use this command, first run the command **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)** and enter the desired access-list name. This changes the prompt to:

```
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)#
```

Then use this command (and the other “named IPv6 hardware ACL: entry” commands) to add filter entries. You can add multiple filter entries to an ACL.

If you specify a sequence number, the new entry is inserted at the specified location. If you do not specify a sequence number, the switch puts the entry at the end of the ACL and assigns it the next available multiple of 4 as its sequence number.

Once you have configured the ACL, use the **ipv6 traffic-filter** or the **match access-group** command to apply this ACL to a port, VLAN or QoS class-map. Note that the ACL will only apply to incoming data packets.

**Examples** To add a filter entry that blocks all SSH traffic from network 2001:0db8::0/64 to the hardware IPv6 access-list named “my-acl”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny tcp 2001:0db8::0/64 any eq 22
```

To add a filter entry that blocks all SSH traffic from network 2001:0db8::0/64 on the default VLAN (vlan1) to the hardware IPv6 access-list named “my-acl”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# deny tcp 2001:0db8::0/64 any eq 22
vlan 1
```

To remove an ACL filter entry that blocks all SSH traffic from network 2001:0db8::0/ 64 from the hardware IPv6 access-list named “my-acl”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list my-acl
awplus(config-ipv6-hw-acl)# no deny tcp 2001:0db8::0/64 any eq
22
```

**Related commands** **access-list hardware-deny-log**  
**ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**  
**ipv6 traffic-filter**  
**match access-group**  
**show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **deny-and-not-cpu** action parameter added on x230, x550, x930, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.5.3-0.1: **log** parameter added on x220, x320, x530, x550, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series switches

Version 5.4.7-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on GS900MX, GS980MX, XS900MX, SBx8100, SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series switches

Version 5.4.6-2.1: **send-to-vlan-port** action parameter added on IX5, x230, x310, x510, x930 Series switches

# show access-list counters

**Overview** Use this command to show the number of packets that match one or all of your hardware ACLs. Every time a hardware ACL allows or drops a packet, its counter increments. This lets you check your ACL configuration.

**Syntax** show access-list counters [<acl>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <acl>     | Display the number of packets that match only the specified ACL. You can enter the ACL name or number. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays the counter values since the last time they were cleared. To clear the counter values, enter the command **clear access-list counters**.

To accurately measure the number of packet hits per ACL, you need to read the counters for all ACLs frequently.

**Example** To show the number of packets that match all hardware ACLs, use the following command:

```
awplus# show access-list counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show access-list counters

```
awplus#show access-list counters
Hardware ACL Packet Counters

ACL-1
Packet Hits: 17
ACL-2
Packet Hits: 0
ACL-3
Packet Hits: 1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show access-list counters ACL-1**

```
awplus#show access-list counters ACL-1
Hardware ACL Packet Counters

ACL-1
Packet Hits: 17
```

**Parameters in the output from show access-list counters**

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Packet Hits | The number of packets that match the ACL. The count includes both dropped and allowed packets. |

**Related commands** [clear access-list counters](#)  
[show access-group](#)  
[show interface access-group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: reading the counters no longer clears them  
Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added



# show acl-group ipv6 address

**Overview** Use this command to show the hosts and subnets in a named IPv6 ACL group.

**Syntax** show acl-group ipv6 address <group>

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <group>   | The name of the IPv6 ACL group. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all hosts and subnets in an IPv6 ACL group IPV6\_GROUP1, use the command:

```
awplus# show acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show acl-group ipv6 address IPV6\_GROUP1**

```
awplus#show acl-group ipv6 address IPV6_GROUP1
Host Group: IPV6_GROUP1

2001:DB8::/32
2001:DB9::1/128
```

**Related commands** [acl-group ipv6 address](#)  
[ipv6 \(ipv6-host-group\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Hardware ACLs)

**Overview** Use this command to display all configured hardware IPv6 access-lists or the IPv6 access-list specified by name. Omitting the optional name parameter will display all IPv6 ACLs.

**Syntax** show ipv6 access-list [<name>]

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <name>    | Hardware IPv6 access-list name. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all configured IPv6 access-lists use the command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 access-list
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 access-list command

```
IPv6 access-list deny_ssh  
deny tcp abcd::0/64 any eq 22
```

ACLs that are added dynamically during port authentication will be displayed with the label 'dynamic':

```
awplus# show ipv6 access-list
```

```
Named Standard IPv6 access list red  
10 deny any  
  
Named Extended IPv6 access list blue  
10 deny ip any any  
  
Hardware IPv6 access list dacl-port1.0.45-2477.03fe.ded4-ipv6 (dynamic)  
4 deny ipv6 any any
```

**Related commands**

- [ipv6 access-list \(named IPv6 hardware ACL\)](#)
- [\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: ICMP entry\)](#)
- [\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IPv6 packet entry\)](#)
- [\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: IP protocol entry\)](#)
- [\(named IPv6 hardware ACL: TCP or UDP entry\)](#)
- [ipv6 traffic-filter](#)

# 29

## IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1320
  - **ipv6 access-list standard (named)** on page 1321
  - **(ipv6 access-list standard filter)** on page 1323
  - **show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Software ACLs)** on page 1325
  - **vty ipv6 access-class (named)** on page 1327

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for the IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) commands, and contains detailed command information and command examples about IPv6 software ACLs as applied to Routing and Multicasting, which are not applied to interfaces.

For information about ACLs, see the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

To apply ACLs to an LACP channel group, apply it to all the individual switch ports in the channel group. To apply ACLs to a static channel group, apply it to the static channel group itself. For more information on link aggregation see the following references:

- [Link Aggregation Feature Overview\\_and\\_Configuration\\_Guide](#).
- [Link Aggregation Commands](#)

Note that text in parenthesis in command names indicates usage not keyword entry. For example, **ipv6-access-list (named)** indicates named IPv6 ACLs entered as:

```
ipv6-access-list <name>
```

where <name> is a placeholder not a keyword.

Note also that parenthesis surrounding ACL filters indicates the type of ACL filter not the keyword entry in the CLI. For example, **(ipv6 access-list standard IPv6 filter)** represents command entry in the format shown in the syntax:

```
[<sequence-number>] {deny|permit} [<source-ipv6-address/prefix-length>|any]
```

**NOTE:** Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.

**Sub-modes** Many of the ACL commands operate from sub-modes that are specific to particular ACL types. The following table shows the CLI prompts at which ACL commands are entered.

## IPv6 Software Access List Commands and Prompts

| Command Name                                      | Command Mode                    | Prompt                       |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Software ACLs)</b> | Privileged Exec                 | awplus#                      |
| <b>ipv6 access-list standard (named)</b>          | Global Configuration            | awplus(config)#              |
| <b>(ipv6 access-list standard filter)</b>         | IPv6 Standard ACL Configuration | awplus(config-ipv6-std-acl)# |

## ipv6 access-list standard (named)

**Overview** This command configures an IPv6 standard access-list for filtering frames that permit or deny IPv6 packets from a specific source IPv6 address.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified IPv6 standard access-list.

**Syntax [list-name]** `ipv6 access-list standard <ipv6-acl-list-name>`  
`no ipv6 access-list standard <ipv6-acl-list-name>`

| Parameter                               | Description                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-acl-list-name&gt;</code> | A user-defined name for the IPv6 software standard access-list. |

**Syntax [deny|permit]** `ipv6 access-list standard <ipv6-acl-list-name> [{deny|permit} {<ipv6-source-address/prefix-length>|any} [exact-match]]`  
`no ipv6 access-list standard <ipv6-acl-list-name> [{deny|permit} {<ipv6-source-address/prefix-length>|any} [exact-match]]`

| Parameter                                              | Description                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ipv6-acl-list-name&gt;</code>                | A user-defined name for the IPv6 software standard access-list.                                                                                               |
| deny                                                   | The IPv6 software standard access-list rejects packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                    |
| permit                                                 | The IPv6 software standard access-list permits packets that match the type, source, and destination filtering specified with this command.                    |
| <code>&lt;ipv6-source-address/prefix-length&gt;</code> | Specifies a source address and prefix length. The IPv6 address prefix uses the format X:X::/prefix-length. The prefix-length is usually set between 0 and 64. |
| any                                                    | Matches any source IPv6 address.                                                                                                                              |
| exact-match                                            | Exact match of the prefixes.                                                                                                                                  |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage notes** Use IPv6 standard access-lists to control the transmission of IPv6 packets on an interface, and restrict the content of routing updates. The switch stops checking the IPv6 standard access-list when a match is encountered.

For backwards compatibility you can either create IPv6 standard access-lists from within this command, or you can enter `ipv6 access-list standard` followed by only the IPv6 standard access-list name. This latter (and preferred) method moves you to the `(config-ipv6-std-acl)` prompt for the selected IPv6 standard access-list, and from here you can configure the filters for this selected IPv6 standard access-list.

**NOTE:** *Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.*

**Example** To enter the IPv6 Standard ACL Configuration mode for the access-list named `my-list`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ipv6-std-acl)#
```

**Related commands** **([ipv6 access-list standard filter](#))**  
**[show ipv6 access-list \(IPv6 Software ACLs\)](#)**  
**[show running-config](#)**

## (ipv6 access-list standard filter)

**Overview** Use this ACL filter to add a filter entry for an IPv6 source address and prefix length to the current standard IPv6 access-list. If a sequence number is specified, the new entry is inserted at the specified location. Otherwise, the new entry is added at the end of the access-list.

The **no** variant of this command removes a filter entry for an IPv6 source address and prefix from the current standard IPv6 access-list. You can specify the filter entry for removal by entering either its sequence number, or its filter entry profile.

**Syntax [icmp]** [`<sequence-number>`] {deny|permit} {`<ipv6-source-address/prefix-length>`|any}  
no {deny|permit} {`<ipv6-source-address/prefix-length>`|any}  
no `<sequence-number>`

| Parameter                                              | Description                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;sequence-number&gt;</code>                   | <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code><br><br>The sequence number for the filter entry of the selected access control list. |
| deny                                                   | Specifies the packets to reject.                                                                                  |
| permit                                                 | Specifies the packets to accept.                                                                                  |
| <code>&lt;ipv6-source-address/prefix-length&gt;</code> | IPv6 source address and prefix-length in the form X:X::X:X/P.                                                     |
| any                                                    | Any IPv6 source host address.                                                                                     |

**Mode** IPv6 Standard ACL Configuration

**Default** Any traffic controlled by a software ACL that does not explicitly match a filter is denied.

**Usage** The filter entry will match on any IPv6 packet that has the specified IPv6 source address and prefix length. The parameter any may be specified if an address does not matter.

**NOTE:** *Software ACLs will access unless by an ACL action.*

**Examples** To add an ACL filter entry with sequence number 5 that will deny any IPv6 packets to the standard IPv6 access-list named my-list, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ipv6-std-acl)# 5 deny any
```

To remove the ACL filter entry that will deny any IPv6 packets from the standard IPv6 access-list named my-list, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ipv6-std-acl)# no deny any
```

Alternately, to remove the ACL filter entry with sequence number 5 to the standard IPv6 access-list named my-list, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ipv6 access-list standard my-list
awplus(config-ipv6-std-acl)# no 5
```

**Related commands** **ipv6 access-list standard (named)**  
**show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Software ACLs)**  
**show running-config**



# show ipv6 access-list (IPv6 Software ACLs)

**Overview** Use this command to display all configured IPv6 access-lists or the IPv6 access-list specified by name.

**Syntax** show ipv6 access-list [<access-list-name>]  
show ipv6 access-list standard [<access-list-name>]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <access-list-name> | Only display information about an IPv6 access-list with the specified name. |
| standard           | Only display information about standard access-lists.                       |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show all configured IPv6 access-lists, use the following command:  
awplus# show ipv6 access-list

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ipv6 access-list

```
IPv6 access-list deny_icmp
deny icmp any any vlan 1

IPv6 access-list deny_ssh
deny tcp abcd::0/64 any eq 22
```

**Example** To show the IPv6 access-list named **deny\_icmp**, use the following command:  
awplus# show ipv6 access-list deny\_icmp

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ipv6 access-list for a named ACL

```
IPv6 access-list deny_icmp
deny icmp any any vlan 1
```

**Related commands** [ipv6 access-list standard \(named\)](#)  
[\(ipv6 access-list standard filter\)](#)

## vty ipv6 access-class (named)

**Overview** For IPv6, use this command to set a standard named software access list to be the management ACL. This is then applied to all available VTY lines for controlling remote access by Telnet and SSH. This command allows or denies packets containing the IPv6 addresses included in the ACL to create a connection to your device.

ACLs that are attached using this command have an implicit 'deny-all' filter as the final entry in the ACL. A typical configuration is to permit a specific address, or range of addresses, and rely on the 'deny-all' filter to block all other access.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the access list.

**Syntax** vty ipv6 access-class <access-name>  
no vty ipv6 access-class [<access-name>]

| Parameter     | Description                                        |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <access-name> | Specify an IPv6 standard software access-list name |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the named standard access-list named **access-ctrl** to be the IPv6 management ACL, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vty ipv6 access-class access-ctrl
```

To remove **access-ctrl** from the management ACL, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no vty ipv6 access-class access-ctrl
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show running-config command**

```
awplus#show running-config|grep access-class
 vty ipv6 access-class access-ctrl
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[vty access-class \(numbered\)](#)

# 30

## QoS Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1330
  - **class** on page 1331
  - **class-map** on page 1332
  - **clear mls qos interface policer-counters** on page 1333
  - **clear mls qos interface queue-counters** on page 1334
  - **default-action** on page 1335
  - **description (QoS policy-map)** on page 1337
  - **egress-rate-limit** on page 1338
  - **egress-rate-limit overhead** on page 1339
  - **match access-group** on page 1340
  - **match cos** on page 1342
  - **match dscp** on page 1343
  - **match eth-format protocol** on page 1344
  - **match inner-cos** on page 1349
  - **match inner-tpid** on page 1350
  - **match inner-vlan** on page 1351
  - **match ip-precedence** on page 1352
  - **match mac-type** on page 1353
  - **match tcp-flags** on page 1354
  - **match tpid** on page 1355
  - **match vlan** on page 1356
  - **mls qos aggregate-police action** on page 1357
  - **mls qos aggregate-police counters** on page 1359
  - **mls qos cos** on page 1360
  - **mls qos enable** on page 1361
  - **mls qos map cos-queue** on page 1362
  - **mls qos map premark-dscp** on page 1363
  - **mls qos queue** on page 1366
  - **mls qos queue name** on page 1367
  - **mls qos scheduler-set** on page 1368
  - **mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue** on page 1369
  - **mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group** on page 1370
  - **no police** on page 1372
  - **police-aggregate** on page 1373
  - **police counters** on page 1374
  - **police single-rate action** on page 1375
  - **police twin-rate action** on page 1377

- **policy-map** on page 1379
- **service-policy input** on page 1380
- **set bandwidth-class** on page 1381
- **set cos** on page 1384
- **set dscp** on page 1386
- **set queue** on page 1388
- **show class-map** on page 1390
- **show mls qos** on page 1391
- **show mls qos aggregate-policer** on page 1392
- **show mls qos interface** on page 1393
- **show mls qos interface policer-counters** on page 1396
- **show mls qos interface queue-counters** on page 1398
- **show mls qos interface storm-status** on page 1400
- **show mls qos maps cos-queue** on page 1401
- **show mls qos maps premark-dscp** on page 1402
- **show mls qos scheduler-set** on page 1403
- **show platform classifier statistics utilization brief** on page 1406
- **show policy-map** on page 1410
- **storm-action** on page 1411
- **storm-downtime** on page 1413
- **storm-protection** on page 1414
- **storm-rate** on page 1415
- **storm-window** on page 1416
- **strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit queues** on page 1417
- **strict-priority-queue queue-limit** on page 1418
- **trust dscp** on page 1419
- **wrr-queue disable queues** on page 1421
- **wrr-queue egress-rate-limit queues** on page 1422
- **wrr-queue queue-limit** on page 1423

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for Quality of Service commands.

QoS uses ACLs. For more information about ACLs, see the [ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# class

**Overview** Use this command to associate an existing class-map to a policy or policy-map (traffic classification), and to enter Policy Map Class Configuration mode to configure the class- map.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an existing class-map.

If your class-map does not exist, you can create it by using the **class-map** command.

**Syntax** class {<name>|default}  
no class <name>

| Parameter | Description                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| <name>    | Name of the (already existing) class-map. |
| default   | Specify the default class-map.            |

**Mode** Policy Map Configuration

**Example** The following example creates the policy-map pmap1(using the policy-map command), then associates this to an already existing class-map named cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)#
```

**Related commands** **class-map**  
**policy-map**

## class-map

**Overview** Use this command to create a class-map.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the named class-map.

**Syntax** class-map <name>  
no class-map <name>

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <name>    | Name of the class-map to be created. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** This example creates a class-map called cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)#
```



# clear mls qos interface policer-counters

**Overview** Resets an interface's policer counters to zero. You can either clear a specific class-map, or you can clear all class-maps by not specifying a class map.

**Syntax** `clear mls qos interface <port> policer-counters [class-map <class-map>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                      |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>      | The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4), a static channel group (e.g. sa3), or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po4). |
| class-map   | Select a class-map.                                                                                                              |
| <class-map> | Class-map name.                                                                                                                  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To reset the policy counters to zero for all class-maps for port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# clear mls qos interface port1.0.4 policer-counters
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface policer-counters](#)

# clear mls qos interface queue-counters

**Overview** Use this command to clear the QoS queue counters for an interface.

**Syntax** clear mls qos interface *<interface>* queue-counters

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface&gt;</i> | The interface to clear the counters for. This can be a switchport, a static channel group, or a dynamic (LACP) channel group. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the egress queue counters on interface port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear mls qos interface port1.0.1 queue-counters
```

To clear the egress queue counters on the static aggregator sa1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear mls qos interface sa1 queue-counters
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface queue-counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

# default-action

**Overview** Use this command to set the action for the default class-map belonging to a particular policy-map. The action for a non-default class-map depends on the action of any ACL that is applied to the policy-map.

You can think of the default action as the action that the switch will apply to any data that does not meet the criteria specified by the applied matching commands.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset to the default action of 'permit'.

**Syntax** default-action <action>  
no default-action

| Parameter |                                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <action>  | permit                                            | Permit packets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|           | deny                                              | Deny packets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|           | send-to-cpu                                       | Send packets to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|           | copy-to-cpu                                       | Copy packets to the CPU as well as forwarding them.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|           | copy-to-mirror<br>[interface <i>port-number</i> ] | Copy packets to the mirror port as well as forwarding them.<br><br>Use the <b>mirror interface</b> command to configure the mirror port. If there are multiple mirror ports and you do not specify one, then the switch will use the mirror port with the lowest port number. |

**Default** The default is **permit**.

**Mode** Policy Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the action for the default class-map to 'deny' for the policy map named 'map1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos enable
awplus(config)# policy-map map1
awplus(config-pmap)# default-action deny
```

To set the action for the default class-map to 'copy-to-mirror' for use with the **mirror interface** command, for the policy map named 'map1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos enable
awplus(config)# policy-map map1
awplus(config-pmap)# default-action copy-to-mirror
```

**Related commands** **mirror interface**

## description (QoS policy-map)

**Overview** Adds a textual description of the policy-map. This can be up to 80 characters long.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the current description from the policy-map.

**Syntax** `description <line>`  
`no description`

| Parameter                 | Description                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;line&gt;</code> | Up to 80 character long line description. |

**Mode** Policy Map Configuration

**Example** To add the description, VOIP traffic, use the command:

```
awplus(config-pmap)# description VOIP traffic
```

# egress-rate-limit

**Overview** Use this command to limit the amount of traffic that can be transmitted per second from this port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the limiting of traffic egressing on the interface.

**Syntax** egress-rate-limit <rate-limit>  
no egress-rate-limit

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <rate-limit> | <p>Bandwidth &lt;1-10000000 units per second&gt; (usable units: k, m, g).</p> <p>Not all values of egress rate limit are valid. If you enter an invalid number, the switch will round it up to the nearest valid value.</p> <p>The default unit is Kb (<b>k</b>), but Mb (<b>m</b>) or Gb (<b>g</b>) can also be specified. The command syntax is not case sensitive, so a value such as 20m or 20M will be interpreted as 20 megabits.</p> |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** You cannot use this command at the same time as the **wrr-queue queue-limit** or **strict-priority-queue queue-limit** commands.

**Examples** To enable egress rate limiting on a port, with a limit of approximately 500Mbps, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# egress-rate-limit 500m
```

To disable egress rate limiting on a port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no egress-rate-limit
```

**Related commands** **egress-rate-limit overhead**

## egress-rate-limit overhead

**Overview** Use this command to allow for the size of packet preamble and inter-packet gap (the “overhead”) in egress queue rate limiting on switch ports.

Doing this keeps the rate limit at the same percentage of line rate for all packet sizes. Otherwise, the percentage of line rate changes with packet size, because of the size of the overhead relative to smaller packets. This means smaller packets take up a larger percentage of the line rate.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off the overhead allowance.

**Syntax** egress-rate-limit overhead <bytes>  
no egress-rate-limit overhead

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <bytes>   | The number of bytes to allow for overhead. For standard ethernet packets, use a value of 20 bytes (8 bytes of preamble and a inter-packet gap of 12 bytes). |

**Default** No overhead allowance

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To configure an overhead allowance of 20 bytes (8 bytes of preamble and a inter-packet gap of 12 bytes) on port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# egress-rate-limit overhead 20
```

To return port1.0.1 to the default of no overhead allowance, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no egress-rate-limit overhead
```

**Related commands** [egress-rate-limit](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added

## match access-group

**Overview** Use this command to apply an ACL to a class-map or VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the match.

**Syntax** match access-group {<hw-IP-ACL>|<hw-MAC-ACL>|<hw-named-ACL>}  
no match access-group {<hw-IP-ACL>|<hw-MAC-ACL>|<hw-named-ACL>}

| Parameter      | Description                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hw-IP-ACL>    | Specify a hardware IP ACL number in the range <3000-3699>.      |
| <hw-MAC-ACL>   | Specify a hardware MAC ACL number in the range <4000-4699>.     |
| <hw-named-ACL> | Specify a hardware named ACL (IP, IPv6 or MAC address entries). |

**Mode** Class Map or VLAN Access-Map

**Usage notes** First create an access-list that applies the appropriate action to matching packets. Then use the **match access-group** command to apply this access-list as desired. Note that this command will apply the access-list matching only to *incoming* data packets.



**Examples** To configure a class-map named "cmap1", which matches traffic against access-list 3001, which allows IP traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3001 permit ip any any
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match access-group 3001
```

To configure a class-map named "cmap2", which matches traffic against access-list 4001, which allows MAC traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 4001 permit any any
awplus(config)# class-map cmap2
awplus(config-cmap)# match access-group 4001
```

To configure a class-map named "cmap3", which matches traffic against access-list "hw\_acl", which allows IP traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list hardware hw_acl
awplus(config-ip-hw-acl)# permit ip any any
awplus(config)# class-map cmap3
awplus(config-cmap)# match access-group hw_acl
```

To apply ACL 3001 to VLAN 48, where the ACL drops IP traffic from any source to any destination, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# access-list 3001 deny ip any any
awplus(config)# vlan access-map deny_all
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# match access-group 3001
awplus(config-vlan-access-map)# exit
awplus(config)# vlan filter deny_all vlan-list 48 input
```

**Related commands** [class-map](#)  
[vlan access-map](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: support for VLAN access-maps added

## match cos

**Overview** Use this command to define a CoS to match against incoming packets.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove CoS.

**Syntax** match cos <0-7>  
no match cos

| Parameter | Description            |
|-----------|------------------------|
| <0-7>     | Specify the CoS value. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the class-map's CoS to 4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match cos 4
```

To remove CoS from a class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match cos
```

## match dscp

**Overview** Use this command to define the DSCP to match against incoming packets. Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a previously defined DSCP.

**Syntax** match dscp <0-63>  
no match dscp

| Parameter | Description                                           |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-63>    | Specify DSCP value (only one value can be specified). |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Usage** Use the **match dscp** command to define the match criterion after creating a class-map.

**Examples** To configure a class-map named cmap1 with criterion that matches DSCP 56, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match dscp 56
```

To remove a previously defined DSCP from a class-map named cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match dscp
```

**Related commands** [class-map](#)

## match eth-format protocol

**Overview** This command sets the Ethernet format and the protocol for a class-map to match on.

Select one Layer 2 format and one Layer 3 protocol when you issue this command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured Ethernet format and protocol from a class-map.

**Syntax** match eth-format <layer-two-format> protocol <layer-three-protocol>

no match eth-format protocol

The following eth-formats and protocols are available (note that not all options are available on all AlliedWare Plus switch models):

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <layer-two-formats>     |                                                                                                                          |
| 802dot2-tagged          | 802.2 Tagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                         |
| 802dot2-untagged        | 802.2 Untagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                       |
| ethii-tagged            | EthII Tagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                         |
| ethii-untagged          | EthII Untagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                       |
| ethii-any               | EthII Tagged or Untagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                             |
| netwareraw-tagged       | Netware Raw Tagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                   |
| netwareraw-untagged     | Netware Raw Untagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                 |
| snap-tagged             | SNAP Tagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                          |
| snap-untagged           | SNAP Untagged Packets (enter the parameter name).                                                                        |
| <layer-three-protocols> |                                                                                                                          |
| <word>                  | A Valid Protocol Number in hexadecimal.                                                                                  |
| any                     | Note that the parameter "any" is only valid when used with the netwarerawtagged and netwarerawuntagged protocol options. |
| sna-path-control        | Protocol Number 04 (enter the parameter name or its number).                                                             |
| proway-lan              | Protocol Number 0E (enter the parameter name or its number).                                                             |
| eia-rs Protocol         | Number 4E (enter the parameter name or its number).                                                                      |

| Parameter         | Description                                                    |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| proway Protocol   | Number 8E (enter the parameter name or its number).            |
| ipx-802dot2       | Protocol Number E0 (enter the parameter name or its number).   |
| netbeui           | Protocol Number F0 (enter the parameter name or its number).   |
| iso-clns-is       | Protocol Number FE (enter the parameter name or its number).   |
| xdot75-internet   | Protocol Number 0801(enter the parameter name or its number).  |
| nbs-internet      | Protocol Number 0802 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ecma-internet     | Protocol Number 0803 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| chaosnet          | Protocol Number 0804 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| xdot25-level-3    | Protocol Number 0805 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| arp Protocol      | Number 0806 (enter the parameter name or its number).          |
| xns-compatible    | Protocol Number 0807 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| banyan-systems    | Protocol Number 0BAD (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| bbn-simnet        | Protocol Number 5208 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-mop-dump-ld   | Protocol Number 6001 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-mop-rem-cdots | Protocol Number 6002 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-decnet        | Protocol Number 6003 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-lat           | Protocol Number 6004 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-diagnostic    | Protocol Number 6005 (enter the parameter name or its number). |

| Parameter        | Description                                                    |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| dec-customer     | Protocol Number 6006 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-lavc         | Protocol Number 6007 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| rarp             | Protocol Number 8035 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-lanbridge    | Protocol Number 8038 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| dec-encryption   | Protocol Number 803D (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| appletalk        | Protocol Number 809B (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ibm-sna          | Protocol Number 80D5 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| appletalk-aarp   | Protocol Number 80F3 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| snmp             | Protocol Number 814CV.                                         |
| ethertalk-2      | Protocol Number 809B (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ethertalk-2-aarp | Protocol Number 80F3 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ipx-snap         | Protocol Number 8137 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ipx-802dot3      | Protocol Number FFFF (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ip               | Protocol Number 0800 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ipx              | Protocol Number 8137 (enter the parameter name or its number). |
| ipv6             | Protocol Number 86DD (enter the parameter name or its number). |

## Mode Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the eth-format to ethii-tagged and the protocol to 0800 (IP) for class-map cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match eth-format ethii-tagged protocol 0800
awplus(config-cmap)# match eth-format ethii-tagged protocol ip
```

To remove the eth-format and the protocol from the class-map cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match eth-format protocol
```



## match inner-cos

**Overview** Sets the Inner CoS for a class-map to match on.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove CoS.

**Syntax** match inner-cos <0-7>  
no match inner-cos

| Parameter | Description                  |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | Specify the Inner CoS value. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the class-map's inner-cos to 4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match inner-cos 4
```

To remove CoS from the class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match inner-cos
```

## match inner-tpid

**Overview** Sets the Inner Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) for a class-map to match on.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the TPID for a class-map.

**Syntax** match inner-tpid <tpid>  
no match inner-tpid

| Parameter | Description                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <tpid>    | Two byte hexadecimal number representing the TPID. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the class-map's inner-tpid to 0x9100, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match inner-tpid 0x9100
```

To remove the class-map's inner-tpid, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match inner-tpid
```

## match inner-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to define the inner VLAN ID as match criteria.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the VLAN ID used as match criteria.

**Syntax** match inner-vlan <1-4094>  
no match inner-vlan

| Parameter | Description      |
|-----------|------------------|
| <1-4094>  | The VLAN number. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used in double-tagged networks to match on a VLAN ID belonging to the client network. For more information on VLAN double-tagged networks, see the [VLAN\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To configure a class-map named cmap1 to match traffic from inner VLAN 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match inner-vlan 3
```

To disable the configured VLAN ID as a match criteria for the class-map named cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match inner-vlan
```

## match ip-precedence

**Overview** Use this command to identify IP precedence values as match criteria.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove IP precedence values from a class-map.

**Syntax** match ip-precedence <0-7>  
no match ip-precedence

| Parameter | Description                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The precedence value to be matched. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Example** To configure a class-map named cmap1 to match all IPv4 packets with a precedence value of 5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match ip-precedence 5
```

## match mac-type

**Overview** Use this command to set the MAC type for a class-map to match on.  
Use **no** variant of this command to remove the MAC type match entry.

**Syntax** match mac-type {l2mcast|l2ucast}  
no match mac-type

| Parameter | Description                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| l2mcast   | Layer 2 Multicast and Broadcast traffic. |
| l2ucast   | Layer 2 Unicast traffic.                 |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the class-map's MAC type to Layer 2 multicast, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match mac-type l2mcast
```

To remove the class-map's MAC type entry, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match mac-type
```

## match tcp-flags

**Overview** Sets one or more TCP flags (control bits) for a class-map to match on.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove one or more TCP flags for a class-map to match on.

**Syntax** match tcp-flags [ack] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg]  
no match tcp-flags [ack] [fin] [psh] [rst] [syn] [urg]

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--------------|
| ack       | Acknowledge. |
| fin       | Finish.      |
| psh       | Push.        |
| rst       | Reset.       |
| syn       | Synchronize. |
| urg       | Urgent.      |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the class-map's TCP flags to **ack** and **syn**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map
awplus(config-cmap)# match tcp-flags ack syn
```

To remove the TCP flags **ack** and **rst**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map
awplus(config-cmap)# no match tcp-flags ack rst
```

## match tpid

**Overview** Sets the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) for a class-map to match on.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the TPID for a class-map.

**Syntax** match tpid <tpid>  
no match tpid

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <tpid>    | Specify the Tag Protocol Identifier. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To set the TPID of class-map named cmap1 to 0x9100, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match tpid 0x9100
```

To remove the TPID set previously for class-map named cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match tpid
```

## match vlan

**Overview** Use this command to define the VLAN ID as match criteria.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the VLAN ID used as match criteria.

**Syntax** match vlan <1-4094>  
no match vlan

| Parameter | Description      |
|-----------|------------------|
| <1-4094>  | The VLAN number. |

**Mode** Class Map Configuration

**Examples** To configure a class-map named cmap1 to include traffic from VLAN 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# match vlan 3
```

To disable the configured VLAN ID as a match criteria for the class-map named cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# class-map cmap1
awplus(config-cmap)# no match vlan
```



# mls qos aggregate-police action

**Overview** This command creates or reconfigures an aggregate-policer for a class-map.

The **no** variant of this command removes a previously configured exceed action.

**Syntax** For single rate metering:

```
mls qos aggregate-police <name> single-rate <CIR> <CBS> <EBS>  
action [drop-red|transmit]
```

For twin rate metering:

```
mls qos aggregate-police <name> twin-rate <CIR> <CBS> <EIR>  
<PBS> action [drop-red|transmit]
```

```
no mls qos aggregate-police <name>
```

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>      | Specify aggregate-policer name.                                                                                                                            |
| single-rate | Single rate meter (one rate and two burst sizes).                                                                                                          |
| twin-rate   | Twin rate meter (two rates and two burst sizes).                                                                                                           |
| <CIR>       | The Committed Information Rate. Specify an average traffic rate, 1-16000000 (kbps).                                                                        |
| <CBS>       | The amount by which the data is allowed to burst beyond the value set by the CIR.<br>Specify a value from 0-16777216 (bytes).                              |
| <EIR>       | Excess Information Rate. Specify an average traffic rate, 1-16000000 (kbps).                                                                               |
| <EBS>       | For single-rate metering, this is the amount by which the data is allowed to burst beyond the value set by the CIR.                                        |
| <PBS>       | For twin-rate metering, this is the amount by which the data is allowed to burst beyond the value set by the EIR. Specify a value from 1-16777216 (bytes). |
| action      | Specify the action: either drop-red or policed-dscp-transmit.                                                                                              |
| drop-red    | Drop the red packets.                                                                                                                                      |
| transmit    | Packets are sent without modification.                                                                                                                     |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** A policer can be used to meter the traffic classified by the class-map and as a result will be given one of three bandwidth classes. These are green (conforming), yellow (partially-conforming), and red (non-conforming).

Once you have created an aggregate policer, you can use the **police-aggregate** to assign it to one or more class-maps. This enables traffic classified by different characteristics to have accumulative application to the same policer. Another application of aggregate policers is to attach them to a single class-map but apply the class-maps to multiple ports (via its policy-map). This enables the same traffic to have accumulative policed application over multiple ports.

A single-rate policer is based on three values. These are:

- average rate (or Committed Information Rate CIR)
- minimum burst (or Committed Burst Size CBS)
- maximum burst (or Excess Burst Size EBS)

Traffic is classed as green if the rate is less than the combined CIR plus CBS values. Traffic is classed as yellow if the data rate is between the CBS and the EBS. Traffic is classed as red if the rate exceeds the average rate and the EBS.

A dual-rate policer is based on four values. These are:

- average rate (or Committed Information Rate CIR)
- minimum burst (or Committed Burst Size CBS)
- maximum burst (or Excess Burst Size EBS)
- Excess Information Rate (EIR)

Traffic is classed as green if the rate is less than the CIR and CBS. Traffic is classed as yellow if the rate is between the CBS and the EBS. Traffic is classed as red if the rate exceeds the average rate and the EBS.

Using an action of **drop-red** will result in all packets classed as red being discarded.

**Example** To create a single rate meter measuring traffic of 10 Mbps that drops any traffic bursting over 30000 bytes, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos aggregate-police ap1 single-rate 10000
                20000 30000 action drop-red
```

**police-aggregate**

**show mls qos aggregate-policer**

# mls qos aggregate-police counters

**Overview** Use this command to enable policer counters for an aggregate-policer. This command can be used separately or in conjunction with a traffic meter (single or twin-rate meters).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable policer counters for an aggregate-policer.

**Syntax** mls qos aggregate-police <name> counters  
no mls qos aggregate-police <name> counters

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <name>    | Specify aggregate-policer name. |

**Default** Policer counters are disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable policer counters for aggregate-policer MYPolicer, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# mls qos aggregate-police MyPolicer counters
```

To disable policer counters for aggregate-policer MYPolicer, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no mls qos aggregate-police MyPolicer counters
```

**Related commands** [police counters](#)  
[police single-rate action](#)  
[police twin-rate action](#)

## mls qos cos

**Overview** This command assigns a CoS (Class of Service) user-priority value to untagged frames entering a specified interface. By default, all untagged frames are assigned a CoS value of 0.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the interface to the default CoS setting for untagged frames entering the interface.

**Syntax** mls qos cos <0-7>  
no mls qos cos

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The Class of Service, user-priority value. |

**Default** By default, all untagged frames are assigned a CoS value of 0. Note that for tagged frames, the default behavior is not to alter the CoS value.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To assign a CoS user priority value of 2 to all untagged packets entering port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# mls qos cos 2
```

# mls qos enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable QoS.

Note that traffic transmitted from the port will be dropped for up to 1 second after you enable QoS. A warning will display and you will be prompted for a confirmation before QoS is enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to globally disable QoS and remove all QoS configuration. The **no** variant of this command removes all class-maps, policy-maps, and policers that have been created. Running the **no mls qos** command will therefore remove all pre-existing QoS configurations on the switch.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Syntax** mls qos enable  
no mls qos

**Example** To enable QoS on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos enable
```

## mls qos map cos-queue

**Overview** Use this command to set the default CoS to egress queue mapping. This is the default queue mapping for packets that do not get assigned an egress queue via any other QoS functionality.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the cos-queue map back to its default setting. The default mappings for this command are:

|                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CoS Priority : | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| -----          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| CoS QUEUE:     | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**Syntax** mls qos map cos-queue <cos-priority> to <queue-number>  
no mls qos map cos-queue

| Parameter      | Description                                           |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <cos-priority> | CoS priority value. Can take a value between 0 and 7. |
| <queue-number> | Queue number. Can take a value between 0 and 7.       |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To map CoS 2 to queue 0, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos map cos-queue 2 to 0
```

To set the cos-queue map back to its defaults, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mls qos map cos-queue
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface](#)

## mls qos map premark-dscp

**Overview** This command configures the premark-dscp map. It is used when traffic is classified by a class-map that has **trust dscp** configured. Based on a lookup DSCP, the map determines new QoS settings for the traffic.

The **no** variant of this command resets the premark-dscp map to its defaults. If no DSCP is specified then all DSCP entries will be reset to their defaults.

**Syntax** `mls qos map premark-dscp <0-63> to  
{[new-dscp <0-63>] [new-cos <0-7>] [new-queue <0-7>]  
[new-bandwidth-class {green|yellow|red}]]}  
no mls qos map premark-dscp [<0-63>]`

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| premark-dscp <0-63> | The DSCP value on ingress.                                                                                            |
| new-dscp <0-63>     | The DSCP value that the packet will have on egress.<br>If unspecified, this value will remain the DSCP ingress value. |
| new-cos <0-7>       | The CoS value that the packet will have on egress.<br>If unspecified, this value will retain its value on ingress.    |
| new-queue <0-7>     | Modify Egress Queue.                                                                                                  |
| new-bandwidth-class | Modify Egress Bandwidth-class.<br>If unspecified, this value will be set to green.                                    |
| green               | Egress Bandwidth-class green (marked down Bandwidth-class).                                                           |
| yellow              | Egress Bandwidth-class yellow (marked down Bandwidth-class).                                                          |
| red                 | Egress Bandwidth-class red (marked down Bandwidth-class).                                                             |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** With the **trust dscp** command set, this command (**mls qos map premark-dscp**) enables you to remap the DSCP, CoS, output queue, or bandwidth class values.

However, note that you cannot simultaneously change the DSCP and CoS, because they use the same byte in the IP header.

Used together, the premark-dscp map and the **trust dscp** command are one way to change packets' DSCP, bandwidth-class, CoS and queue. They act by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

Alternatively, you can set these values explicitly for a class-map inside a policy-map, by using one of the commands:

- **set bandwidth-class**
- **set cos**
- **set dscp**
- **set queue**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the whole premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0

**Example** To send packets to queue 1 if they have a DSCP of 34, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos map premark-dscp 34 to new-queue 1
```

**Example** To set the entry for DSCP 1 to use a new DSCP of 2, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos map premark-dscp 1 to new-dscp 2
```

**Example** To set the entry for DSCP 1 to use a new CoS of 3, and a new bandwidth class of yellow, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos map premark-dscp 1 to new-cos 3 new-
bandwidth-class yellow
```

**Example** To reset the entry for DSCP 1 use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mls qos map premark-dscp 1
```



**Related commands**

- set bandwidth-class**
- set cos**
- set dscp**
- set queue**
- show mls qos maps premark-dscp**
- trust dscp**

## mls qos queue

**Overview** This command configures the default egress queue for any packet arriving on the specified interface. When no default queue is configured, the cos-queue map is used to choose the queue for the packet.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off the use of a default queue on the interface.

**Syntax** mls qos queue <0-7>  
no mls qos queue

| Parameter | Description                  |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The particular queue number. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To set the default egress queue to 7, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# mls qos queue 7
```

To turn off the default queue usage on port1.0.1 use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no mls qos queue
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface](#)

## mls qos queue name

**Overview** Use this command to give a name and optional description to a specific egress queue.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the name and description from an egress queue.

**Syntax** mls qos queue <0-7> name <name> [description <description>]  
no mls qos queue <0-7> name

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-7>         | The number of the egress queue to name.                                                                                                        |
| <name>        | The name you want to give the egress queue. The name can contain any printable ASCII character (ASCII 33-126), except for spaces.              |
| <description> | The description you want to give the egress queue. The description can contain any printable ASCII character (ASCII 32-126), including spaces. |

**Default** Queues have no name or description

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To give queue 6 the name 'Video' and the description 'Real-time interactive, broadcast video', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos queue 6 name Video description Real-time
interactive, broadcast video
```

To remove the name and description from queue 6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mls qos queue 6 name
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

# mls qos scheduler-set

**Overview** Use this command to set a scheduler-set on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset an interface back to the default of strict priority.

**Syntax** mls qos scheduler-set <1-12>  
no mls qos scheduler-set

| Parameter | Description       |
|-----------|-------------------|
| <1-12>    | Scheduler-set ID. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To set port1.0.1 to use scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# mls qos scheduler-set 1
```

To reset scheduler-set 1 back to strict priority, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no mls qos scheduler-set
```

**Related commands** [mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue](#)  
[mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group](#)  
[show mls qos scheduler-set](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: more scheduler-sets supported on some products

# mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue

**Overview** Use this command to configure strict priority-based scheduling on the specified egress queues for a specific scheduler-set. You must specify at least one queue.

**Syntax** `mls qos scheduler-set <1-12> priority-queue [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-12>       | Scheduler-set ID.                                          |
| [0][1]...[7] | Specify the egress queues to apply the scheduling rule to. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To apply priority based scheduling to egress queues 5, 6, and 7, for scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# mls qos scheduler-set 1 priority-queue 5 6 7
```

**Related commands** [mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group](#)  
[show mls qos scheduler-set](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: more scheduler-sets supported on some products

# mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group

**Overview** Use this command to configure weighted round-robin-based (WRR-based) scheduling on the specified egress queues for a specific scheduler-set.

You can group queues into one of two weighted round robin groups, called WRR1 and WRR2. Within each group, the queues will be emptied using a weighted round robin algorithm. There are two ways you can set the weights for the queues:

- Using the **weight** parameter, within each group, you must give each queue a relative weight. Within that group, the switch empties the queues in proportion to their weights. The exact weight values are irrelevant, as long as they result in the ratio you want.
- Using the **percent** parameter, within each group, you must give each queue a percentage. The percentages in that group must total to 100%. Within that group, the switch empties the queues based on the percentage.

WRR1 does not take priority over WRR2, or vice versa; priority is determined by the queue number. The switch first empties queue 7 and any other queues in the same WRR group as queue 7. Then it empties queue 6 and any other queues in the same WRR group as queue 6, and so on.

**Syntax** mls qos scheduler-set <1-12> wrr-queue group <1-2> weight <1-255> queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]  
mls qos scheduler-set <1-12> wrr-queue group <1-2> percent <1-100> queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]

| Parameter    | Description                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-12>       | Scheduler-set ID.                                          |
| <1-2>        | WRR group 1 or 2.                                          |
| <1-255>      | Specify the weighting applied to the egress queues.        |
| <1-100>      | Specify the percentage applied to the egress queues.       |
| [0][1]...[7] | Specify the egress queues to apply the scheduling rule to. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure wrr-queue group 2 applying a weighting value of 10 to queues 0 and 1 for scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos scheduler-set 1 wrr-queue group 2 weight
10 queues 0 1
```

To configure wrr-queue group 2 applying a weighting value of 20 to queues 2 and 3 for scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos scheduler-set 1 wrr-queue group 2 weight
20 queues 2 3
```

The switch will empty twice as many packets from queues 2 and 3 as it will from queues 0 and 1.

To configure wrr-queue group 2 applying a percent value of 25 to queues 0 and 1 for scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos scheduler-set 1 wrr-queue group 2
percent 25 queues 0 1
```

To configure wrr-queue group 2 applying a percent value of 50 to queue 2 for scheduler-set 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mls qos scheduler-set 1 wrr-queue group 2
percent 50 queues 2
```

The switch will empty twice as many packets from queue 2 as it will from queues 0 and 1.

**Related commands** [mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue](#)  
[show mls qos scheduler-set](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: **percent** parameter added; more scheduler-sets supported on some products

# no police

**Overview** Use this command to disable any policer previously configured on the class-map.

**Syntax** no police

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** This command disables any policer previously configured on the class-map.

**Example** To disable policing on a class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no police
```

**Related commands** [police single-rate action](#)  
[police twin-rate action](#)



# police-aggregate

**Overview** Use this command to apply a previously created aggregate-policer to the class-map.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a previously created aggregate-policer from the class-map.

**Syntax** police-aggregate <name>  
no police-aggregate <name>

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <name>    | Specify a aggregate policer name. |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage** This command enables you to apply an aggregate policer to a number of different class- maps, and meter them as one group. Note that you cannot apply this command to any class-map that already has a policer assigned by using the **police single (or twin) rate exceed action** command.

**Examples** To apply aggregate policer ap1 to a class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# police-aggregate ap1
```

To remove a previously created aggregate-policer from the class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no police-aggregate ap1
```

# police counters

**Overview** Use this command to enable policer counters for a class-map. This command can be used separately or in conjunction with a traffic meter (single or twin-rate meters).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable policer counters for a class-map.

**Syntax** police counters  
no police counters

**Default** Policer counters are disabled by default.

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** This command only allows counting of traffic forwarded in hardware. Traffic that is dropped or trapped to the CPU does not increment the counter, unless it is also forwarded in hardware.

**Example** To enable policer counters for a class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# police counters
```

To disable policer counters for a class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no police counters
```

**Related commands** [mls qos aggregate-police counters](#)  
[police single-rate action](#)  
[police twin-rate action](#)  
[show mls qos interface policer-counters](#)  
[storm-protection](#)

## police single-rate action

**Overview** Configures a single-rate policer for a class-map.

**Syntax** `police single-rate <cir> <cbs> <ebs> action {drop-red|transmit}`

| Parameter | Description                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <cir>     | Specify the Committed Information Rate (CIR) (1-100000000 kbps). |
| <cbs>     | Specify the Committed Burst Size (CBS) (0-16777216 bytes).       |
| <ebs>     | Specify a Excess Burst Size (EBS) (0-16777216 bytes).            |
| action    | Specify the action if the rate is exceeded.                      |
| drop-red  | Drop the red packets.                                            |
| transmit  | Packets are sent without modification.                           |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** You can use a policer to meter the traffic classified by the class-map and assign it to one of three bandwidth classes.

The bandwidth classes are green (conforming), yellow (partially-conforming), and red (non-conforming). A single-rate policer is based on three values. These are the average rate, minimum burst and maximum burst.

| Color  | Definition                                                           |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| green  | The traffic rate is less than the average rate and minimum burst.    |
| yellow | The traffic rate is between the minimum burst and the maximum burst. |
| red    | The traffic rate exceeds the average rate and the maximum burst.     |

Using an action of drop-red means that any packets classed as red are discarded.

**NOTE:**

*This command will not take effect when applied to a class-map that attaches to a channel group whose ports span processor instances.*

**Example** To configure a single rate meter measuring traffic of 100 Mbps that drops a sustained burst of traffic over this rate, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# police single-rate 100000 1875000 1875000
action drop-red
```

**Related commands** **no police**  
**police twin-rate action**

## police twin-rate action

**Overview** Configures a twin-rate policer for a class-map.

**Syntax** `police twin-rate <cir> <pir> <cbs> <pbs> action {drop-red|transmit}`

| Parameter | Description                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <cir>     | Specify the Committed Information Rate (CIR) (1-100000000 kbps). |
| <pir>     | Specify the Peak Information Rate (PIR) (1-100000000 kbps).      |
| <cbs>     | Specify the Committed Burst Size (CBS) (0-16777216 bytes).       |
| <pbs>     | Specify the Peak Burst Size (PBS) (0-16777216 bytes).            |
| action    | Specify the action if rate is exceeded.                          |
| drop-red  | Drop the red packets.                                            |
| transmit  | Transmit packets.                                                |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** A policer can be used to meter the traffic classified by the class-map and as a result will be given one of three bandwidth classes. These are green (conforming), yellow (partially-conforming), and red (non-conforming).

A twin-rate policer is based on four values. These are the minimum rate (CIR), minimum burst size (CBS), maximum rate (PIR), and maximum burst size (PBS). The following table shows how these values define the bandwidth classes.

| Bandwidth Class | Definition                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| green           | The sum of the number of existing (buffered) bytes plus those arriving at the port per unit time results in a value that is less than that set for the CBS.            |
| yellow          | The sum of the number of existing (buffered) bytes plus those arriving at the port per unit time results in a value that is between those set for the CBS and the PBS. |
| red             | The sum of the number of existing (buffered) bytes plus those arriving at the port per unit time results in a value that exceeds that set for the PBS.                 |

Using an action of drop-red means that any packets classed as red will be discarded.

**Example** To configure a twin rate meter measuring a minimum rate of 10 Mbps and a maximum rate of 20 Mbps, and drop red packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map name
awplus(config-pmap)# class classname
awplus(config-pmap-c)# police twin-rate 10000 20000 1875000
3750000 action drop-red
```

**Related commands** [no police](#)  
[police single-rate action](#)

# policy-map

**Overview** Use this command to create a policy-map and to enter Policy Map Configuration mode to configure the specified policy-map.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an existing policy-map.

**Syntax** policy-map <name>  
no policy-map <name>

| Parameter | Description             |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| <name>    | Name of the policy-map. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create a policy-map called pmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)#
```

**Related commands** [class-map](#)

# service-policy input

**Overview** Use this command to apply a policy-map to the input of an interface.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a policy-map and interface association.

**Syntax** service-policy input <policy-map>  
no service-policy input <policy-map>

| Parameter    | Description                                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <policy-map> | Policy map name that will be applied to the input. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be applied to switch ports or static channel groups, but not to dynamic (LACP) channel groups.

**Example** To apply a policy-map named pmap1 to interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
wplus(config-if)# service-policy input pmap1
```



## set bandwidth-class

**Overview** Use this command to set a bandwidth-class color to assign to classified traffic. The color represents the traffic's conformance to the policer's allocated bandwidth. Green traffic is assumed to be conforming, yellow is semi-conforming, and red is non-conforming.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off a bandwidth-class color assigned to classified traffic.

**Syntax** `set bandwidth-class {green|yellow|red}`  
`no set bandwidth-class {green|yellow|red}`

| Parameter | Description                |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| green     | Mark the packet as green.  |
| yellow    | Mark the packet as yellow. |
| red       | Mark the packet as red.    |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** There is a limit to the number of unique combinations of CoS, DSCP, queue, and bandwidth-class color values that can be assigned to classified traffic. Each unique combination of values is referred to as a QoS profile.

This **set bandwidth-class** command is one way to set the packets' bandwidth class. The premark-dscp map is an alternative way to do this. Both methods work by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

As well as bandwidth class, there are also commands to explicitly set CoS, DSCP and queue values for packets that match a class-map inside a policy-map. The other commands are:

- **set cos**
- **set dscp**
- **set queue**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the premark-dscp map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0

**Examples** To set the bandwidth class for all traffic classified by this class-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# set bandwidth-class green
```

Note that the class-map and policy-map should already have been created by using the **class-map** and the **policy-map**.

To stop setting packets green for the policy pmap1 and the class cmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no set bandwidth-class green
```

**Related** **class-map**  
**commands** **set cos**  
**set dscp**  
**set queue**  
**trust dscp**

## set cos

**Overview** Use this command to set a CoS value to assign to classified traffic.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn off the CoS value assigned to classified traffic.

**Syntax** set cos <0-7>  
no set cos

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The new CoS value to be assigned. |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** There is a limit to the number of unique combinations of CoS, DSCP, queue, and bandwidth-class color values that can be assigned to classified traffic. Each unique combination of values is referred to as a QoS profile.

This **set cos** command is one way to set the packets' CoS. The premark-dscp map is an alternative way to do this. Both methods work by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

As well as CoS, there are also commands to explicitly set bandwidth class, DSCP and queue values for packets that match a class-map inside a policy-map. The other commands are:

- **set bandwidth-class**
- **set dscp**
- **set queue**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the premark-dscp map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0

**Examples** To set the CoS value to 7 for all traffic classified by the selected class-map and policy-map, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# set cos 7
```

To turn off the above setting, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no set cos
```

**Related commands**

- set bandwidth-class**
- set dscp**
- set queue**
- set dscp**

## set dscp

**Overview** For a specific class-map and policy-map this command will assign or change the DSCP value within the packet. Note that where more than one class-map has been assigned to a particular DSCP, the switch will apply the action of the class-map that was created first.

The **no** variant of this command will negate the DSCP value specified with the **set dscp** command.

**Syntax** set dscp <0-63>  
no set dscp

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <0-63>    | The new DSCP value. A value between 0 and 63. |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** There is a limit to the number of unique combinations of CoS, DSCP, queue, and bandwidth-class color values that can be assigned to classified traffic. Each unique combination of values is referred to as a QoS profile.

This **set dscp** command is one way to set the packets' DSCP. The premark-dscp map is an alternative way to do this. Both methods work by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

As well as DSCP, there are also commands to explicitly set bandwidth class, CoS and queue values for packets that match a class-map inside a policy-map. The other commands are:

- **set bandwidth-class**
- **set cos**
- **set queue**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the premark-dscp map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0

**Example** To set a DSCP value of 35 to all traffic classified by a class-map of cmap1 and a policy-map of pmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 35
```

**Related commands**

- set bandwidth-class**
- set cos**
- set queue**
- trust dscp**

# set queue

**Overview** Use this command to set a queue value to assign to classified traffic. This will override the default queue as configured by the **mls qos queue** command, but may be overridden by subsequent QoS mechanisms (such as remarking).

Use the **no** variant of this command to negate the queue value assigned to classified traffic by the **set queue** command.

**Syntax** set queue <0-7>  
no set queue

| Parameter | Description                |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| <0-7>     | Specify a new queue value. |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage notes** There is a limit to the number of unique combinations of CoS, DSCP, queue, and bandwidth-class color values that can be assigned to classified traffic. Each unique combination of values is referred to as a QoS profile.

This **set queue** command is one way to set the packets' queue. The premark-dscp map is an alternative way to do this. Both methods work by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

As well as queue, there are also commands to explicitly set CoS, DSCP and bandwidth class values for packets that match a class-map inside a policy-map. The other commands are:

- **set bandwidth-class**
- **set cos**
- **set dscp**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the premark-dscp map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0



**Example** To set the queue to value 5 for all traffic classified as cmap1 and pmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# set queue 5
```

**Related commands**

- set bandwidth-class**
- set cos**
- set dscp**
- trust dscp**

# show class-map

**Overview** Use this command to display the QoS class-maps' criteria for classifying traffic.

**Syntax** `show class-map [<class-map-name>]`

| Parameter        | Description            |
|------------------|------------------------|
| <class-map-name> | Name of the class-map. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display a QoS class-map's match criteria for classifying traffic, use the command:

```
awplus# show class-map cmap1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show class-map command

```
awplus#show class-map
CLASS-MAP-NAME: myClass
Match Mac Type: 2 l2mcast
CLASS-MAP-NAME: default
```

**Related commands** [class-map](#)

# show mls qos

**Overview** Use this command to display whether QoS is enabled or disabled on the switch.

**Syntax** show mls qos

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display whether QoS is enabled or disabled, use the command:  
awplus# show mls qos

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show mls qos command

```
awplus#show mls qos
Enable
```

**Related commands** [mls qos enable](#)

# show mls qos aggregate-policer

**Overview** Displays all or a single aggregate-policer. If no name is specified, all aggregate policers will be displayed.

**Syntax** show mls qos aggregate-policer [<name>]

| Parameter | Description             |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| <name>    | Aggregate policer name. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all aggregate-policers, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos aggregate-policer
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show mls qos aggregate-policer command

```
AGGREGATE-POLICER-NAME: ap1
Policer single-rate action drop-red:
average rate(1 kbps) minimum burst(2 B) maximum burst(3 B)
AGGREGATE-POLICER-NAME: ap2
Policer twin-rate action drop-red policed-dscp-tx:
minimum rate(1 kbps) maximum rate(2 kbps) minimum burst(3 B)
maximum burst(4 B)
```

**Related commands** [mls qos aggregate-police action](#)  
[police-aggregate](#)

## show mls qos interface

**Overview** Displays the current settings for the interface. This includes its default CoS and queue, scheduling used for each queue, and any policies/maps that are attached.

**Syntax** show mls qos interface [*<port>*]

| Parameter           | Description  |
|---------------------|--------------|
| <i>&lt;port&gt;</i> | Switch port. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display current CoS and queue settings for interface port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos interface port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show mls qos interface command for port1.0.1**

```
awplus#show mls qos interface port1.0.1
Interface: port1.0.1

Scheduler-set: None
Number of egress queues: 8

Egress Queue:      0
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      1
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      2
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      3
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      4
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      5
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      6
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb

Egress Queue:      7
Status:            Enabled
Queue Limit:       12%
Egress Rate Limit: 0 Kb
Trust Mode: Ports default priority
Port Default Priority: 0
VLAN Priority Override: Not Configured
Egress Traffic Shaping Overhead: 20
Egress Traffic Shaping: Not Configured
The number of COS Values mapped: 8
Cos (Queue): 0(0), 1(0), 2(0), 3(0), 4(0), 5(0), 6(0), 7(0)
```

**Parameters in the output of the show mls qos interface command**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scheduler-set | The number of the scheduler set that is applied to this interface. The scheduler set determines which queues are emptied using a weighted round robin |

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 | algorithm instead of being emptied in strict priority order.                                                                                                                                                  |
| Number of egress queues         | The total number of egress queues available on this interface.                                                                                                                                                |
| Egress Queue                    | Number of this egress queue.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Status                          | Queue can either be enabled or disabled.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Queue Limit                     | The percentage of the port's buffers that have been allocated to this queue.                                                                                                                                  |
| Egress Rate Limit               | The amount of traffic that can be transmitted via this queue per second. 0 Kb means there is currently no rate-limiting enabled.                                                                              |
| Egress Traffic Shaping Overhead | The number of bytes specified to allow for the size of packet preamble and inter-packet gap (the "overhead") in egress queue rate limiting. Use the <b>egress-rate-limit overhead</b> command to change this. |

**Related commands** **mls qos queue**  
**mls qos scheduler-set**  
**wrr-queue queue-limit**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-0.1: DSCP queue mapping removed from output

# show mls qos interface policer-counters

**Overview** This command displays an interface's policer counters. This can either be for a specific class-map or for all class-maps attached to the interface. If no class-map is specified then all class-map policer counters attached to the interface are displayed.

**Syntax** `show mls qos interface <port> policer-counters [class-map <class-map>]`

| Parameter   | Description         |
|-------------|---------------------|
| <port>      | Switch port.        |
| class-map   | Select a class-map. |
| <class-map> | Class-map name.     |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage** Note that:

- You must also turn on policer counters, by entering the **police counters** command.
- The counters are based on metering performed on the specified class-map. Therefore, the 'Dropped Bytes' counter is the number of bytes dropped due to metering. This is different from packets dropped via a 'deny' action in the ACL. If a policer is configured to perform re-marking, bytes can be marked Red but are not dropped, and is shown with a value of 0 for the Dropped field and a non-0 value for the 'Red Bytes' field.

**Example** To show the counters for all class-maps attached to port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos interface port1.0.1 policer-counters
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mls qos interface policer-counters on a port**

```
awplus#show mls qos interface port1.0.1 policer-counters
Interface:                port1.0.1
Class-map:                cmap1
  Green Bytes:            217
  Yellow Bytes:           0
  Red Bytes:              0
  Dropped Bytes:          0
  Non-dropped Bytes:      217
```

**Related commands**

- [mls qos queue](#)
- [police counters](#)
- [wrr-queue queue-limit](#)

# show mls qos interface queue-counters

**Overview** This command displays an interface's egress queue counters. This can either be for a specific queue or for all queues on the interface. If no queue is specified all queue counters on the interface will be displayed.

The counters show the number of frames currently in the queue and the maximum number of frames allowed in the queue, for individual egress queues and the port's queue (which will be a sum of all egress queues).

**Syntax** `show mls qos interface <port> queue-counters [queue <0-7>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <port>      | The switch port to display counters for.         |
| queue <0-7> | The number of the queue to display counters for. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the counters for all queues on port1.0.1, use the command:  
`awplus# show mls qos interface port1.0.1 queue-counters`

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mls qos interface queue-counters**

```
awplus#show mls qos interface port1.0.1 queue-counters
Interface port1.0.1 Queue Counters:
  Port queue length      12(maximum 844)
  Egress Queue length:
    Queue 0              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 1              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 2              12(maximum 18)
    Queue 3              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 4              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 5              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 6              0 (maximum 18)
    Queue 7              0 (maximum 18)

  Egress queue drop/transmit counters:
    Queue 0              0          0          0          0
    Queue 1              0          0          0          0
    Queue 2              0          0          0          0
    Queue 3              0          0          0          0
    Queue 4              0          0          576          9
    Queue 5              0          0          0          0
    Queue 6              0          0      10489664      63901
    Queue 7              0          0          0          0
```

**Parameters in the output from show mls qos interface queue-counters**

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface                           | Port we are showing the counters for.                                                        |
| Port queue length                   | Number of frames in the port's queue. This will be the sum of all egress queues on the port. |
| Egress Queue length                 | Number of frames in a specific egress queue.                                                 |
| Egress queue drop/transmit counters | The number of bytes and packets dropped and transmitted on each egress queue.                |

**Related commands** [clear mls qos interface queue-counters](#)  
[wrr-queue queue-limit](#)

# show mls qos interface storm-status

**Overview** Show the current configuration and status of the QoS Storm Protection (QSP) on the given port.

Note that before you can enable storm protection, you must first enable policer counters. To do this, enter the **police counters** command in **config-pmap-c** mode.

**Syntax** show mls qos interface <port> storm-status

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--------------|
| <port>    | Switch port. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To see the QSP status on port1.0.1, use the command:  
awplus# show mls qos interface port1.0.1 storm-status

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show mls qos interface storm-status

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Interface:           | port1.0.1   |
| Storm-Protection:    | Enabled     |
| Port-status:         | Enabled     |
| Storm Action:        | vlandisable |
| Storm Window:        | 5000 ms     |
| Storm Downtime:      | 0 s         |
| Timeout Remaining:   | 0 s         |
| Last read data-rate: | 0 kbps      |
| Storm Rate:          | 1000 kbps   |

**Related commands**

- storm-action**
- storm-downtime**
- storm-protection**
- storm-rate**
- storm-window**

# show mls qos maps cos-queue

**Overview** Show the current configuration of the cos-queue map.

**Syntax** show mls qos maps cos-queue

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current configuration of the cos-queue map, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos maps cos-queue
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mls qos maps cos-queue**

|                   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COS-TO-QUEUE-MAP: |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| COS :             |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| -----             |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| QUEUE:            |  | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**Related commands** [mls qos map cos-queue](#)

## show mls qos maps premark-dscp

**Overview** This command displays the premark-dscp map. This map is used to replace the DSCP, CoS, queue and/or bandwidth class of a packet matching the class-map, based on a lookup DSCP value.

**Syntax** show mls qos maps premark-dscp [<0-63>]

| Parameter | Description       |
|-----------|-------------------|
| <0-63>    | DSCP table entry. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the premark-dscp map for DSCP 1, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos maps premark-dscp 1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show mls qos maps premark-dscp command**

|                     |       |        |     |  |
|---------------------|-------|--------|-----|--|
| PREMARK-DSCP-MAP:   |       |        |     |  |
| DSCP 1              |       |        |     |  |
| Bandwidth Class     | Green | Yellow | Red |  |
| -----               |       |        |     |  |
| New DSCP            | 1     | -      | -   |  |
| New CoS             | 0     | -      | -   |  |
| New Queue           | 5     | -      | -   |  |
| New Bandwidth Class | green | -      | -   |  |
| ...                 |       |        |     |  |

**Related commands** [mls qos map premark-dscp](#)  
[trust dscp](#)

# show mls qos scheduler-set

**Overview** Use this command to display the scheduler-set configuration.

**Syntax** show mls qos scheduler-set

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the scheduler-set configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# show mls qos scheduler-set
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show mls qos scheduler-set command when configured with the weight parameter**

```
awplus(config)#show mls qos scheduler-set
Key: SP = Strict Priority
      WRR1 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 1
      WRR2 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 2

egress queue:          0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7

Scheduler-set 1 algorithm: WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  SP      SP
                        WRR weight: 25   25   25   25   25   25

Scheduler-set 2 algorithm: WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  SP      SP      SP      SP
                        WRR weight: 10   20   30   50

Scheduler-set 3...
```

**Example output from the show mls qos scheduler-set command when configured with the percent parameter**

```
awplus(config)#show mls qos scheduler-set
Key: SP = Strict Priority
      WRR1 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 1
      WRR2 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 2

egress queue:          0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7

Scheduler-set 1 algorithm: SP      SP      SP      SP      SP      SP      SP      SP
                        WRR weight:

Scheduler-set 2 algorithm: WRR2  WRR2  WRR1  WRR1  WRR1  SP      SP      SP
                        WRR weight: 50%  50%  50%  25%  25%

Scheduler-set 3...
```

**Example output from the show mls qos scheduler-set command showing warning messages when incorrectly configured with the percent parameter**

```
awplus(config)#show mls qos scheduler-set
Key: SP = Strict Priority
      WRR1 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 1
      WRR2 = Weighted Round Robin arbitration group 2

egress queue:          0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7

Scheduler-set 1 algorithm: SP      SP      WRR1  WRR1  SP      WRR2  SP      SP
                        WRR weight:          30%  30          50%

Scheduler-set 2 algorithm: SP      SP      SP      SP      SP      WRR1  WRR1  SP
                        WRR weight:          80%  80%

Scheduler-set 3...
...
% Warning: Scheduler-set 1 WRR1: unsupported combination of weight and percent.
% Warning: Scheduler-set 1 WRR1: total allocation of 30% is less than 100%.
% Warning: Scheduler-set 1 WRR2: total allocation of 50% is less than 100%.
% Warning: Scheduler-set 2 WRR1: total allocation of 160% exceeds 100%.
```



**Related commands** [mls qos scheduler-set priority-queue](#)  
[mls qos scheduler-set wrr-queue group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: additional show output for new parameters

# show platform classifier statistics utilization brief

**Overview** This command displays the number of used entries available for various platform functions, and the percentage that number of entries represents of the total available.

**Syntax** show platform classifier statistics utilization brief

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the platform classifier utilization statistics, use the following command:

```
awplus# show platform classifier statistics utilization brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

```

awplus#show platform classifier statistics utilization brief
[Instance 0]
[port1.0.1-port1.0.10]
Usage:
                Used / Total
-----
Ingress:
System          0
DHCP Snooping   0
Loop Detection  2
EPSR            0
CFM            0
G8032          0
Global ACL      0
ACL            0
VACL           0
QoS            0
RA Guard       0
BEFD          0
BFD           0
AMFAPPS        0
IPFIX Flow     0
IPFIX Sample   0
Openflow Hybrid 0
Openflow Flow  0
Openflow Default 0
DoS           0
Total         2 / 2560 (0.08%)

Qos Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Qos Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

Pre-Ingress Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Pre-Ingress Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

Egress Rule Limit Reached (clear on read): 0
Total Egress Rule Limit Reached from startup: 0

UDB Usage:
Legend of Offset Type) 1:Ether 2:IP 3:TCP/UDP5:META
Set   Offset Type
Used / Total
---- 0-----8-----15-----23-----31-----39-----47-----54-----62-----70
1111110000000000000000000000000000555555000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
12 / 70
1111110000000000000000000000000000555555000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
...

Index      User      Shared DSCP Queue  CoS Bandwidth-class RefCount StaticCnt
0      Cos 2 queue   No     0     2     0   Green           1         1
1      Cos 2 queue   No     0     0     1   Green           1         1
2      Cos 2 queue   No     0     1     2   Green           1         1
3      Cos 2 queue   No     0     3     3   Green           1         1
4      Cos 2 queue   No     0     4     4   Green           1         1
5      Cos 2 queue   No     0     5     5   Green           1         1
6      Cos 2 queue   No     0     6     6   Green           1         1
...

```

**Output  
parameters**

Depending on your switch, you will see some of the following parameters in the output from **show platform classifier statistics utilization brief**

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IPv6 Multicast | Reserved hardware space for use by IPv6 multicast.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| System         | Fixed system entries. For example, resiliency links make use of system ACLs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| MLD Snooping   | Entries to send various packets that MLD Snooping is interested in to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| DHCP Snooping  | Entries used to send DHCP and ARP packets to the CPU. User-added DHCP Snooping filters under ACLs are counted under the ACL or QoS categories.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Loop Detection | Entries uses to send the special loop detection frame to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| EPSR           | Entries used to send EPSR control traffic to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| CFM            | Entries used by Connectivity Fault Management.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| G8032          | Entries used to send G.8032 control traffic to the CPU.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Global ACLs    | Entries for ACLs appear here if the ACLs are applied globally instead of per switchport.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ACL            | Entries for ACL filters that have been applied directly to ports using the <b>access-group</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| VACL           | Entries for VLAN-based ACLs (ACLs that are applied to VLANs instead of ports).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| DOS            | Entries used for Denial of Service protection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| UFO            | Entries used by Upward Forwarding Only (UFO).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| QoS            | Entries for ACL filters and other class-map configurations, such as policers, applied through policy maps using the <b>service input</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| RA Guard       | Entries used to block IPv6 router advertisements, configured with the <b>ipv6 nd raguard</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| AMFAPPS        | Entries used by AMF Application Proxy. These entries enable the SES Controller to block infected ports.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Pre-Ingress    | Entries used for VLAN ID Translation (and also for subnet-based and MAC-based VLAN entries on SBx81XLEM cards).                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Egress         | Entries used for VLAN ID Translation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| UDB            | User Defined Bytes (UDB), which are a limited resource of bytes that can be used to implement additional arbitrary matching on packet bytes on some switches. The software manages the use and allocation of these bytes automatically. The output of this table is intended for use by Allied Telesis Customer Support only. |

**Related** **show platform**  
**commands** **ipv6 access-list (named IPv6 hardware ACL)**

# show policy-map

**Overview** Displays the policy-maps configured on the switch. The output also shows whether or not they are connected to a port (attached / detached) and shows their associated class-maps.

**Syntax** show policy-map [<name>]

| Parameter | Description                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| <name>    | The name of a specific policy-map. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display a listing of the policy-maps configured on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# show policy-map
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show policy-map command

```
POLICY-MAP-NAME: example
  Interfaces:
    Default class-map action: permit

  CLASS-MAP-NAME: default
    Policer counters enabled
```

**Related commands** [no police](#)  
[service-policy input](#)

# storm-action

**Overview** Sets the action to be taken when triggered by QoS Storm Protection (QSP). There are three available options:

- **portdisable** will disable the port in software.
- **vlandisable** will disable the port from the VLAN matched by the class-map in class-map. This option requires the match vlan class-map to be present in the class-map
- **linkdown** will physically bring the port down. .

The **no** variant of this command will negate the action set by the **storm-action** command.

**Syntax** storm-action {portdisable|vlandisable|linkdown}  
no storm-action

| Parameter   | Description                   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| portdisable | Disable the port in software. |
| vlandisable | Disable the VLAN.             |
| linkdown    | Shutdown the port physically. |

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Examples** To apply the storm protection of **vlandisable** to the policy-map named "pmap2" and the class-map named "cmap1", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c# storm-action vlandisable
```

To negate the storm protection set on the policy-map named "pmap2" and the class-map named "cmap1", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c# no storm-action
```

**Related commands** [storm-downtime](#)  
[storm-protection](#)  
[storm-rate](#)  
[storm-window](#)



# storm-downtime

**Overview** Sets the time to re-enable a port that has been disabled by QoS Storm Protection (QSP). The time is given in seconds, from a minimum of one second to maximum of 86400 seconds (i.e. one day).

The **no** variant of this command resets the time to the default value of 10 seconds.

**Syntax** storm-downtime <1-86400>  
no storm-downtime

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| <1-86400> | Seconds.    |

**Default** 10 seconds

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Examples** To re-enable the port in 1 minute, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# storm-downtime 60
```

To re-set the port to the default (10 seconds), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap1
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no storm-downtime
```

**Related commands** [storm-action](#)  
[storm-protection](#)  
[storm-rate](#)  
[storm-window](#)

# storm-protection

**Overview** Use this command to enable policy-based Storm Protection (such as QSP - QoS Storm Protection). Storm protection is activated on a port after port state decisions have been made. However, it will only be functional after **storm-rate** and **storm-window** have been set.

The **no** variant of this command disables policy-based Storm Protection.

**Syntax** storm-protection  
no storm-protection

**Default** By default, storm protection is disabled.

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

## Usage notes

**Examples** To enable QSP on cmap2 in pmap2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# police counters
awplus(config-pmap-c)# storm-protection
```

To disable QSP on cmap2 in pmap2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no storm-protection
```

**Related commands** **police counters**  
**show mls qos interface storm-status**  
**storm-action**  
**storm-downtime**  
**storm-rate**  
**storm-window**

# storm-rate

**Overview** Sets the data rate that triggers the storm-action. The rate is in kbps and the range is from 1kbps to 40Gbps.

Note that this setting is made in conjunction with the **storm-window** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to negate the **storm-rate** command.

**Syntax** storm-rate <1-40000000>  
no storm-rate

| Parameter    | Description                  |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| <1-40000000> | The range of the storm-rate. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage** This setting is made in conjunction with the **storm-window**.

**Examples** To limit the data rate to 100Mbps, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# storm-rate 100000
```

To negate the limit set previously, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no storm-rate
```

**Related commands** **storm-action**  
**storm-downtime**  
**storm-protection**  
**storm-window**

# storm-window

**Overview** Sets the window size of QoS Storm Protection (QSP). This sets the time to poll the data-rate every given milliseconds. Minimum window size is 100 ms and the maximum size is 60 sec.

Use the **no** variant of this command to negate the **storm-window** command.

**Syntax** storm-window <100-60000>  
no storm-window

| Parameter   | Description                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <100-60000> | The window size, measured in milliseconds. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Policy Map Class Configuration

**Usage** This command should be set in conjunction with the **storm-rate**.

**Examples** To set the QSP window size to 5000 ms, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# storm-window 5000
```

To negate the QSP window size set previously, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap2
awplus(config-pmap)# class cmap2
awplus(config-pmap-c)# no storm-window
```

**Related commands** **storm-action**  
**storm-downtime**  
**storm-protection**  
**storm-rate**

# strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit queues

**Overview** Sets a limit on the amount of traffic that can be transmitted per second from these queues. The default unit is in Kb, but Mb or Gb can also be specified. The minimum is 651 Kb.

This limit applies to WRR queues too. Setting the limit with this command is the same as setting it with [wrr-queue egress-rate-limit queues](#).

**Syntax** `strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit <bandwidth> queues [0] [1][2][3][4][5][6][7]`  
`no strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit <bandwidth> queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]`

| Parameter    | Description                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <bandwidth>  | Bandwidth <1-100000000 kbits> (usable units: k, m, g). |
| [0][2]...[7] | Selects one or more queues numbered 0 to 7.            |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To limit the egress rate of queues 0, 1 and 2 on port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit 500M
queues 0 1 2
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface](#)  
[wrr-queue egress-rate-limit queues](#)

# strict-priority-queue queue-limit

**Overview** This command is the same as the [wrr-queue queue-limit](#) command.

It sets the percentages of a port's total buffer pool that each queue is allowed to use. This queue limit is applicable no matter what type of scheduling is configured for the specified queues (i.e. WRR or strict priority).

Note that traffic transmitted from the port will be dropped for up to 1 second while the queue limit is being configured. A warning will display and you will be prompted for a confirmation before the new setting is applied.

See [wrr-queue queue-limit](#) for command details.

# trust dscp

**Overview** This command enables the premark-dscp map to replace the DSCP, bandwidth-class, CoS and/or queue of classified traffic based on a lookup DSCP value.

With the **no** variant of this command, no premark-dscp mapping function will be applied for the selected class-map. QoS components of the packet existing either at ingress, or applied by the class-map, will pass unchanged.

**Syntax** trust dscp  
no trust

**Mode** Policy-Map Configuration

**Usage notes** Used together, the **trust dscp** command and the premark-dscp map are one way to change packets' DSCP, bandwidth-class, CoS and queue. They act by assigning a QoS profile to traffic that matches the policy-map.

Alternatively, you can set these values explicitly for a class-map inside a policy-map, by using one of the commands:

- **set bandwidth-class**
- **set cos**
- **set dscp**
- **set queue**

Do not use a mixture of the **set** commands and the map.

This is because using any one (or more) of the **set** commands overrides the whole premark-dscp map, because the **set** commands cause the switch to replace the QoS profile. In the replacement profile, values that are not set by a **set** command default to:

- bandwidth-class: green
- CoS: 0
- DSCP: 0
- queue: 0

**Examples** To enable the premark-dscp map lookup for policy-map pmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# trust dscp
```

To disable the premark-dscp map lookup for policy-map pmap1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# policy-map pmap1
awplus(config-pmap)# no trust
```

**Related commands**

- mls qos map premark-dscp**
- set bandwidth-class**
- set cos**
- set dscp**
- set queue**



## wrr-queue disable queues

**Overview** Use this command to disable an egress queue from transmitting traffic. The **no** variant of this command enables an egress queue to transmit traffic.

**Syntax** wrr-queue disable queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]  
no wrr-queue disable queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]

| Parameter    | Description                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| [0][2]...[7] | Selects one or more queues numbered 0 to 7. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To disable queue 1 on port1.0.1 from transmitting traffic, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# wrr-queue disable queues 1
```

To enable queue 1 on port1.0.1 to transmit traffic, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no wrr-queue disable queues 1
```

**Related commands** [show mls qos interface](#)

## wrr-queue egress-rate-limit queues

**Overview** Sets a limit on the amount of traffic that can be transmitted per second from these queues. The default unit is in Kb, but Mb or Gb can also be specified. The minimum is 651 Kb.

This limit applies to strict priority queues too. Setting the limit with this command is the same as setting it with **strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit queues**.

**Syntax** `wrr-queue egress-rate-limit <bandwidth> queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]`  
`no wrr-queue egress-rate-limit <bandwidth> queues [0][1][2][3][4][5][6][7]`

| Parameter    | Description                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <bandwidth>  | Bandwidth <1-100000000 kbits> (usable units: k, m, g). |
| [0][2]...[7] | Selects one or more queues numbered 0 to 7.            |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To limit the egress rate of queues 0, 1 and 2 on port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# wrr-queue egress-rate-limit 500M queues 0 1 2
```

**Related commands** **show mls qos interface**  
**strict-priority-queue egress-rate-limit queues**

## wrr-queue queue-limit

**Overview** Sets the percentages of a port's total buffer pool that each queue is allowed to use. This queue limit is applicable no matter what type of scheduling is configured for the specified queues (i.e. WRR or strict priority).

This command is the same as the **strict-priority-queue queue-limit** command.

Note that traffic transmitted from the port will be dropped for up to 1 second while the queue limit is being configured. A warning will display and you will be prompted for a confirmation before the new setting is applied.

**Syntax** `wrr-queue queue-limit <1-100> <1-100> <1-100> <1-100> <1-100> <1-100> <1-100> <1-100>`  
`no wrr-queue queue-limit`

| Parameter | Description              |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 0. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 1. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 2. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 3. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 4. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 5. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 6. |
| <1-100>   | Queue ratio for Queue 7. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Note that at any time you cannot apply more than five unique sets of ratios across ports. The portion of the port's buffer pool that is assigned to each queue is divided by three, with one third applied to each of the three drop precedence colors, red, green, and yellow.

Where no color metering is applied, the queue limit is effectively reduced to a third of the configured value, because in this situation all traffic is classed as green. For example, if the overall queue size available is 792 frames, and equal portions (12.5% of 792 = 99 frames) are assigned to each queue, then 33 frames are assigned to each of the three drop precedence colors. Where no color metering is applied, all traffic is (by default) defined as green, and so is allocated 33 frames per queue. Tail dropping is then applied when each queue is only one third full.

Note that you cannot use this command at the same time as the **egress-rate-limit** command.

**Example** To configure a queue-limit of 12% on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4 for each queue, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# wrr-queue queue-limit 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
```

**Related commands** **show mls qos interface queue-counters**

# 31

## 802.1X Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1426
  - **dot1x accounting** on page 1427
  - **dot1x authentication** on page 1428
  - **debug dot1x** on page 1429
  - **dot1x control-direction** on page 1431
  - **dot1x eap** on page 1433
  - **dot1x eapol-version** on page 1434
  - **dot1x initialize interface** on page 1435
  - **dot1x initialize supplicant** on page 1437
  - **dot1x keytransmit** on page 1438
  - **dot1x max-auth-fail** on page 1439
  - **dot1x max-reauth-req** on page 1441
  - **dot1x max-req** on page 1443
  - **dot1x port-control** on page 1445
  - **dot1x timeout tx-period** on page 1447
  - **show debugging dot1x** on page 1449
  - **show dot1x** on page 1450
  - **show dot1x diagnostics** on page 1453
  - **show dot1x interface** on page 1455
  - **show dot1x sessionstatistics** on page 1457
  - **show dot1x statistics interface** on page 1458
  - **show dot1x supplicant** on page 1459
  - **show dot1x supplicant interface** on page 1462
  - **undebg dot1x** on page 1464

# Introduction

**Overview** 802.1X is an IEEE standard providing a mechanism for authenticating devices attached to a LAN port or wireless device. Devices wishing to access services behind a port must authenticate themselves before any Ethernet packets are allowed to pass through. The protocol is referred to as 802.1X because it was initially defined in the IEEE standard 802.1X, published in 2001 and revised in 2004 and again as the current 802.1X 2010 standard.

This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure 802.1X port access control. For more information, see the [AAA and Port Authentication\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# dot1x accounting

**Overview** This command overrides the **default** RADIUS accounting method for IEEE 802.1X-based authentication on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named method list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the **default** method list.

**Syntax** dot1x accounting {default|<list-name>}  
no dot1x accounting

| Parameter   | Description                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| default     | Apply the default accounting method list |
| <list-name> | Apply the user-defined named list        |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_acct' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# dot1x accounting vlan10_acct
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the authentication method back to **default**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x accounting
```

**Related commands** [aaa accounting dot1x](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# dot1x authentication

**Overview** This command overrides the **default** 802.1X-based authentication method on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the **default** method.

**Syntax** dot1x authentication {default|<list-name>}  
no dot1x authentication

| Parameter      | Description                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>default</i> | Apply the default authentication method list |
| <list-name>    | Apply the user-defined named list            |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_auth' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# dot1x authentication vlan10_auth
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the authentication method back to **default**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x authentication
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication dot1x](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S



# debug dot1x

**Overview** Use this command to enable 802.1X IEEE Port-Based Network Access Control troubleshooting functions.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable this function.

**Syntax** debug dot1x [all|auth-web|event|nsm|packet|timer]  
no debug all dot1x  
no debug dot1x [all|auth-web|event|nsm|packet|timer]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Used with the <b>no</b> variant of this command exclusively; turns off all debugging for 802.1X. |
| auth-web  | Specifies debugging for 802.1X auth-web information.                                             |
| events    | Specifies debugging for 802.1X events.                                                           |
| nsm       | Specifies debugging for NSM messages.                                                            |
| packet    | Specifies debugging for 802.1X packets.                                                          |
| timer     | Specifies debugging for 802.1X timers.                                                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command turns on a mode where trace-level information is output during authentication conversations. Be aware that this is a very verbose output. It is mostly useful to capture this as part of escalating an issue to ATI support.

**Examples** Use this command without any parameters to turn on normal 802.1X debug information.

```
awplus# debug dot1x
awplus# show debugging dot1x
```

```
802.1X debugging status:
 802.1X events debugging is
 802.1X timer debugging is on
 802.1X packets debugging is on
 802.1X NSM debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [show debugging dot1x](#)  
[undebug dot1x](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## dot1x control-direction

**Overview** This command sets the direction of the filter for the unauthorized interface.

If the optional **in** parameter is specified with this command then packets entering the specified port are discarded. The **in** parameter discards the ingress packets received from the supplicant.

If the optional **both** parameter is specified with this command then packets entering (ingress) and leaving (egress) the specified port are discarded. The **both** parameter discards the packets received from the supplicant and sent to the supplicant.

The **no** variant of this command sets the direction of the filter to **both**. The port will then discard both ingress and egress traffic.

**Syntax** dot1x control-direction {in|both}  
no dot1x control-direction

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| in        | Discard received packets from the supplicant (ingress packets).                                                            |
| both      | Discard received packets from the supplicant (ingress packets) and transmitted packets to the supplicant (egress packets). |

**Default** The authentication port direction is set to **both** by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the port direction to the default (**both**) for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x control-direction
```

To set the port direction to **in** for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x control-direction in
```

To set the port direction to **in** for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x control-direction in
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**
- show auth interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## dot1x eap

**Overview** This command selects the transmit mode for the EAP packet. If the authentication feature is not enabled then EAP transmit mode is not enabled. The default setting discards EAP packets.

**Syntax** `dot1x eap {discard|forward|forward-untagged-vlan|forward-vlan}`

| Parameter             | Description                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| discard               | Discard.                                      |
| forward               | Forward to all ports on the switch.           |
| forward-untagged-vlan | Forward to ports with the same untagged VLAN. |
| forward-vlan          | Forward to ports with the same VLAN.          |

**Default** The transmit mode is set to discard EAP packets by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the transmit mode of EAP packet to **forward**, to forward EAP packets to all ports on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# dot1x eap forward
```

To set the transmit mode of EAP packet to **discard**, to discard EAP packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# dot1x eap discard
```

To set the transmit mode of EAP packet to **forward-untagged-vlan**, to forward EAP packets to ports with the same untagged VLAN, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# dot1x eap forward-untagged-vlan
```

To set the transmit mode of EAP packet to **forward-vlan**, to forward EAP packets to ports with the same VLAN, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# dot1x eap forward-vlan
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# dot1x eapol-version

**Overview** This command sets the EAPOL protocol version for EAP packets when 802.1X port authentication is applied.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the EAPOL protocol version to 1.

The default EAPOL protocol version is version 1.

**Syntax** dot1x eapol-version {1|2}  
no dot1x eapol-version

| Parameter | Description                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 2       | EAPOL protocol version 1 or 2. |

**Default** The EAP version for 802.1X authentication is set to 1 by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the EAPOL protocol version to 2 for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x eapol-version 2
```

To set the EAPOL protocol version to the default version (1) for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x eapol-version
```

To set the EAPOL protocol version to 2 for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x eapol-version 2
```

**Validation Commands** **auth profile (global)**  
**show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# dot1x initialize interface

**Overview** This command removes authorization for a specified connected interface. The connection will attempt to re-authorize when the specified port attempts to make use of the network connection.

**NOTE:** *Reauthentication could be a long time after the use of this command because the reauthorization attempt is not triggered by this command. The attempt is triggered by the first packet from the interface trying to access the network resources.*

**Syntax** dot1x initialize interface <interface-list>

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-list> | <p>The interfaces or ports to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To initialize 802.1X port authentication on the interface port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# dot1x initialize interface port1.0.2
```

To unauthorize switch port1.0.2 and attempt reauthentication on switch port1.0.2, use the command:

```
awplus# dot1x initialize interface port1.0.2
```

To unauthorize all switch ports for a 18-port device and attempt reauthentication, use the command:

```
awplus# dot1x initialize interface port1.0.1-port1.0.18
```

**Related commands** [dot1x initialize supplicant](#)  
[show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S



# dot1x initialize supplicant

**Overview** This command removes authorization for a connected supplicant with the specified MAC address or username. The connection will attempt to re-authorize when the specified supplicant attempts to make use of the network connection.

**NOTE:** *Reauthentication could be a long time after the use of this command because the reauthorization attempt is not triggered by this command. The attempt is triggered by the first packet from the supplicant trying to access the network resources.*

**Syntax** dot1x initialize supplicant {<macadd>|username}

| Parameter  | Description                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| dot1x      | IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Access Control.           |
| initialize | Initialize the port to attempt reauthentication. |
| supplicant | Specify the supplicant to initialize.            |
| <macadd>   | MAC (hardware address of the supplicant.         |
| username   | The name of the supplicant entry.                |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To initialize the supplicant authentication, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# dot1x initialize supplicant 0090.99ab.a020
awplus(config)# dot1x initialize supplicant guest
```

**Related commands** [dot1x initialize interface](#)  
[show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x supplicant](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# dot1x keytransmit

**Overview** Use this command to enable key transmission on the interface specified previously in Interface mode.

This command enables key transmission over an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) packet between the authenticator and supplicant.

The **no** variant of this command disables key transmission on the interface specified.

**Syntax** dot1x keytransmit  
no dot1x keytransmit

**Default** Key transmission for port authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To enable the key transmit feature on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x keytransmit
```

To disable the key transmit feature on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x keytransmit
```

**Related commands** [show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## dot1x max-auth-fail

**Overview** Use this command to configure the maximum number of login attempts for a supplicant (client device) using the **auth-fail vlan** feature, when using 802.1X port authentication on an interface.

The **no** variant of this command resets the maximum login attempts for a supplicant (client device) using the auth-fail vlan feature, to the default configuration of 3 login attempts.

**Syntax** dot1x max-auth-fail <0-10>  
no dot1x max-auth-fail

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-10>    | Specify the maximum number of login attempts for supplicants on an interface using 802.1X port authentication. |

**Default** The default maximum number of login attempts for a supplicant on an interface using 802.1X port authentication is 3 login attempts.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** This command sets the maximum number of login attempts for supplicants on an interface. The supplicant is moved to the auth-fail VLAN from the Guest VLAN after the number of failed login attempts using 802.1X authentication is equal to the number set with this command.

See the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about:

- the auth-fail VLAN feature, and
- restrictions regarding combinations of authentication enhancements working together

**Examples** To configure the maximum number of login attempts for a supplicant on interface port1.0.2 to a single login attempt, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x max-auth-fail 1
```

To configure the maximum number of login attempts for a supplicant on interface port1.0.2 to the default number of 3 login attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x max-auth-fail
```

To configure the maximum number of login attempts for a supplicant on authentication profile 'student' to a single login attempt, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x max-auth-fail 1
```

**Related commands**

- auth auth-fail vlan**
- auth profile (global)**
- dot1x max-reauth-req**
- show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## dot1x max-reauth-req

**Overview** Use this command to set the number of reauthentication attempts before an interface is unauthorized.

The **no** variant of this command resets the reauthentication delay to the default.

**Syntax** dot1x max-reauth-req <1-10>

no dot1x max-reauth-req

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-10>    | Specify the maximum number of reauthentication attempts for supplicants on an interface using 802.1X port authentication. |

**Default** The default maximum reauthentication attempts for interfaces using 802.1X port authentication is two (2) reauthentication attempts, before an interface is unauthorized.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Use this command to set the maximum reauthentication attempts after failure.

**Examples** To configure the maximum number of reauthentication attempts for interface port1.0.2 to a single (1) reauthentication request, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x max-reauth-req 1
```

To configure the maximum number of reauthentication attempts for interface port1.0.2 to the default maximum number of two (2) reauthentication attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x max-reauth-req
```

To configure the maximum number of reauthentication attempts for authentication profile 'student' to a single (1) reauthentication request, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x max-reauth-req 1
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth supplicant-ip**
- auth supplicant-mac**
- dot1x max-auth-fail**
- dot1x max-req**
- show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## dot1x max-req

**Overview** Use this command to change the number of times the device resends an EAP Request packet if that packet is lost between the authenticating device and the supplicant. If the supplicant does not respond to an EAP Request after this number of retries, the supplicant fails the authentication process.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default number of retries.

**Syntax** dot1x max-req <1-10>  
no dot1x max-req

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-10>    | The number of retries. Note that this does not include the initial attempt, so the total number of attempts is one higher than the number you specify here. |

**Default** The default value is 2.

Note: This means the authenticator sends the original attempt and 2 more attempts, which is 3 attempts in total.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** You can set this on a per-supplicant basis by using the **max-req** parameter in the commands:

- **auth supplicant-ip**
- **auth supplicant-mac**

**Example** To change the number of retries to 5 for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x max-req 5
```

To return the number of retries to the default setting of 2 for port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x max-req
```

To set the number of retries to 1 for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x max-req 1
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth supplicant-ip**
- auth supplicant-mac**
- dot1x max-reauth-req**
- show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added



# dot1x port-control

**Overview** This command enables 802.1X port authentication on the interface specified, and sets the control of the authentication port.

The **no** variant of this command disables the port authentication on the interface specified.

**Syntax** dot1x port-control {force-unauthorized|force-authorized|auto}  
no dot1x port-control

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| force-unauthorized | Force the port state to unauthorized.<br>Specify this to force a port to always be in an unauthorized state. |
| force-authorized   | Force the port state to authorized.<br>Specify this to force a port to always be in an authorized state.     |
| auto               | Allow the port client to negotiate authentication.<br>Specify this to enable authentication on the port.     |

**Default** 802.1X port control is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Use this command to force a port state.

When **port-control** is set to **auto**, the 802.1X authentication feature is executed on the interface, but only if the **aaa authentication dot1x** command has been issued.

If you attempt to change the authentication configuration on an interface that has threat protection quarantine configured, you will see the following error message:

```
% portx.x.x: Application Proxy quarantine configuration must be removed before port authentication is changed
```

Before changing the interface's authentication configuration you must either:

- remove the interface's threat protection configuration, or
- shut down the interface.

**Examples** To enable port authentication on the interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

To enable port authentication force authorized on the interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control force-authorized
```

To disable port authentication on the interface port1.0.2 use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x port-control
```

To enable port authentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x port-control auto
```

**Related commands** **aaa authentication dot1x**  
**auth profile (global)**  
**show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# dot1x timeout tx-period

**Overview** This command sets the transmit timeout for the authentication request on the specified interface.

The **no** variant of this command resets the transmit timeout period to the default (30 seconds).

**Syntax** dot1x timeout tx-period <1-65535>  
no dot1x timeout tx-period

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| <1-65535> | Seconds.    |

**Default** The default transmit period for port authentication is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Use this command to set the interval between successive attempts to request an ID.

**Examples** To set the transmit timeout period to 5 seconds on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x timeout tx-period 5
```

To reset transmit timeout period to the default (30 seconds) on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no dot1x timeout tx-period
```

To set the transmit timeout period to 5 seconds on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# dot1x timeout tx-period 5
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (global)**  
**show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show debugging dot1x

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for 802.1X.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging dot1x

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable 802.1X debugging and display the debugging option set, use the following commands:

```
awplus# debug dot1x
awplus# show debugging dot1x
```

## Example output from the show debugging dot1x command

```
802.1X debugging status:
 802.1X events debugging is on
 802.1X timer debugging is on
 802.1X packets debugging is on
 802.1X NSM debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug dot1x](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x

**Overview** Use this command to show authentication information for 802.1X port authentication.

If you specify the optional **all** parameter then this command also displays all authentication information for each port available on the switch.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show dot1x [all]

| Parameter | Description                                                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Displays all authentication information for each port available on the switch. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** awplus# show dot1x all

**Example output from the show dot1x all command**

```
awplus# show dot1x all
802.1X Port-Based Authentication Enabled
RADIUS server address: 150.87.18.89:1812
Next radius message id: 5
RADIUS client address: not configured
Authentication info for interface port1.0.2
portEnabled: true - portControl: Auto
portStatus: Authorized
reAuthenticate: disabled
reAuthPeriod: 3600

PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
PAE: connectTimeout: 30
BE: suppTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
CD: adminControlledDirections: in
KT: keyTxEnabled: false
critical: disabled
guestVlan: disabled
dynamicVlanCreation: single-dynamic-vlan
multiVlanSession: disabled
assignFailActionRule: deny
hostMode: multi-supPLICant
    maxsupPLICant: 1024

dot1x: enabled
protocolVersion: 1
authMac: enabled
method: PAP
reauthRelearning: disabled
authWeb: enabled
method: PAP
lockCount: 3
packetForwarding: disabled
twoStepAuthentication:
    configured: enabled
    actual: enabled
SupPLICantMac: none

supPLICantMac: none
SupPLICant name: manager
SupPLICant address: 00d0.59ab.7037
    authenticationMethod: 802.1X Authentication
    portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 1
    abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
    PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
    PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
    PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30

    BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 0
    CD: adminControlledDirections: in - operControlledDirections: in
    CD: bridgeDetected: false
    KR: rxKey: false
    KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
    criticalState: off
    dynamicVlanId: 2

802.1X statistics for interface port1.0.2
    EAPOL Frames Rx: 5 - EAPOL Frames Tx: 16
    EAPOL Start Frames Rx: 0 - EAPOL Logoff Frames Rx: 0
    EAP Rsp/Id Frames Rx: 3 - EAP Response Frames Rx: 2
    EAP Req/Id Frames Tx: 8 - EAP Request Frames Tx: 2
    Invalid EAPOL Frames Rx: 0 - EAP Length Error Frames Rx: 0
    EAPOL Last Frame Version Rx: 1 - EAPOL Last Frame Src: 00d0.59ab.7037

Authentication session statistics for interface port1.0.2
    session user name: manager
```

```
session authentication method: Remote server
session time: 19440 secs
session terminate cause: Not terminated yet

Authentication Diagnostics for interface port1.0.2
Supplicant address: 00d0.59ab.7037
authEnterConnecting: 2
authEaplogoffWhileConnecting: 1
authEnterAuthenticating: 2
authSuccessWhileAuthenticating: 1
authTimeoutWhileAuthenticating: 1
authFailWhileAuthenticating: 0
authEapstartWhileAuthenticating: 0

authEaplogoggWhileAuthenticating: 0
authReauthsWhileAuthenticated: 0
authEapstartWhileAuthenticated: 0
authEaplogoffWhileAuthenticated: 0
BackendResponses: 2
BackendAccessChallenges: 1
BackendOtherrequestToSupplicant: 3
BackendAuthSuccess: 1
BackendAuthFails: 0
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S



# show dot1x diagnostics

**Overview** This command shows 802.1X authentication diagnostics for the specified interface (optional).

If no interface is specified then authentication diagnostics are shown for all interfaces.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show dot1x diagnostics [interface <interface-list>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify a port to show.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <interface-list> | <p>The interfaces or ports to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** See the sample output below showing 802.1X authentication diagnostics for port1.0.2:

```
awplus# show dot1x diagnostics interface port1.0.2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show dot1x diagnostics command**

```
Authentication Diagnostics for interface port1.0.2
  Supplicant address: 00d0.59ab.7037
    authEnterConnecting: 2
    authEaplogoffWhileConnecting: 1
    authEnterAuthenticating: 2
    authSuccessWhileAuthenticating: 1
    authTimeoutWhileAuthenticating: 1
    authFailWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authEapstartWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authEaplogoggWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authReauthsWhileAuthenticated: 0
    authEapstartWhileAuthenticated: 0
    authEaplogoffWhileAuthenticated: 0
  BackendResponses: 2
  BackendAccessChallenges: 1
  BackendOtherrequestToSupplicant: 3
  BackendAuthSuccess: 1
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x interface

**Overview** Use this command to show the status of 802.1X port-based authentication on the specified interface.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Syntax** show dot1x interface *<interface-list>*

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** See the sample output below showing 802.1X authentication status for port1.0.2:

```
awplus# show dot1x interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from the show dot1x interface command for a port**

```
awplus#show dot1x interface port1.0.2
Authentication info for interface port1.0.2
  portEnabled: true - portControl: Auto
  portStatus: Authorized
  reAuthenticate: disabled
  reAuthPeriod: 3600
  PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
  PAE: connectTimeout: 30
  BE: suppTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
  CD: adminControlledDirections: in
  KT: keyTxEnabled: false
  critical: disabled
  guestVlan: disabled
  dynamicVlanCreation: single-dynamic-vlan
    assignFailActionRule: deny
  multiVlanSession: disabled
  hostMode: multi-supPLICANT
    maxsupPLICANT: 1024
  dot1x: enabled
  protocolVersion: 1
  authMac: enabled
  method: PAP
  reauthRelearning: disabled
  authWeb: enabled
  method: PAP
  lockCount: 3
  packetForwarding: disabled
    twoStepAuthentication:
      configured: enabled
      actual: enabled
  supPLICANTMac: none
```

**Related commands** [show auth diagnostics](#)  
[show dot1x sessionstatistics](#)  
[show dot1x statistics interface](#)  
[show dot1x supPLICANT interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x sessionstatistics

**Overview** This command shows authentication session statistics for the specified interface, which may be a static channel (or static aggregator) or a dynamic (or LACP) channel group or a switch port.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show dot1x sessionstatistics [interface <interface-list>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify a port to show.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** See sample output below showing 802.1X authentication session statistics for port1.0.2:

```
awplus# show dot1x sessionstatistics interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from the show dot1x sessionstatistics command**

```
Authentication session statistics for interface port1.0.2
  session user name: manager
  session authentication method: Remote server
  session time: 19440 secs
  session terminat cause: Not terminated yet
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x statistics interface

**Overview** Use this command to show the authentication statistics for the specified interface.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The output from this command is the same as the output from the [show auth statistics interface](#) command.

**Syntax** show dot1x statistics interface <interface-list>

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display 802.1X authentication statistics for port1.0.2, use the command:  
awplus# show dot1x statistics interface port1.0.2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show dot1x statistics interface for a port

```
awplus# show dot1x statistics interface port1.0.2
802.1X statistics for interface port1.0.2
EAPOL Frames Rx: 5 - EAPOL Frames Tx: 16
EAPOL Start Frames Rx: 0 - EAPOL Logoff Frames Rx: 0
EAP Rsp/Id Frames Rx: 3 - EAP Response Frames Rx: 2
EAP Req/Id Frames Tx: 8 - EAP Request Frames Tx: 2
Invalid EAPOL Frames Rx: 0 - EAP Length Error Frames Rx: 0
EAPOL Last Frame Version Rx: 1 - EAPOL Last Frame
Src:00d0.59ab.7037
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x supplicant

**Overview** This command shows the supplicant state of the authentication mode set for the switch.

This command shows a summary when the optional **brief** parameter is used.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show dot1x supplicant [<macadd>] [brief]

| Parameter | Description                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| <macadd>  | MAC (hardware) address of the Supplicant. |
| brief     | Brief summary of the Supplicant state.    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** See sample output below showing the 802.1X authenticated supplicant on the switch:

```
awplus# show dot1x supplicant
```

**Example output from the show dot1x supplicant command**

```
authenticationMethod: dot1x
totalSupplicantNum: 1
authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
Supplicant name: manager
Supplicant address: 00d0.59ab.7037
  authenticationMethod: dot1x
    Two-Step Authentication:
      firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: mac
      secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: dot1x
portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 4
abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 3
BE: suppTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
CD: adminControlledDirections: in - operControlledDirections: in
CD: bridgeDetected: false
KR: rxKey: false
KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
RADIUS server group (auth): radius
RADIUS server (auth): 192.168.1.40
```

See sample output below showing the supplicant on the switch using the **brief** parameter:

```
awplus# show dot1x supplicant 00d0.59ab.7037 brief
```

```
Interface port1.0.2
  authenticationMethod: dot1x
  totalSupplicantNum: 1
  authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
    macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
    webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
```

| Interface | VID | Mode | MAC Address    | Status        | IP Address    | Username |
|-----------|-----|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| =====     | ==  | ==   | =====          | =====         | =====         | =====    |
| port1.0.2 | 2   | D    | 00d0.59ab.7037 | Authenticated | 192.168.2.201 | manager  |

See sample output below showing the supplicant on the switch using the **brief** parameter:

```
awplus# show dot1x supplicant brief
```

For example, if two-step authentication is configured with 802.1X authentication as the first method and web authentication as the second method then the output is as follows:

```
Interface port1.0.2 authenticationMethod: dot1x/web
  Two-Step Authentication
    firstMethod: dot1x
    secondMethod: web
  totalSupplicantNum: 1
  authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
    macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
```



|                                        |       |       |                |               |               |          |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1 |       |       |                |               |               |          |
| otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0    |       |       |                |               |               |          |
| Interface                              | VID   | Mode  | MAC Address    | Status        | IP Address    | Username |
| =====                                  | ===== | ===== | =====          | =====         | =====         | =====    |
| port1.0.2                              | 5     | W     | 0008.0d5e.c216 | Authenticated | 192.168.1.200 | web      |

**Related commands** [show dot1x supplicant interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show dot1x supplicant interface

**Overview** Use this command to show the supplicant state of the authentication mode set for the interface.

This command shows a summary when the optional **brief** parameter is used.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show dot1x supplicant interface *<interface-list>* [brief]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |
| brief                         | Brief summary of the Supplicant state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** See sample output below showing the supplicant on the interface port1.0.2:

```
awplus# show dot1x supplicant interface port1.0.2
```

**Example output from the show dot1x supplicant interface command**

```
Interface port1.0.2
authenticationMethod: dot1x
totalSupplicantNum: 1
authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
  macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
  dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
  webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
  otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0

Supplicant name: VCSPCVLAN10
Supplicant address: 0000.cd07.7b60
  authenticationMethod: 802.1X
Two-Step Authentication:
  firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: mac
  secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: dot1x
portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 3
abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2
BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 2
CD: adminControlledDirections:in -
operControlledDirections:in
CD: bridgeDetected: false
KR: rxKey: false
KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
```

See sample output below showing the supplicant on the switch using the **brief** parameter:

```
awplus# show dot1x supplicant interface port1.0.2 brief
```

```
Interface port1.0.2
authenticationMethod: dot1x
Two-Step Authentication:
  firstMethod: mac
  secondMethod: dot1x
totalSupplicantNum: 1
authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
```

| Interface | VID | Mode | MAC Address    | Status        | IP Address    | Username |
|-----------|-----|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| =====     | === | ==== | =====          | =====         | =====         | =====    |
| port1.0.2 | 2   | D    | 00d0.59ab.7037 | Authenticated | 192.168.2.201 | manager  |

**Related** [show dot1x supplicant commands](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# undebug dot1x

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no** variant of the **debug dot1x**.

# 32 Authentication Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1468
  - **auth auth-fail vlan** on page 1469
  - **auth critical** on page 1472
  - **auth dynamic-acl enable** on page 1473
  - **auth dynamic-vlan-creation** on page 1475
  - **auth guest-vlan** on page 1478
  - **auth guest-vlan forward** on page 1481
  - **auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding** on page 1483
  - **auth host-mode** on page 1484
  - **auth log** on page 1487
  - **auth max-supplicant** on page 1489
  - **auth max-supplicant tagged-vlan** on page 1491
  - **auth max-supplicant untagged-vlan** on page 1493
  - **auth multi-vlan-session** on page 1495
  - **auth priority** on page 1497
  - **auth profile (global)** on page 1499
  - **auth profile (interface)** on page 1500
  - **auth reauthentication** on page 1501
  - **auth roaming disconnected** on page 1502
  - **auth roaming enable** on page 1504
  - **auth supplicant-ip** on page 1506
  - **auth supplicant-mac** on page 1509
  - **auth timeout connect-timeout** on page 1514
  - **auth timeout quiet-period** on page 1516
  - **auth timeout reauth-period** on page 1517
  - **auth timeout server-timeout** on page 1519
  - **auth timeout supp-timeout** on page 1521
  - **auth vlan-restriction** on page 1522
  - **auth two-step enable** on page 1524
  - **auth two-step order** on page 1527
  - **auth-mac accounting** on page 1529
  - **auth-mac authentication** on page 1530
  - **auth-mac enable** on page 1531
  - **auth-mac method** on page 1533
  - **auth-mac password** on page 1535
  - **auth-mac reauth-relearning** on page 1537
  - **auth-mac static** on page 1538

- **auth-mac username** on page 1539
- **auth-web accounting** on page 1540
- **auth-web authentication** on page 1541
- **auth-web enable** on page 1542
- **auth forward** on page 1544
- **auth-web idle-timeout enable** on page 1548
- **auth-web idle-timeout timeout** on page 1549
- **auth-web max-auth-fail** on page 1550
- **auth-web method** on page 1552
- **auth-web-server blocking-mode** on page 1553
- **auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress** on page 1554
- **auth-web-server dhcp lease** on page 1556
- **auth-web-server dhcp-wpad-option** on page 1557
- **auth-web-server host-name** on page 1558
- **auth-web-server intercept-port** on page 1559
- **auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICANT** on page 1561
- **auth-web-server ipaddress** on page 1562
- **auth-web-server page language** on page 1563
- **auth-web-server login-url** on page 1564
- **auth-web-server page logo** on page 1565
- **auth-web-server page sub-title** on page 1566
- **auth-web-server page success-message** on page 1567
- **auth-web-server page title** on page 1568
- **auth-web-server page welcome-message** on page 1569
- **auth-web-server ping-poll enable** on page 1570
- **auth-web-server ping-poll failcount** on page 1571
- **auth-web-server ping-poll interval** on page 1572
- **auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh** on page 1573
- **auth-web-server ping-poll timeout** on page 1574
- **auth-web-server ping-poll type** on page 1575
- **auth-web-server port** on page 1577
- **auth-web-server redirect-delay-time** on page 1578
- **auth-web-server redirect-url** on page 1579
- **auth-web-server session-keep** on page 1580
- **auth-web-server ssl** on page 1581
- **auth-web-server ssl intercept-port** on page 1582
- **auth-web-server trustpoint** on page 1583
- **copy proxy-autoconfig-file** on page 1585
- **copy web-auth-https-file** on page 1586
- **description (auth-profile)** on page 1587
- **erase proxy-autoconfig-file** on page 1588
- **erase web-auth-https-file** on page 1589
- **show auth** on page 1590
- **show auth diagnostics** on page 1592
- **show auth interface** on page 1594
- **show auth sessionstatistics** on page 1596
- **show auth statistics interface** on page 1597

- **show auth supplicant** on page 1598
- **show auth supplicant interface** on page 1601
- **show auth two-step supplicant brief** on page 1602
- **show auth-web-server** on page 1604
- **show auth-web-server page** on page 1605
- **show proxy-autoconfig-file** on page 1606

# Introduction

**Overview** Port authentication commands enable you to specify three different types of device authentication: 802.1X authentication, web authentication, and MAC authentication.

- 802.1X is an IEEE standard providing a mechanism for authenticating devices attached to a LAN port or wireless device.
- Web authentication is applicable to devices that have a human user who opens the web browser and types in a user name and password when requested.
- MAC authentication is used to authenticate devices that have neither a human user nor implement 802.1X supplicant when making a network connection request.

This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for MAC and web authentication commands. For a list of 802.1X commands see the **802.1X Commands** chapter.

For more information on configuring and using port authentication, see the **AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.



## auth auth-fail vlan

**Overview** Use this command to enable the **auth-fail vlan** feature on the specified vlan interface. This feature assigns supplicants (client devices) to the specified VLAN if they fail port authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the auth-fail vlan feature for a specified VLAN interface.

**Syntax** auth auth-fail vlan <1-4094>  
no auth auth-fail vlan

| Parameter | Description                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-4094>  | Assigns the VLAN ID to any supplicants that have failed port authentication. |

**Default** The auth-fail vlan feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Use the auth-fail vlan feature when using web authentication instead of the Guest VLAN feature, when you need to separate networks where one supplicant (client device) requires authentication and another supplicant does not require authentication from the same interface.

This is because the DHCP lease time using the Web-Authentication feature is shorter, and the auth-fail vlan feature enables assignment to a different VLAN if a supplicant fails authentication.

To enable the auth-fail vlan feature with web authentication, you need to set the web authentication server virtual IP address by using the **auth-web-server ipaddress** or the **auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress**.

When using 802.1X port authentication, use a **dot1x max-auth-fail** command to set the maximum number of login attempts. Three login attempts are allowed by default for 802.1X port authentication before supplicants trying to authenticate are moved from the Guest VLAN to the auth-fail VLAN. See the **dot1x max-auth-fail** for command information.

See the **AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for information about:

- the auth-fail VLAN feature, which allows the Network Administrator to separate the supplicants who attempted authentication, but failed, from the supplicants who did not attempt authentication, and
- restrictions regarding combinations of authentication enhancements working together

Use appropriate ACLs (Access Control Lists) on interfaces for extra security if a supplicant allocated to the designated auth-fail vlan can access the same network as a supplicant on the Guest VLAN. For more information about ACL concepts, and configuring ACLs see the **ACL Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**. For more information about ACL commands see:

- **IPv4 Hardware Access Control List (ACL) Commands**
- **IPv4 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands**
- **IPv6 Software Access Control List (ACL) Commands**

**Examples** To enable the auth-fail vlan feature for port1.0.2 and assign VLAN 100, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth auth-fail vlan 100
```

To disable the auth-fail vlan feature for port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth auth-fail vlan
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (global)**  
**dot1x max-auth-fail**  
**show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**  
**show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# auth critical

**Overview** Use this command to enable the critical port feature on the interface. When the critical port feature is enabled on an interface, and all the RADIUS servers are unavailable, then the interface becomes authorized. The **no** variant of this command disables the critical port feature on the interface.

**Syntax** `auth critical`  
`no auth critical`

**Default** The critical port of port authentication is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To enable the critical port feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth critical
```

To disable the critical port feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth critical
```

To enable the critical port feature on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth critical
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show auth-web-server](#)  
[show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## auth dynamic-acl enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable Dynamic Access Control Lists (ACLs). This lets you configure port authentication to dynamically apply ACLs when a supplicant is authorized. These ACLs are automatically removed when the supplicant disconnects.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable Dynamic ACLs.

**Syntax** `auth dynamic-acl enable`  
`no auth dynamic-acl enable`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Interface configuration for switch port or static aggregator.

**Usage notes** Dynamic ACLs are created and attached to a switchport in the following way:

- A RADIUS server holds the ACL rules for a supplicant, along with that supplicants user name and password.
- These ACL rules can be either:
  - a complete IPv4 hardware rule (stored as a RADIUS NAS-Filter-Rule attribute), or
  - name or number reference to an existing ACL rule (stored as a RADIUS Filter-Id attribute)
- When the first packet from a supplicant arrives on a switchport the authenticator starts the authentication process with the RADIUS server.
- The RADIUS server returns Access-Accept packet to the authenticator with the configured ACL rules.
- The authenticator creates and installs these ACLs dynamically on the switchport and authorizes the supplicant.
- These Dynamic ACLs are named IPv4 hardware access-lists. They are internally maintained and cannot be removed or modified from the CLI.
- All traffic on the switchport is filtered using these ACLs.
- When the supplicant is unauthorized, dynamically installed ACLs are removed and detached from the switchport.

For more information, see the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** This example uses the local RADIUS server to define two ACL rules that are applied to MAC authenticated supplicants on port1.0.2.

Define the local RADIUS server as the RADIUS server to use:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host 127.0.0.1 key awplus-local-radius-server
```

Define the authentication method list:

```
awplus(config)# aaa authentication auth-mac default group radius
```

Enable MAC authentication and dynamic ACLs on port1.0.2:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-acl enable
awplus(config-if)# exit
```

Configure the local RADIUS server with the required ACL rules:

```
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group dacl-rule
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated NAS-Filter-Rule
"ip:permit ip 192.168.1.0/24 192.168.2.0/24"
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated NAS-Filter-Rule
"ip:deny ip 192.168.1.0/24 any"
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# exit
```

Add a user with the Dynamic ACL rules and enable the local RADIUS server:

```
awplus(config-radsrv)# user xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx password xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-x group dacl-rule
awplus(config-radsrv)# server enable
awplus(config-radsrv)# exit
```

These ACL rules will reject IP traffic from 192.168.1.x to any destination except 192.168.2.x for supplicants on port1.0.2.

**Related commands**

- attribute (radsrv-grp)**
- radius-server local**
- show access-list (IPv4 Hardware ACLs)**
- show auth supplicant**
- user (radsrv)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

## auth dynamic-vlan-creation

**Overview** Use this command to enable and disable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature.

The Dynamic VLAN assignment feature allows a supplicant (client device) to be placed into a specific VLAN based on information returned from the RADIUS server during authentication, on a given interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature.

**Syntax** `auth dynamic-vlan-creation [rule {deny|permit}] [type {multi|single}]`  
`no auth dynamic-vlan-creation`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rule      | VLAN assignment rule.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| deny      | Deny a differently assigned VLAN ID. This is the default rule.                                                                                                                             |
| permit    | Permit a differently assigned VLAN ID.                                                                                                                                                     |
| type      | Specifies whether multiple different VLANs can be assigned to supplicants (client devices) attached to the port, or whether only a single VLAN can be assigned to supplicants on the port. |
| multi     | Multiple Dynamic VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| single    | Single Dynamic VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Default** By default, the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** If the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature is enabled, VLAN assignment is dynamic. If the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature is disabled then RADIUS attributes are ignored and configured VLANs are assigned to ports. Dynamic VLANs may be associated with authenticated MAC addresses if the **type** parameter is applied with the **rule** parameter.

The **rule** parameter deals with the case where there are multiple supplicants attached to a port, and the type parameter has been set to **single-vlan**. The parameter specifies how the switch should act if different VLAN IDs end up being assigned to different supplicants. The keyword value **deny** means that once a given VID has been assigned to the first supplicant, then if any subsequent supplicant is assigned a different VID, that supplicant is rejected. The keyword value **permit** means that once a given VID has been assigned to the first supplicant, then if any subsequent supplicant is assigned a different VID, that supplicant is accepted, but it is actually assigned the same VID as the first supplicant.

If you issue an **auth dynamic-vlan-creation** command without a **rule** parameter then a second supplicant with a different VLAN ID is rejected. It is not assigned to the first supplicant's VLAN. Issuing an **auth dynamic-vlan-creation** command without a **rule** parameter has the same effect as issuing an **auth dynamic-vlan-creation rule deny** command rejecting supplicants with differing VLANs.

The **type** parameter specifies whether multiple different VLANs can be assigned to supplicants attached to the port, or whether only a single VLAN can be assigned to supplicants on the port. The **type** parameter can select the port base VLAN or the MAC base VLAN from the RADIUS VLAN ID. This can be used when the host-mode is set to multi-supplicant. For **single**-host ports, the VLAN ID will be assigned to the port. It is not supported with the Guest VLAN feature. Display the ID assigned using a **show vlan** command. For **multi**-host ports, the VLAN ID will be assigned to the MAC address of the authenticated supplicant. The VLAN ID assigned for the MAC Base VLAN is displayed using the **show platform table vlan** command.

To configure Dynamic VLAN with Web Authentication, you need to set the Web Authentication Server virtual IP address by using the **auth-web-server ipaddress** command or the **auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress** command. You also need to create a hardware access-list that can be applied to the switch port interface.

You need to configure an IPv4 address for the VLAN interface on which Web Authentication is running.



**Examples** To enable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24
```

To enable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature with Web Authentication on interface port1.0.2 when Web Authentication is needed, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ipaddress 1.2.3.4
awplus(config)# access-list hardware acl-web send-to-cpu ip any
1.2.3.4
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# access-group acl-web
awplus(config-if)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24
```

To disable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth dynamic-vlan-creation
```

To enable the Dynamic VLAN assignment feature on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth host-mode**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## auth guest-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to enable and configure the Guest VLAN feature on the interface specified by associating a Guest VLAN with an interface. This command does not start authentication. The supplicant's (client device's) traffic is associated with the native VLAN of the interface unless it is already associated with another VLAN. The **routing** option enables routing from the Guest VLAN to another VLAN, so the switch can lease DHCP addresses and accept access to a limited network.

The **no** variant of this command disables the guest VLAN feature on the interface specified.

**Syntax** `auth guest-vlan <1-4094> [routing]`  
`no auth guest-vlan [routing]`

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <1-4094>  | VLAN ID (VID).                                      |
| routing   | Enables routing from the Guest VLAN to other VLANs. |

**Default** The Guest VLAN authentication feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** The Guest VLAN feature may be used by supplicants (client devices) that have not attempted authentication, or have failed the authentication process. Note that if a port is in multi-supplicant mode with per-port dynamic VLAN configuration, after the first successful authentication, subsequent hosts cannot use the guest VLAN due to the change in VLAN ID. This may be avoided by using per-user dynamic VLAN assignment.

When using the Guest VLAN feature with the multi-host mode, a number of supplicants can communicate via a guest VLAN before authentication. A supplicant's traffic is associated with the native VLAN of the specified switch port. The supplicant must belong to a VLAN before traffic from the supplicant can be associated.

Note that you must enable 802.1X on the port and define a VLAN using the **vlan** command before you can configure it as a guest VLAN.

Roaming Authentication cannot be enabled if DHCP snooping is enabled (**service dhcp-snooping** command), and vice versa.

Note that Guest VLAN can use only untagged ports.

See the **AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for information about:

- Guest VLAN, and
- restrictions regarding combinations of authentication enhancements working together

**Examples** To define vlan100 and assign the guest VLAN feature to vlan100 on interface port1.0.2, and enable routing from the guest VLAN to other VLANs, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 100
awplus(config-vlan)# exit
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth guest-vlan 100 routing
```

To disable the guest VLAN feature on port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth guest-vlan
```

To define vlan100 and assign the guest VLAN feature to vlan100 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan 100
awplus(config-vlan)# exit
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth guest-vlan 100
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth guest-vlan forward**
- dot1x port-control**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## auth guest-vlan forward

**Overview** Use this command to enable packet forwarding from the guest VLAN to a destination IP address or subnet. If this command is configured, the device can lease DHCP addresses and accept access to a limited part of your network. Also, when using NAP authentication, the supplicant can log on to a domain controller to gain certification.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable packet forwarding from the Guest VLAN to a destination IP address or subnet.

**Syntax** `auth guest-vlan forward {<ip-address>|<ip-address/mask>} [dns | tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>]`  
`no auth guest-vlan forward {<ip-address>|<ip-address/mask>} [dns|tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>]`

| Parameter                                              | Description                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;&lt;ip-address/mask&gt;</code> | The IP address or subnet to which the guest VLAN can forward packets, in dotted decimal notation |
| <code>dns</code>                                       | Enable forwarding of DNS packets                                                                 |
| <code>tcp &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>                       | Enable forwarding of packets for the specified TCP port number                                   |
| <code>udp &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>                       | Enable forwarding of packets for the specified UDP port number                                   |

**Default** Forwarding is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration mode for a specified switch port, or Authentication Profile mode

**Usage** Before using this command, you must configure the guest VLAN with the **auth guest-vlan** command.

**Example** To enable packet forwarding from the guest VLAN to the destination IP address on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth guest-vlan forward 10.0.0.1
```

To enable forwarding of DNS packets from the guest VLAN to the destination IP address on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface
awplus(config-if)# auth guest-vlan forward 10.0.0.1 dns
```

To disable forwarding of DNS packets from the guest VLAN to the destination IP address on port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth guest-vlan forward 10.0.0.1 dns
```

To enable the TCP forwarding port 137 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth guest-vlan forward 10.0.0.1
tcp 137
```

**Related commands** [auth guest-vlan](#)  
[auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding

**Overview** Use this command to enable hardware forwarding on the guest VLAN. By default, hardware forwarding is disabled and all traffic on the VLAN is forwarded by the CPU.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable hardware forwarding on the guest VLAN.

**Syntax** `auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding`  
`no auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To enable guest VLAN hardware forwarding on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding
```

To disable guest VLAN hardware forwarding on port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding
```

To enable guest VLAN hardware forwarding authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth guest-vlan hw-forwarding
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[auth guest-vlan](#)  
[auth guest-vlan forward](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added to x230, GS970M, IE210 series switches.  
Version 5.5.1-0.1: command added to all other AlliedWare Plus switches.

## auth host-mode

**Overview** Use this command to select the host mode on the specified interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set host mode to the default setting (single host).

**Syntax** `auth host-mode {host-plus-voice|single-host|multi-host|multi-supPLICANT}`  
`no auth host-mode`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| host-plus-voice  | In this mode, only one voice device (IP phone) and one host device can join the network. You use the RADIUS attribute 'Cisco-AVPair device-traffic-class=voice' to identify the IP phone. For more information and a step-by-step configuration example, see the "Limit the number of supplicants when connecting via an IP phone" section of the <a href="#">AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</a> . |
| single-host      | In this mode, only one supplicant is allowed per port. This is the default mode.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| multi-host       | In this mode, once the first host on a port is authenticated, all other downstream hosts are allowed without being authenticated (piggy-back mode).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| multi-supPLICANT | In this mode, multiple separate supplicants are individually authenticated on one port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Default** The default host mode for port authentication is for a single host.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.



### Usage notes **Single-host mode**

With this mode, only one supplicant may be authenticated on the port. Once that host has been authenticated, no other supplicants may be authenticated until the first supplicant's session has closed. This means, of course, that none of the other hosts downstream of the port will be able to send or receive traffic on that port.

This option is recommended when you know that there should only be one host connected to a port. By limiting the port to a single authenticated host, you guard against the consequences of someone accidentally or maliciously connecting a downstream switch to the port.

### **Multi-host mode**

With this mode, once the first host has been authenticated on the port, all other downstream hosts are allowed without being authenticated. This is sometimes known as piggy-back mode. It is useful when the downstream switch attached to the authenticating port is an intelligent switch that can act as an authentication supplicant.

If you trust that malicious users cannot be connected to that switch but you do not know the identity of those users, then you can simply authenticate the switch and then allow its attached users to have network access. If the valid switch is disconnected and an invalid one is connected which is not configured with the correct authentication credentials, then the devices connected to the invalid switch will be blocked from accessing the network.

**Examples** To set the host mode to multi-suppliant on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth host-mode multi-suppliant
```

To set the host mode to the default (single host) on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth host-mode
```

To set the host mode to multi-suppliant on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth host-mode multi-suppliant
```

To set the host mode to the default (single host) on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth host-mode
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (global)**  
**show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**  
**show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **host-plus-voice** parameter added

## auth log

**Overview** Use this command to configure the types of authentication feature log messages that are output to the log file.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove either specified types or all types of authentication feature log messages that are output to the log file.

**Syntax** `auth log {dot1x|auth-mac|auth-web} {success|failure|logoff|all}`  
`no auth log {dot1x|auth-mac|auth-web} {success|failure|logoff|all}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dot1x     | Specify only 802.1X-Authentication log messages are output to the log file.                                                                                 |
| auth-mac  | Specify only MAC-Authentication log messages are output to the log file.                                                                                    |
| auth-web  | Specify only Web-Authentication log messages are output to the log file.                                                                                    |
| success   | Specify only successful authentication log messages are output to the log file.                                                                             |
| failure   | Specify only authentication failure log messages are output to the log file.                                                                                |
| logoff    | Specify only authentication log-off messages are output to the log file. Note that link down, age out and expired ping polling messages will be included.   |
| all       | Specify all types of authentication log messages are output to the log file. Note that this is the default behavior for the authentication logging feature. |

**Default** All types of authentication log messages are output to the log file by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To configure the logging of MAC authentication failures to the log file for supplicants (client devices) connected to interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth log auth-mac failure
```

To disable the logging of all types of authentication log messages to the log file for auth-mac supplicants (client devices) connected to interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth log auth-mac all
```

To configure the logging of web authentication failures to the log file for supplicants (client devices) connected to authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth log auth-web failure
```

To disable the logging of all types of authentication log messages to the log file for auth-mac supplicants (client devices) connected to authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth log auth-mac all
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth max-supPLICANT

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of supplicants (client devices) that can be authenticated on the selected port. Once this value is exceeded, further supplicants will not be authenticated.

The **no** variant of this command resets the maximum supplicant number to the default.

**Syntax** `auth max-supPLICANT <2-1024>`  
`no auth max-supPLICANT`

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---------------|
| <2-1024>  | Limit number. |

**Default** 1024

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the maximum number of supplicants to 10 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth max-supPLICANT 10
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants to the default value on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth max-supPLICANT
```

To set the maximum number of supplicants to 10 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth max-supPLICANT 10
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants to the default value on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth max-supPLICANT
```

**Related commands**

- auth max-supPLICant tagged-vlan**
- auth max-supPLICant untagged-vlan**
- auth profile (global)**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

## auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of supplicants (client devices) that can be authenticated on the selected port on tagged VLANs. Once this value is exceeded, further supplicants will not be authenticated on tagged VLANs on that port.

This command is useful for preventing unwanted supplicants from connecting to the network when a host (e.g. a PC) connects to an AlliedWare Plus NAS via an IP phone. For more information and a step-by-step configuration example, see the "Limit the number of supplicants when connecting via an IP phone" section of the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the maximum number of supplicants on tagged VLANs to the default.

**Syntax** `auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan <0-1024>`  
`no auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan <0-1024>`

**Default** 1024

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the maximum number of supplicants on tagged VLANs on interface port1.0.2 to 1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan 1
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants on tagged VLANs on interface port1.0.2 to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan
```

To set the maximum number of supplicants on tagged VLANs on authentication profile 'accounts' to 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile accounts
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan 1
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants on tagged VLANs on authentication profile 'accounts' to the default value, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile accounts
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth max-supPLICANT tagged-vlan
```

**Related commands** **auth max-suppliant**  
**auth max-suppliant untagged-vlan**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added



# auth max-suppliant untagged-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of supplicants (client devices) that can be authenticated on the selected port on untagged VLANs. Once this value is exceeded, further supplicants will not be authenticated on untagged VLANs on that port.

This command is useful for preventing unwanted supplicants from connecting to the network when a host (e.g. a PC) connects to an AlliedWare Plus NAS via an IP phone. For more information and a step-by-step configuration example, see the "Limit the number of supplicants when connecting via an IP phone" section of the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the maximum number of supplicants on untagged VLANs to the default.

**Syntax** `auth max-suppliant untagged-vlan <0-1024>`  
`no auth max-suppliant untagged-vlan <0-1024>`

**Default** 1024

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the maximum number of supplicants on untagged VLANs on interface port1.0.2 to 1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth max-supPLICant untagged-vlan 1
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants on untagged VLANs on interface port1.0.2 to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth max-supPLICant untagged-vlan
```

To set the maximum number of supplicants on untagged VLANs on authentication profile 'accounts' to 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile accounts
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth max-supPLICant untagged-vlan 1
```

To reset the maximum number of supplicants on untagged VLANs on authentication profile 'accounts' to the default value, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile accounts
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth max-supPLICant untagged-vlan
```

**Related commands** [auth max-supPLICant](#)  
[auth max-supPLICant tagged-vlan](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

## auth multi-vlan-session

**Overview** Use this command to enable packet forwarding on multiple VLANs for an authenticated supplicant attached to a trunked (tagged VLAN) port.

By default, AlliedWare Plus only allows packet forwarding on the VLAN that a device was authenticated on. This command enables packet forwarding to the attached device on any VLAN configured on the switchport. After the device authenticates it will have access to all VLANs configured on the switchport.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable packet forwarding on multiple VLANs for an authenticated supplicant.

**Syntax** `auth multi-vlan-session`  
`no auth multi-vlan-session`

**Default** By default, **multi-vlan-session** is disabled.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To allow a client attached to port1.0.2 to access all VLANs configured on the AlliedWare Plus device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
awplus(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all
awplus(config-if)# auth host-mode multi-supplicant
awplus(config-if)# auth multi-vlan-session
```

To disable **multi-vlan-session** on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth multi-vlan-session
```

**Related commands**

- auth-mac enable**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**
- show auth interface**
- show dot1x interface**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## auth priority

**Overview** Use this command to enable authentication priority on an interface. This sets the tri-authentication order of priority for MAC, 802.1X, and web-based authentication. If tri-authentication is not configured on the interface then this command has no effect.

You specify the authentication methods in order of priority. The first method in the list has the highest priority, the second method has the second highest priority, and the third method has the lowest priority. Any methods not specified will have the lowest priority.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable authentication priority.

**Syntax** `auth priority {[auth-mac] [dot1x] [auth-web]}`  
`no auth priority`

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| auth-mac  | Set MAC authentication priority.       |
| dot1x     | Set 802.1X authentication priority.    |
| auth-web  | Set web-based authentication priority. |

**Default** Authentication priority is not set.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Before using this command you must correctly configure tri-authentication on the interface. Tri-authentication is when multiple authentication methods (MAC, 802.1X, and/or web-based) are configured on the same interface. With tri-authentication, a supplicant is authorized to use the network as soon as they are successfully authenticated by any of the configured authentication methods.

When authentication priority is not set, once a supplicant is authenticated any future attempts to authenticate are ignored. When, however, authentication priority is set, and a higher priority authentication attempt is made by the supplicant, a new authentication process starts. The supplicant will then be authorized, or unauthorized, based on the result of this new authentication attempt.

**Example** To configure 802.1X authentication to have a higher priority than MAC authentication on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth priority dot1x auth-mac
```

To disable authentication priority on interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth priority
```

To configure 802.1X authentication to have a higher priority than MAC authentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth priority dot1x auth-mac
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (interface)**
- auth-mac enable**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-2.1: command added

## auth profile (global)

**Overview** Use this command to enter port authentication profile mode and configure a port authentication profile.

If the specified profile does not exist a new authentication profile is created with the name provided.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the specified port authentication profile.

**Syntax** `auth profile <profile-name>`  
`no auth profile <profile-name>`

| Parameter                         | Description                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;profile-name&gt;</code> | Name of the profile to create or configure. |

**Default** No port authentication profiles are created by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** A port authentication profile is a configuration object that aggregates multiple port authentication commands. These profiles are attached or detached from an interface using the **auth profile (interface)** command.

**Example** To create a new authentication profile 'student', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)#
```

To delete an authentication profile 'student', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth profile student
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (interface)**  
**description (auth-profile)**

## auth profile (interface)

**Overview** Use this command to attach a port authentication profile to the current interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to detach a port authentication profile from the current interface.

**Syntax** `auth profile <profile-name>`  
`no auth profile <profile-name>`

| Parameter                         | Description                                                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;profile-name&gt;</code> | The name of the profile to attach to the current interface. |

**Default** No profile is attached by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage** This command attaches an authentication profile, that was created using the **auth profile (global)** command, to a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port.

You can only attach one profile to an interface at a time. Use the **no** variant of the command to detach a profile before attempting to attach another one.

**Example** To attach the authentication profile 'student' to port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth profile student
```

To detach the authentication profile 'student' from port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth profile student
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (global)**



# auth reauthentication

**Overview** Use this command to enable re-authentication on the interface specified in the Interface mode, which may be a static channel group (or static aggregator) or a dynamic (or LACP) channel group or a switch port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable reauthentication on the interface.

**Syntax** `auth reauthentication`  
`no auth reauthentication`

**Default** Reauthentication of port authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To enable reauthentication on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth reauthentication
```

To disable reauthentication on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth reauthentication
```

To enable reauthentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth reauthentication
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth roaming disconnected

**Overview** This command allows a supplicant to move to another authenticating interface without reauthentication, even if the link is down for the interface that the supplicant is currently connected to.

You must enter the **auth roaming enable** command on both interfaces before using this command.

The **no** variant of this command disables roaming authentication on interfaces that are link-down, and forces a supplicant to be reauthenticated when moving between interfaces.

See the **AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for further information about this feature.

**Syntax** auth roaming disconnected  
no auth roaming disconnected

**Default** By default, the authentication status for a roaming supplicant is deleted when an interface goes down, so supplicants must reauthenticate.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Note that 802.1X port authentication, MAC-authentication, or Web-authentication must be configured before using this feature. The port that the supplicant is moving to must have the same authentication configuration as the port the supplicant is moving from.

Roaming Authentication cannot be enabled if DHCP snooping is enabled (**service dhcp-snooping** command), and vice versa.

**Examples** To allow supplicants to move from port1.0.2 without reauthentication even when the link is down, when using 802.1X authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth roaming enable
awplus(config-if)# auth roaming disconnected
```

To require supplicants to reauthenticate when moving from port1.0.2 if the link is down, when using 802.1X authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth roaming disconnected
```

To allow supplicants using authentication profile 'student' to move between ports without reauthentication even when the link is down, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth roaming disconnected
```

To require supplicants using authentication profile 'student' to reauthenticate when moving between ports if the link is down, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth roaming disconnected
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth-mac enable**
- auth roaming enable**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**
- show auth interface**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

## auth roaming enable

**Overview** Use this command to allow a supplicant to move to another authenticating interface without reauthentication, providing the link is up for the interface that the supplicant is currently connected to.

The **no** variant of this command disables roaming authentication on an interface, and forces a supplicant to be reauthenticated when moving between interfaces.

See the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for further information about this feature.

**Syntax** auth roaming enable  
no auth roaming enable

**Default** Roaming authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Note that 802.1X port authentication, MAC authentication, or web-based authentication must be configured before using this feature. The port that the supplicant is moving to must have the same authentication configuration as the port the supplicant is moving from.

This command only enables roaming authentication for links that are up. If you want roaming authentication on links that are down, you must also use the command [auth roaming disconnected](#).

Roaming Authentication cannot be enabled if DHCP snooping is enabled ([service dhcp-snooping](#) command), and vice versa.

**Examples** To enable roaming authentication for port1.0.4, when using auth-mac authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# auth roaming enable
```

To disable roaming authentication for port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no auth roaming enable
```

To enable roaming authentication for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth roaming enable
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth-mac enable**
- auth roaming disconnected**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**
- show auth interface**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

# auth supplicant-ip

**Overview** Use this command to add a supplicant (client device) IP address on a given interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the supplicant IP address and reset other parameters to their default values. The IP address can be determined before authentication for auth-web clients only.

**Syntax** `auth supplicant-ip <ip-addr> [max-reauth-req <1-10>] [max-req <1-10>] [port-control {auto|force-authorized|force-unauthorized|skip-second-auth}] [quiet-period <1-65535>] [reauthentication] [reauth-period <1-4294967295>] [supp-timeout <1-65535>] [server-timeout <1-65535>]`  
`no auth supplicant-ip <ip-addr> [reauthentication]`

| Parameter                                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-addr&gt;</code>                    | IP address of the supplicant entry in A.B.C.D/P format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>max-reauth-req &lt;1-10&gt;</code>        | Number of reauthentication attempts before becoming unauthorized (default 2).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>max-req &lt;1-10&gt;</code>               | Number of times the device resends an EAP Request packet if that packet is lost between the authenticating device and the specified supplicant (default 2, which is 3 transmission attempts in total). If the supplicant does not respond to an EAP Request after this number of retries, the supplicant fails the authentication process. |
| <code>port-control</code>                       | Port control options:<br><b>auto:</b> Allow port client to negotiate authentication<br><b>force-authorized:</b> Force port state to authorized<br><b>force-unauthorized:</b> Force port state to unauthorized<br><b>skip-second-auth:</b> Skip second authentication step.                                                                 |
| <code>quiet-period &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>       | Quiet period in the HELD state in seconds (default 60 seconds).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>reauthentication</code>                   | Enable reauthentication on a port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <code>reauth-period &lt;1-4294967295&gt;</code> | Seconds between reauthorization attempts (default 3600 seconds).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>supp-timeout &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>       | Supplicant response timeout in seconds (default 30 seconds).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>server-timeout &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>     | Authentication server response timeout in seconds (default 30 seconds).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Default** No supplicant IP address for port authentication exists by default until first created with the **auth supplicant-ip** command. The parameter defaults are shown in the table above.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To add the supplicant IP address 192.168.10.0/24 to force authorized port control for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth supplicant-ip 192.168.10.0/24 port-
control force-authorized
```

To delete the supplicant IP address 192.168.10.0/24 for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth supplicant-ip 192.168.10.0/24
```

To disable reauthentication for the supplicant(s) IP address 192.168.10.0/24 for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth supplicant-ip 192.168.10.0/24
reauthentication
```

To add the supplicant IP address 192.168.10.0/24 to force authorized port control for auth profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth supplicant-ip 192.168.10.0/24
port-control force-authorized
```

**Related commands**

- [show auth](#)
- [show dot1x](#)
- [show dot1x interface](#)
- [show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: **max-req** parameter added



## auth supplicant-mac

**Overview** This command adds a supplicant (client device) MAC address or MAC mask on a given interface with the parameters as specified in the table below.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the supplicant MAC address and reset other parameters to their default values.

**Syntax** `auth supplicant-mac <mac-addr> [mask <mac-addr-mask>] [max-reauth-req <1-10>] [max-req <1-10>] [port-control {auto|force-authorized|force-unauthorized|skip-second-auth}] [quiet-period <1-65535>] [reauthentication] [reauth-period <1-4294967295>] [supp-timeout <1-65535>] [server-timeout <1-65535>]`  
`no auth supplicant-mac <mac-addr> [reauthentication]`

| Parameter                                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;mac-addr&gt;</code>             | MAC (hardware) address of the supplicant entry in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH MAC address hexadecimal format.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <code>mask &lt;mac-addr-mask&gt;</code>   | <p>A mask applied to MAC addresses in order to select only those addresses containing a specific string.</p> <p>The mask comprises a string of three (period separated) bytes, where each byte comprises four hexadecimal characters that will generally be either 1 or 0. When the mask is applied to a specific MAC address, a match is only required for characters that correspond to a 1 in the mask. Characters that correspond to a 0 in the mask are effectively ignored.</p> <p>In the examples section below, the mask ffff.ff00.0000 is applied for the MAC address 0000.5E00.0000. The applied mask will then match only those MAC addresses that begin with 0000.5E (in this case the OUI component). The remaining portion of the addresses (in this case the NIC component) will be ignored.</p> |
| <code>max-reauth-req &lt;1-10&gt;</code>  | Number of reauthentication attempts before becoming unauthorized (default 2).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>max-req &lt;1-10&gt;</code>         | Number of times the device resends an EAP Request packet if that packet is lost between the authenticating device and the specified supplicant (default 2, which is 3 transmission attempts in total). If the supplicant does not respond to an EAP Request after this number of retries, the supplicant fails the authentication process.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>port-control</code>                 | <p>Port control options:</p> <p><b>auto:</b> Allow port client to negotiate authentication</p> <p><b>force-authorized:</b> Force port state to authorized</p> <p><b>force-unauthorized:</b> Force port state to unauthorized</p> <p><b>skip-second-auth:</b> Skip second authentication step.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>quiet-period &lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | Quiet period in the HELD state in seconds (default 60 seconds).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Parameter                       | Description                                                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| reauthentication                | Enable reauthentication on a port.                                      |
| reauth-period<br><1-4294967295> | Seconds between reauthorization attempts (default 3600 seconds).        |
| supp-timeout<br><1-65535>       | Supplicant response timeout in seconds (default 30 seconds).            |
| server-timeout<br><1-65535>     | Authentication server response timeout in seconds (default 30 seconds). |

**Default** No supplicant MAC address for port authentication exists by default until first created with the **auth supplicant-mac** command. The defaults for parameters are shown in the table above.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To add the supplicant MAC address 0000.5E00.5343 to force authorized port control for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth supplicant-mac 0000.5E00.5343 port-
control force-authorized
```

To apply the mask ffff.ff00.0000 in order to add any supplicant MAC addresses whose MAC address begins with 0000.5E, and then to force authorized port control for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth supplicant-mac 0000.5E00.0000 mask
ffff.ff00.0000 port-control force-authorized
```

To delete the supplicant MAC address 0000.5E00.5343 for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth supplicant-mac 0000.5E00.5343
```

To disable reauthentication for the supplicant MAC address 0000.5E00.5343 for interface port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface eth1
awplus(config-if)# no auth supplicant-mac 0000.5E00.5343
reauthentication
```

To add the supplicant MAC address 0000.5E00.5343 to force authorized port control for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth supplicant-mac 0000.5E00.5343
port-control force-authorized
```

To delete the supplicant MAC address 0000.5E00.5343 for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth supplicant-mac
0000.5E00.5343
```

**Related commands**

- [show auth](#)
- [show dot1x](#)
- [show dot1x interface](#)
- [show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: **max-req** parameter added

# auth timeout connect-timeout

**Overview** Use this command to set the connect-timeout period for the interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the connect-timeout period to the default.

**Syntax** `auth timeout connect-timeout <1-65535>`  
`no auth timeout connect-timeout`

| Parameter | Description                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | Specifies the connect-timeout period (in seconds). |

**Default** The connect-timeout default is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** This command is used for MAC and web authentication. If the connect-timeout has lapsed and the supplicant has the state **connecting**, then the supplicant is deleted. When **auth-web-server session-keep** or **auth two-step enable** is enabled, we recommend you configure a longer connect-timeout period.

**Examples** To set the connect-timeout period to 3600 seconds for port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth timeout connect-timeout 3600
```

To reset the connect-timeout period to the default (30 seconds) for port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth timeout connect-timeout
```

To set the connect-timeout period to 3600 seconds for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth timeout connect-timeout 3600
```

**Related** **auth profile (global)**  
**commands** **show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**

# auth timeout quiet-period

**Overview** Use this command to set a time period for which another authentication request is not accepted on a given interface, after an authentication request has failed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the quiet period to the default.

**Syntax** `auth timeout quiet-period <1-65535>`  
`no auth timeout quiet-period`

| Parameter                    | Description                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | Specifies the quiet period (in seconds). |

**Default** The quiet period for port authentication is 60 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the quiet period to 10 seconds for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth timeout quiet-period 10
```

To reset the quiet period to the default (60 seconds) for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth timeout quiet-period
```

To set the quiet period to 10 seconds for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth timeout quiet-period 10
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)



## auth timeout reauth-period

**Overview** Use this command to set the timer for reauthentication on a given interface. The re-authentication for the supplicant (client device) is executed at this timeout. The timeout is only applied if the **auth reauthentication** command is applied.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the **reauth-period** parameter to the default (3600 seconds).

**Syntax** auth timeout reauth-period <1-4294967295>  
no auth timeout reauth-period

| Parameter      | Description                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <1-4294967295> | The reauthentication timeout period (in seconds). |

**Default** The default reauthentication period for port authentication is 3600 seconds, when reauthentication is enabled on the port.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the reauthentication period to 1 day for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth timeout reauth-period 86400
```

To reset the reauthentication period to the default (3600 seconds) for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth timeout reauth-period
```

To set the reauthentication period to 1 day for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth timeout reauth-period 86400
```

To reset the reauthentication period to the default (3600 seconds) for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth timeout reauth-period
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth reauthentication**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

# auth timeout server-timeout

**Overview** Use this command to set the timeout for the waiting response from the RADIUS server on a given interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the server-timeout to the default (30 seconds).

**Syntax** `auth timeout server-timeout <1-65535>`  
`no auth timeout server-timeout`

| Parameter                    | Description                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | Server timeout period (in seconds). |

**Default** The server timeout for port authentication is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the server timeout to 120 seconds for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth timeout server-timeout 120
```

To set the server timeout to the default (30 seconds) for interface port1.0.2 use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth timeout server-timeout
```

To set the server timeout to 120 seconds for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth timeout server-timeout 120
```

To set the server timeout to the default (30 seconds) for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth timeout server-timeout
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- show dot1x**
- show dot1x interface**
- show running-config**

# auth timeout supp-timeout

**Overview** This command sets the timeout of the waiting response from the supplicant (client device) on a given interface.

The **no** variant of this command resets the supplicant timeout to the default (30 seconds).

**Syntax** `auth timeout supp-timeout <1-65535>`  
`no auth timeout supp-timeout`

| Parameter                    | Description                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | The supplicant timeout period (in seconds). |

**Default** The supplicant timeout for port authentication is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the supplicant timeout to 2 seconds for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth timeout supp-timeout 2
```

To reset the supplicant timeout to the default (30 seconds) for interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth timeout supp-timeout
```

To set the supplicant timeout to 2 seconds for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth timeout supp-timeout 2
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show dot1x](#)  
[show dot1x interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

## auth vlan-restriction

**Overview** Use this command to restrict port authenticated supplicants on an interface to one per VLAN. This is useful, for example, if you have configured multiple supplicants on an interface but you want to restrict network access to a single IP phone and a single authorized workstation.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the single supplicant per VLAN restriction.

**Syntax** `auth vlan-restriction`  
`no auth vlan-restriction`

**Default** Not configured

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** This is a port authentication command, so you should first configure 802.1X, MAC, or web authentication. In addition, configure multi-supplicants on the interface using the **auth host-mode multi-supplicant** command.

This command works with both dynamic VLANs and static voice VLAN configurations.

**Examples** To restrict supplicants to a one per VLAN on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth vlan-restriction
```

To remove the one per VLAN supplicant restriction on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth vlan-restriction
```

**Related commands**

- auth dynamic-vlan-creation**
- auth host-mode**
- auth-mac enable**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**
- show auth interface**
- show dot1x interface**
- switchport voice vlan**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

## auth two-step enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable a two-step authentication feature on an interface. When this feature is enabled, the supplicant is authorized in a two-step process. If authentication succeeds, the supplicant becomes authenticated.

Use this command to apply the two-step authentication method based on 802.1X, MAC or web authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the two-step authentication feature.

**Syntax** auth two-step enable  
no auth two-step enable

**Default** Two step authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage** The single step authentication methods (either user or device authentication) have a potential security risk:

- an unauthorized user can access the network with an authorized device, or
- an authorized user can access the network with an unauthorized device.

Two-step authentication solves this problem by authenticating both the user and the device. The supplicant will only become authenticated if both these steps are successful. If the first authentication step fails, then the second step is not started.



**Examples** To enable the two step authentication feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step enable
```

To disable the two step authentication feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth two-step enable
```

To enable MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step enable
```

To enable MAC authentication followed by web authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step enable
```

To enable 802.1X authentication followed by web authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step enable
```

To enable the two step authentication feature for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth two-step enable
```

**Related  
Commands**

**auth profile (global)**  
**auth two-step order**  
**show auth two-step supplicant brief**  
**show auth**  
**show auth interface**  
**show auth supplicant**  
**show dot1x**  
**show dot1x interface**  
**show dot1x supplicant**

**Command  
changes**

Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## auth two-step order

**Overview** Use this command to configure the order for two-step authentication. Two-step authentication and the relevant authentication methods must be enabled on the interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the authentication order to the default.

**Syntax** `auth two-step order auth-mac {dot1x|auth-web}`  
`auth two-step order dot1x {auth-mac|auth-web}`  
`no auth two-step order`

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| auth-mac  | MAC authentication    |
| dot1x     | 802.1X authentication |
| auth-web  | Web authentication    |

**Default** Order is determined by the authentication methods configured on the interface (see **Usage notes**).

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** The default authentication order depends on the combination of the authentication methods configured on the interface:

- If auth-mac is configured then auth-mac will be the first method.
- If auth-mac is **not** configured then dot1x will become the first method.
- If only two methods are configured then the remaining method becomes the second method.
- If all three methods are configured then the second method is chosen based on the packet type received (dot1x for an EAPOL packet and auth-web for an HTTP packet).

**Examples** To set the two-step authentication order on port1.0.1 for 802.1X authentication and then MAC authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step enable
awplus(config-if)# auth two-step order dot1x auth-mac
```

To reset the two-step authentication order back to the default, which would be MAC authentication then 802.1X authentication if configured as above, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no auth two-step order
```

**Related commands**

- auth two-step enable**
- auth-mac enable**
- auth-web enable**
- dot1x port-control**
- show auth interface**
- show auth supplicant**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-0.3: command added

# auth-mac accounting

**Overview** Use this command to override the **default** RADIUS accounting method for MAC-based authentication on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the **default** method.

**Syntax** `auth-mac accounting {default|<list-name>}`  
`no auth-mac accounting`

| Parameter   | Description                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| default     | Apply the default accounting method list |
| <list-name> | Apply the user-defined named list        |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_acct' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac accounting vlan10_acct
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the accounting method back to **default**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no auth-mac accounting
```

**Related commands** [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-mac authentication

**Overview** This command overrides the **default** MAC authentication method on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the **default** method.

**Syntax** `auth-mac authentication {default|<list-name>}`  
`no auth-mac authentication`

| Parameter   | Description                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| default     | Apply the default authentication method list |
| <list-name> | Apply a user-defined named list              |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_auth' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac authentication vlan10_auth
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the authentication method back to **default**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no auth-mac authentication
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication auth-mac](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-mac enable

**Overview** This command enables MAC authentication on the interface specified in the Interface command mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable MAC authentication on an interface.

**Syntax** auth-mac enable  
no auth-mac enable

**Default** MAC-Authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Enabling **spanning-tree edgeport** on ports after enabling MAC authentication avoids unnecessary re-authentication when the port state changes, which does not happen when spanning tree edgeport is enabled. Note that re-authentication is correct behavior without **spanning-tree edgeport** enabled.

Applying **switchport mode access** on ports is also good practice to set the ports to access mode with ingress filtering turned on, whenever ports for MAC authentication are in a VLAN.

If you attempt to change the authentication configuration on an interface that has threat protection quarantine configured, you will see the following error message:

% portx.x.x: Application Proxy quarantine configuration must be removed before port authentication is changed

Before changing the interface's authentication configuration you must either:

- remove the interface's threat protection configuration, or
- shut down the interface.

**Examples** To enable MAC authentication on interface port1.0.2 and enable spanning tree edgeport to avoid unnecessary re-authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac enable
awplus(config-if)# spanning-tree edgeport
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
```

To disable MAC authentication on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth-mac enable
```

To enable MAC authentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-mac enable
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- show auth**
- show auth interface**
- show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S



## auth-mac method

**Overview** This command sets the type of authentication method for MAC authentication that is used with RADIUS on the interface specified in the interface command mode.

The **no** variant of this command resets the authentication method used to the default method (PAP) as the RADIUS authentication method used by the MAC authentication.

**Syntax** `auth-mac method [eap-md5|pap]`  
`no auth-mac method`

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| eap-md5   | Enable EAP-MD5 as the authentication method. |
| pap       | Enable PAP as the authentication method.     |

**Default** The MAC authentication method is PAP.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the MAC authentication method to PAP on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac method pap
```

To set the MAC authentication method to the default on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth-mac method
```

To set the MAC authentication method to EAP-MD5 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-mac method eap-md5
```

**Related commands** **auth profile (global)**  
**show auth**  
**show auth interface**  
**show running-config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-mac password

**Overview** This command changes the password for MAC-based authentication.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to return the password to its default.

**Syntax** `auth-mac [encrypted] password <password>`  
`no auth-mac password`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>auth-mac</code>         | MAC-based authentication                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <code>encrypted</code>        | Specify an encrypted password                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <code>password</code>         | Configure the password                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>&lt;password&gt;</code> | The new password. Passwords can be up to 64 characters in length and can contain any printable characters except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ?</li><li>• " (double quotes)</li><li>• space</li></ul> |

**Default** By default, the password is the MAC address of the supplicant.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Changing the password increases the security of MAC-based authentication, because the default password is easy for an attacker to discover. This is particularly important if:

- some MAC-based supplicants on the network are intelligent devices, such as computers, and/or
- you are using two-step authentication (see the “Ensuring Authentication Methods Require Different Usernames and Passwords” section of the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature\\_Overview\\_and\\_Configuration\\_Guide](#)).

**Examples** To change the password to verySecurePassword, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-mac password verySecurePassword
```

**Related commands** [auth two-step enable](#)  
[show auth](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-mac reauth-relearning

**Overview** This command sets the MAC address learning of the supplicant (client device) to re-learning for re-authentication on the interface specified in the interface command mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the auth-mac re-learning option.

**Syntax** auth-mac reauth-relearning  
no auth-mac reauth-relearning

**Default** Re-learning for port authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To enable the re-authentication re-learning feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-mac reauth-relearning
```

To disable the re-authentication re-learning feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth-mac reauth-relearning
```

To enable the re-authentication re-learning feature on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-mac reauth-relearning
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show auth](#)  
[show auth interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-mac static

**Overview** This command configures MAC authentication to use static entries in the FDB. Static entries persist in the FDB, even if there is no traffic flow from the supplicant.

When static FDB entries are configured, the **auth roaming disconnected** command is supported for MAC authentication. This command allows a supplicant to move to another authenticating interface without re-authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to dynamic FDB entries.

**Syntax** `auth-mac static`  
`no auth-mac static`

**Default** By default MAC authentication supplicants are added to the FDB dynamically.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure MAC authentication to use static FDB entries, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-mac static
```

To configure MAC authentication to use dynamic FDB entries, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-mac static
```

**Related commands** **auth roaming disconnected**  
**show auth**  
**show dot1x**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.4: Command added  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

## auth-mac username

**Overview** Use this command to specify the format of the MAC address in the username and password field when a request for MAC-based authorization is sent to a RADIUS server.

**Syntax** `auth-mac username {ietf|unformatted} {lower-case|upper-case}`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ietf        | The MAC address includes a hyphen between each 2 bytes. (Example: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx) |
| unformatted | The MAC address does not include hyphens. (Example: xxxxxxxxxxxx)                    |
| lower-case  | The MAC address uses lower-case characters (a-f)                                     |
| upper-case  | The MAC address uses upper-case characters (A-F)                                     |

**Default** `auth-mac username ietf lower-case`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** This command is provided to allow other vendors', AlliedWare, and AlliedWare Plus switches to share the same format on the RADIUS server.

**Example** To configure the format of the MAC address in the username and password field to be changed to IETF and upper-case, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-mac username ietf upper-case
```

**Related commands** [auth-mac username](#)  
[show running-config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# auth-web accounting

**Overview** This command overrides the default RADIUS accounting method for web-based authentication on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the default method.

**Syntax** `auth-web accounting {default|<list-name>}`  
`no auth-web accounting`

| Parameter   | Description                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| default     | Apply the default accounting method list |
| <list-name> | Apply a named accounting method list     |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_acct' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# auth-web accounting vlan10_acct
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the accounting method back to default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web accounting
```

**Related commands** [aaa accounting auth-web](#)



# auth-web authentication

**Overview** Use this command to override the default web-based authentication method on an interface by allowing you to apply a user-defined named list.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the named list from the interface and apply the default method.

**Syntax** `auth-web authentication {default|<list-name>}`  
`no auth-web authentication`

| Parameter   | Description                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| default     | Apply the default authentication method list |
| <list-name> | Apply the user-defined named list            |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to an interface by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To apply the named list 'vlan10\_auth' on the vlan10 interface, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# auth-web authentication vlan10_auth
```

To remove the named list from the vlan10 interface and set the authentication method back to default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web authentication
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication auth-web](#)

# auth-web enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable web-based authentication in Interface mode on the interface specified.

Use the **no** variant of this command to apply its default.

**Syntax** auth-web enable  
no auth-web enable

**Default** Web authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** Web-based authentication cannot be enabled if DHCP snooping is enabled by using the **service dhcp-snooping** command, and vice versa. You need to configure an IPv4 address for the VLAN interface on which web authentication is running.

If you attempt to change the authentication configuration on an interface that has threat protection quarantine configured, you will see the following error message:

```
% portx.x.x: Application Proxy quarantine configuration must be removed before port authentication is changed
```

Before changing the interface's authentication configuration you must either:

- remove the interface's threat protection configuration, or
- shut down the interface.

**Examples** To enable web authentication on static-channel-group 2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# static-channel-group 2
awplus(config-if)# exit
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
```

To disable web authentication on static-channel-group 2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface sa2
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web enable
```

To enable web authentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-web enable
```

To disable web authentication on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth-web enable
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- show auth**
- show auth interface**
- show running-config**

## auth forward

**Overview** Use this command to enable the authentication packet forwarding feature on the interface specified. This command also enables ARP forwarding, and adds forwarded packets to the **tcp** or **udp** port number specified.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified packet forwarding feature on the interface.

**Syntax** `auth forward [<ip-address>|<ip-address/prefix-length>] {dns|tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>}`

or

`auth forward {arp|dhcp|dns|tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>}`

The **no** variants of this command are:

`no auth forward [<ip-address>|<ip-address/prefix-length>] {dns|tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>}`

or

`no auth forward {arp|dhcp|dns|tcp <1-65535>|udp <1-65535>}`

| Parameter                                                       | Description                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;&lt;ip-address/prefix-length&gt;</code> | The IP address or subnet on which the authentication is to be enabled. |
| <code>arp</code>                                                | Enable forwarding of ARP.                                              |
| <code>dhcp</code>                                               | Enable forwarding of DHCP (67/udp).                                    |
| <code>dns</code>                                                | Enable forwarding of DNS (53/udp).                                     |
| <code>tcp</code>                                                | Enable forwarding of TCP specified port number.                        |
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code>                                    | TCP Port number.                                                       |
| <code>udp</code>                                                | Enable forwarding of UDP specified port number.                        |
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code>                                    | UDP Port number.                                                       |

**Default** Packet forwarding for port authentication is enabled by default for “arp”, “dhcp” and “dns”.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Usage notes** For more information about the *<ip-address>* parameter, and an example, see the “auth forward” section in the **Alliedware Plus Technical Tips and Tricks**.

**Examples** To enable the ARP forwarding feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth forward arp
```

To add TCP forwarding port 137 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth forward tcp 137
```

To add the DNS Server IP address 192.168.1.10 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# switchport mode access
awplus(config-if)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth dynamic-vlan-creation
awplus(config-if)# auth forward 192.168.1.10 dns
```

To disable the ARP forwarding feature on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth forward arp
```

To delete TCP forwarding port 137 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth forward tcp 137
```

To delete all TCP forwarding on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth forward tcp
```

To enable the ARP forwarding feature on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth forward arp
```

To add TCP forwarding port 137 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth forward tcp 137
```

To disable the ARP forwarding feature on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth forward arp
```

To delete TCP forwarding port 137 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth forward tcp 137
```

To delete all TCP forwarding on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth forward tcp
```

**Related commands**

- [auth profile \(global\)](#)
- [show auth](#)
- [show auth interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: syntax changed from **auth-web forward** to **auth forward**

# auth-web idle-timeout enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the idle-timeout for client of web authentication on the interface.

The **no** variant of this command to disable the idle-timeout for client of web authentication on the interface.

**Syntax** auth-web idle-timeout enable  
no auth-web idle-timeout enable

**Default** The idle-timeout is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To enable the idle-timeout on an interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface eth1
awplus(config)# auth-web enable
awplus(config-if)# auth-web idle-timeout enable
```

To disable the idle-timeout on an interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface eth1
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web idle-timeout enable
```

**Related commands** [auth-web enable](#)  
[auth-web idle-timeout timeout](#)



# auth-web idle-timeout timeout

**Overview** Use this command to set the timeout value for web authentication client in seconds. The client will be unauthorized when it does not have any activity for a period that exceeds the timeout value.

The **no** variant of this command sets the timeout value to the default setting, 3600 seconds.

**Syntax** `auth-web idle-timeout timeout <420-86400>`  
`no auth-web idle-timeout timeout`

| Parameter                      | Description      |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <code>&lt;420-86400&gt;</code> | Time in seconds. |

**Default** The timeout is 3600 seconds by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To set 30 minutes as the idle-timeout, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface eth1
awplus(config-if)# auth-web idle-timeout timeout 1800
```

To return the idle-timeout to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface eth1
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web idle-timeout timeout
```

**Related commands** [auth-web enable](#)  
[auth-web idle-timeout enable](#)

## auth-web max-auth-fail

**Overview** Use this command to set the number of authentication failures allowed before rejecting further authentication requests. When the supplicant (client device) fails more than the specified number of times, then login requests are refused during the quiet period.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the maximum number of authentication failures to the default.

**Syntax** auth-web max-auth-fail <0-10>  
no auth-web max-auth-fail

| Parameter | Description                                                                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-10>    | The maximum number of authentication failures allowed before login requests are refused. |

**Default** The maximum number of authentication failures is set to 3.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Examples** To set the lock count to 5 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-web max-auth-fail 5
```

To set the lock count to the default on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no auth-web max-auth-fail
```

To set the lock count to 5 on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-web max-auth-fail 5
```

To set the lock count to the default on authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no auth-web max-auth-fail
```

**Related commands**

- auth profile (global)**
- auth timeout quiet-period**
- show auth**
- show auth interface**
- show running-config**

## auth-web method

**Overview** Use this command to set the web authentication access method that is used with RADIUS on the interface specified.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the authentication method to PAP for the interface specified when web authentication is also used with the RADIUS authentication method.

**Syntax** `auth-web method {eap-md5|pap}`  
`no auth-web method`

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| eap-md5   | Enable EAP-MD5 as the authentication method. |
| pap       | Enable PAP as the authentication method.     |

**Default** The web authentication method is set to PAP by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a static channel, a dynamic (LACP) channel group, or a switch port; or Authentication Profile mode.

**Example** To set the web authentication method to EAP-MD5 on interface port1.0.2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# auth-web method eap-md5
```

To set the web authentication method to EAP-MD5 for authentication profile 'student', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# auth-web method eap-md5
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)  
[show auth](#)  
[show auth interface](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth-web-server blocking-mode

**Overview** Use this command to enable blocking mode for the Web-Authentication server. The blocking mode displays an authentication success or failure screen immediately from the response result from a RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable blocking mode for the Web-Authentication server.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server blocking-mode`  
`no auth-web-server blocking-mode`

**Default** By default, blocking mode is disabled for the Web-Authentication server.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable blocking mode for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server blocking-mode
```

To disable blocking mode for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server blocking-mode
```

**Related commands** [auth-web-server redirect-delay-time](#)  
[show auth-web-server](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress

**Overview** Use this command to assign an IP address and enable the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server for supplicants (client devices).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an IP address and disable the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server for supplicants.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress <ip-address/prefix-length>`  
`no auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress`

| Parameter                                     | Description                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address/prefix-length&gt;</code> | The IPv4 address and prefix length assigned for the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server for supplicants. |

**Default** No IP address for the Web-Authentication server is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** See the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about:

- using DHCP with web authentication, and
- restrictions regarding combinations of authentication enhancements working together

You cannot use the IPv4 address assigned to the device's interface as the Web-Authentication server address.

Note that this Web Authentication virtual DHCP server is a limited implementation of the DHCP protocol. Separation of IP addresses depends on allocating addresses incrementally and a short lease time. In a situation where a supplicant remains permanently connected but does not authenticate, there is a risk of re-allocation of the same IP address once the server has rolled through the entire address range.

**Examples** To assign the IP address 10.0.0.1 to the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress 10.0.0.1/8
```

To remove an IP address on the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress
```

**Related** **auth-web-server dhcp lease**  
**commands** **show auth-web-server**  
**show running-config**

# auth-web-server dhcp lease

**Overview** Use this command to set the DHCP lease time for supplicants (client devices) using the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset to the default DHCP lease time for supplicants using the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server dhcp lease <20-60>`  
`no auth-web-server dhcp lease`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <20-60>   | DHCP lease time for supplicants using the DHCP service on the Web- Authentication server in seconds. |

**Default** The default DHCP lease time for supplicants using the DHCP service on the Web- Authentication server is set to 30 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** See the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about:

- using DHCP with web authentication, and
- restrictions regarding combinations of authentication enhancements working together

**Examples** To set the DHCP lease time to 1 minute for supplicants using the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server dhcp lease 60
```

To reset the DHCP lease time to the default setting (30 seconds) for supplicants using the DHCP service on the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server dhcp lease
```

**Validation Commands** [show running-config](#)

**Related commands** [show auth-web-server](#)  
[auth-web-server dhcp ipaddress](#)



# auth-web-server dhcp-wpad-option

**Overview** This command sets the DHCP WPAD (Web Proxy Auto-Discovery) option for the Web-Authentication temporary DHCP service.

For more information and examples, see the “Web Auth Proxy” section in the [AlliedWare Plus Technical Tips and Tricks](#).

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the DHCP WPAD function.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server dhcp wpad-option <url>`  
`no auth-web-server dhcp wpad-option`

| Parameter | Description                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| <url>     | URL to the server which gets a .pac file. |

**Default** The Web-Authentication server DHCP WPAD option is not set.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the supplicant is configured to use WPAD, the supplicant’s web browser will use TCP port 80 as usual. Therefore, the packet can be intercepted by Web-Authentication as normal, and the Web-Authentication Login page can be sent. However, after authentication, the browser does not know where to get the WPAD file and so cannot access external web pages. The WPAD file is usually named proxy.pac file and tells the browser what web proxy to use.

Use this command to tell the supplicant where it can get this file from. The switch itself can be specified as the source for this file, and it can deliver it to the supplicant on request.

**Example** To specify that the proxy.pac file is found on the server at 192.168.1.100, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server dhcp wpad-option
http://192.168.1.100/proxy/proxy.pac
```

**Related commands** [show auth-web-server](#)

# auth-web-server host-name

**Overview** This command assigns a hostname to the web authentication server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the hostname from the web authentication server.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server host-name <hostname>`  
`no auth-web-server host-name`

| Parameter                     | Description                |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>&lt;hostname&gt;</code> | URL string of the hostname |

**Default** The web authentication server has no hostname.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When the web authentication server uses HTTPS protocol, the web browser will validate the certificate. If the certificate is invalid, the web page gives a warning message before displaying server content. However, the web page will not give warning message if the server has a hostname same as the one stored in the installed certificate.

**Examples** To set the auth.example.com as the hostname of the web authentication server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server host-name auth.example.com
```

To remove hostname auth.example.com from the web authentication server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server host-name
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication auth-web](#)  
[auth-web enable](#)

# auth-web-server intercept-port

**Overview** This command specifies any additional TCP port numbers that the Web-Authentication server is to intercept.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop intercepting the TCP port numbers.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server intercept-port {<1-65535>|any}`  
`no auth-web-server intercept-port {<1-65535>|any}`

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| <1-65535> | TCP port number.          |
| any       | Intercept all TCP packets |

**Default** No additional TCP port numbers are intercepted by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If this command is not specified, AlliedWare Plus Web-Authentication intercepts the supplicant's initial TCP port 80 connection to a web page and sends it the Web-Authentication Login page. However, if the supplicant is configured to use a web proxy, then it will usually be using TCP port 8080 (or another user configured port number). In this case Web-Authentication cannot intercept the connection.

To overcome this limitation you can use this command to tell the switch which additional port it should intercept, and then send the Web-Authentication Login page to the supplicant.

When the web authentication switch is in a guest network, the switch does not know the proxy server's port number in the supplicant's proxy setting. To overcome this limitation, you can use the **any** option in this command to intercept all TCP packets.

When you use this command in conjunction with a proxy server configured in the web browser, you must add the proxy server's network as a 'No Proxy' network. You can specify 'No Proxy' networks in the proxy settings in your web browser. For more information, see the "Web Auth Proxy" section in the [Alliedware Plus Technical Tips and Tricks](#).

**Example** To additionally intercept port number 3128, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server intercept-port 3128
```

**Related** [show auth-web-server commands](#)

# auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICANT

**Overview** Use this command to alter the behavior of a Network Access Server (NAS) when it detects a supplicant with a duplicate IP address.

The default behavior is for the NAS to not authorize the newer supplicant. This command allows it to authorize the newer supplicant and unauthorize the original supplicant.

This command applies to Web-based authentication supplicants only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the behavior back to default.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICANT`  
`no auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICANT`

**Default** The default behavior is to not authorize the newer supplicant if the NAS detects a duplicate IP address.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Allied Telesis recommends you investigate and resolve the root cause of the conflicting IP addresses.

**Example** To configure a NAS to authorize the newer supplicant, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ip-conflict-prefer-newer-supPLICANT
```

**Related commands** [auth-web enable](#)  
[show auth](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added

## auth-web-server ipaddress

**Overview** This command sets the IP address for the Web-Authentication server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the IP address for the Web-Authentication server.

You cannot use the IPv4 address assigned to the device's interface as the Web-Authentication server address.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ipaddress <ip-address>`  
`no auth-web-server ipaddress`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                            |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code> | Web-Authentication server dotted decimal IP address in A.B.C.D format. |

**Default** The Web-Authentication server address on the system is not set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the IP address 10.0.0.1 to the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ipaddress 10.0.0.1
```

To delete the IP address from the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ipaddress
```

**Validation** `show auth`  
**Commands** `show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`

# auth-web-server page language

**Overview** Use this command to set the presentation language of Web authentication pages. Titles and subtitles of Web authentication pages will be set accordingly. Note that presently only English or Japanese are offered.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the presentation language of Web authentication pages to its default (English).

**Syntax** `auth-web-server page language {english|japanese}`  
`no auth-web-server page language`

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| english   | Web authentication pages are presented in English.  |
| japanese  | Web authentication pages are presented in Japanese. |

**Default** Web authentication pages are presented in English by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set Japanese as the presentation language of Web authentication pages, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page language japanese
```

To set English as the presentation language of Web authentication pages, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page language english
```

To unset the presentation language of Web authentication pages and use English as the default presentation language, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page language
```

**Related commands** [auth-web-server page title](#)  
[auth-web-server page sub-title](#)  
[show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server login-url

**Overview** This command sets the web-authentication login page URL. This lets you replace the login page with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for details.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the URL.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server login-url <URL>`  
`no auth-web-server login-url`

| Parameter | Description        |
|-----------|--------------------|
| <URL>     | Set login page URL |

**Default** The built-in login page is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set `http://example.com/login.html` as the login page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server login-url http://example.com/login.html
```

To unset the login page URL, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server login-url
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)



## auth-web-server page logo

**Overview** This command sets the type of logo that will be displayed on the web authentication page.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the logo type to **auto**.

Note that if you need to customize the login page extensively, you can instead replace it with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** auth-web-server page logo {auto|default|hidden}  
no auth-web-server page logo

| Parameter | Description                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| auto      | Display the custom logo if installed; otherwise display the default logo |
| default   | Display the default logo                                                 |
| hidden    | Hide the logo                                                            |

**Default** Logo type is **auto** by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To display the default logo with ignoring installed custom logo, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page logo default
```

To set back to the default logo type **auto**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page logo
```

**Validation Commands** [show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server page sub-title

**Overview** This command sets the custom sub-title on the web authentication page.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the sub-title to its default.

Note that if you need to customize the login page extensively, you can instead replace it with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `auth-web-server page sub-title {hidden|text <sub-title>}`  
`no auth-web-server page sub-title`

| Parameter   | Description                  |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| hidden      | Hide the sub-title           |
| <sub-title> | Text string of the sub-title |

**Default** “Allied-Telesis” is displayed by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the custom sub-title, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page sub-title text Web
Authentication
```

To hide the sub-title, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page sub-title hidden
```

To change back to the default title, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page sub-title
```

**Validation Commands** [show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server page success-message

**Overview** This command sets the success message on the web-authentication page.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the success message.

Note that if you need to customize the login page extensively, you can instead replace it with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** auth-web-server page success-message text *<success-message>*  
no auth-web-server page success-message

| Parameter                      | Description                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;success-message&gt;</i> | Text string of the success message |

**Default** No success message is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the success message on the web-authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page success-message text Your  
success message
```

To unset the success message on the web-authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page success-message
```

**Validation Commands** [show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server page title

**Overview** This command sets the custom title on the web authentication page.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the custom title.

Note that if you need to customize the login page extensively, you can instead replace it with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** auth-web-server page title {hidden|text <title>}  
no auth-web-server page title

| Parameter | Description              |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| hidden    | Hide the title           |
| <title>   | Text string of the title |

**Default** “Web Access Authentication Gateway” is displayed by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the custom title on the web authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page title text Login
```

To hide the title on the web authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page title hidden
```

To unset the custom title on the web authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page title
```

**Validation Commands** [show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server page welcome-message

**Overview** This command sets the welcome message on the web-authentication login page.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the welcome message.

Note that if you need to customize the login page extensively, you can instead replace it with your own page. See “Customising the Login Page” in the [AAA and Port Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** auth-web-server page welcome-message text <welcome-message>  
no auth-web-server page welcome-message

| Parameter         | Description                        |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| <welcome-message> | Text string of the welcome message |

**Default** No welcome message is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the welcome message on the web-authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# auth-web-server page welcome-message text Your  
welcome message
```

To remove the welcome message on the web-authentication page, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server page welcome-message
```

**Validation Commands** [show auth-web-server page](#)

# auth-web-server ping-poll enable

**Overview** This command enables the ping polling to the supplicant (client device) that is authenticated by Web-Authentication.

The **no** variant of this command disables the ping polling to the supplicant that is authenticated by Web-Authentication.

**Syntax** auth-web-server ping-poll enable  
no auth-web-server ping-poll enable

**Default** The ping polling feature for Web-Authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable the ping polling feature for Web-Authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll enable
```

To disable the ping polling feature for Web-Authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll enable
```

**Validation Commands** **show auth**  
**show auth-web-server**  
**show running-config**

# auth-web-server ping-poll failcount

**Overview** This command sets a fail count for the ping polling feature when used with Web-Authentication. The **failcount** parameter specifies the number of unanswered pings. A supplicant (client device) is logged off when the number of unanswered pings are greater than the failcount set with this command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to resets the fail count for the ping polling feature to the default (5 pings).

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ping-poll failcount <1-100>`  
`no auth-web-server ping-poll failcount`

| Parameter                  | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| <code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code> | Count.      |

**Default** The default failcount for ping polling is 5 pings.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the failcount of ping polling to 10 pings, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll failcount 10
```

To set the failcount of ping polling to default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll failcount
```

**Validation Commands** `show auth`  
`show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`

# auth-web-server ping-poll interval

**Overview** This command is used to change the ping poll interval. The interval specifies the time period between pings when the supplicant (client device) is reachable.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset to the default period for ping polling (30 seconds).

**Syntax** auth-web-server ping-poll interval <1-65535>  
no auth-web-server ping-poll interval

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| <1-65535> | Seconds.    |

**Default** The interval for ping polling is 30 seconds by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the interval of ping polling to 60 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll interval 60
```

To set the interval of ping polling to the default (30 seconds), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll interval
```

**Validation Commands** **show auth**  
**show auth-web-server**  
**show running-config**



# auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh

**Overview** This command modifies the **reauth-timer-refresh** parameter for the Web-Authentication feature. The **reauth-timer-refresh** parameter specifies whether a re-authentication timer is reset and when the response from a supplicant (a client device) is received.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the **reauth-timer-refresh** parameter to the default setting (disabled).

**Syntax** auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh  
no auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh

**Default** The reauth-timer-refresh parameter is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable the reauth-timer-refresh timer, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh
```

To disable the reauth-timer-refresh timer, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh
```

**Validation Commands** **show auth**  
**show auth-web-server**  
**show running-config**

# auth-web-server ping-poll timeout

**Overview** This command modifies the ping poll **timeout** parameter for the Web-Authentication feature. The **timeout** parameter specifies the time in seconds to wait for a response to a ping packet.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the timeout of ping polling to the default (1 second).

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ping-poll timeout <1-30>`  
`no auth-web-server ping-poll timeout`

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
| <1-30>    | Seconds.    |

**Default** The default timeout for ping polling is 1 second.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the timeout of ping polling to 2 seconds, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll timeout 2
```

To set the timeout of ping polling to the default (1 second), use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll timeout
```

**Validation** `show auth`  
**Commands** `show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`

## auth-web-server ping-poll type

**Overview** Use this command to set the type of polling used to check that a web authenticated supplicant is still connected. The polling can be done using either ICMP (ping), or ARP messages.

If there is a firewall between an authenticating server and a supplicant, it may block ICMP traffic. If this occurs try changing to ARP polling.

Polling only starts when ping-polling is enabled and the supplicant has been authorized.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the default polling type of ICMP (ping).

**Syntax** auth-web-server ping-poll type {arp|ping}  
no auth-web-server ping-poll type

| Parameter       | Description                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| auth-web-server | Web authentication server configuration commands |
| arp             | Enable polling via ARP                           |
| ping            | Enable polling via ICMP (ping)                   |

**Default** ICMP

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the polling type to ARP, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll enable
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll type arp
```

To set the polling type to ICMP, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll enable
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ping-poll type ping
```

To set the polling type to the default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ping-poll type
```

**Related commands** **auth-web-server ping-poll enable**  
**auth-web-server ping-poll failcount**  
**auth-web-server ping-poll interval**  
**auth-web-server ping-poll reauth-timer-refresh**  
**auth-web-server ping-poll timeout**  
**show auth-web-server**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

# auth-web-server port

**Overview** This command sets the HTTP port number for the Web-Authentication server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the HTTP port number to the default (80).

**Syntax** `auth-web-server port <port-number>`  
`no auth-web-server port`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;port-number&gt;</code> | Set the local Web-Authentication server port within the TCP port number range 1 to 65535. |

**Default** The Web-Authentication server HTTP port number is set to 80 by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the HTTP port number 8080 for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server port 8080
```

To reset to the default HTTP port number 80 for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server port
```

**Validation Commands** `show auth`  
`show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`

# auth-web-server redirect-delay-time

**Overview** Use this command to set the delay time in seconds before redirecting the supplicant to a specified URL when the supplicant is authorized.

Use the variant **no** to reset the delay time set previously.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server redirect-delay-time <5-60>`  
`no auth-web-server redirect-delay-time`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>redirect-delay-time</code> | Set the delay time before jumping to a specified URL after the supplicant is authorized. |
| <code>&lt;5-60&gt;</code>        | The time in seconds.                                                                     |

**Default** The default redirect delay time is 5 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the delay time to 60 seconds for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server redirect-delay-time 60
```

To reset the delay time, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server redirect-delay-time
```

**Related commands** [auth-web-server blocking-mode](#)  
[auth-web-server redirect-url](#)  
[show auth-web-server](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth-web-server redirect-url

**Overview** This command sets a URL for supplicant (client device) authentication. When a supplicant is authorized it will be automatically redirected to the specified URL. Note that if the http redirect feature is used then this command is ignored.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the URL string set previously.

**Syntax** auth-web-server redirect-url <url>  
no auth-web-server redirect-url

| Parameter | Description                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| <url>     | URL (hostname or dotted IP notation). |

**Default** The redirect URL for the Web-Authentication server feature is not set by default (null).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable and set redirect a URL string www.alliedtelesis.com for the Web-Authentication server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server redirect-url http://
www.alliedtelesis.com
```

To delete a redirect URL string, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server redirect-url
```

**Related commands** [auth-web-server redirect-delay-time](#)  
[show auth](#)  
[show auth-web-server](#)  
[show running-config](#)

# auth-web-server session-keep

**Overview** This command enables the session-keep feature to jump to the original URL after being authorized by Web-Authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the session keep feature.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server session-keep`  
`no auth-web-server session-keep`

**Default** The session-keep feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This function doesn't ensure to keep session information in all cases. Authenticated supplicant may be redirected to unexpected page when session-keep is enabled. This issue occurred by supplicant sending HTTP packets automatically after authentication page is displayed and the URL is written.

**Examples** To enable the session-keep feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server session-keep
```

To disable the session-keep feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server session-keep
```

**Validation** `show auth`  
**Commands** `show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`



## auth-web-server ssl

**Overview** This command enables HTTPS functionality for the Web-Authentication server feature.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable HTTPS functionality for the Web-Authentication server.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ssl`  
`no auth-web-server ssl`

**Default** HTTPS functionality for the Web-Authentication server feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable HTTPS functionality for the Web-Authentication server feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ssl
```

To disable HTTPS functionality for the Web-Authentication server feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ssl
```

**Validation Commands** `show auth`  
`show auth-web-server`  
`show running-config`

# auth-web-server ssl intercept-port

**Overview** Use this command to register HTTPS intercept port numbers when the HTTPS server uses custom port number (not TCP port number 443).

Note that you need to use the **auth-web-server intercept-port** command to register HTTP intercept port numbers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete registered port number.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server ssl intercept-port <1-65535>`  
`no auth-web-server ssl intercept-port <1-65535>`

| Parameter                    | Description                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | TCP port number in the range from 1 through 65535 |

**Default** 443/TCP is registered by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To register HTTPS port number 3128, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server ssl intercept-port 3128
```

To delete HTTPS port number 3128, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server ssl intercept-port 3128
```

**Validation Commands** **show auth-web-server**

**Related commands** **auth-web-server intercept-port**

# auth-web-server trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to set the PKI trustpoint to use for secure web authentication communication to an AlliedWare Plus device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to using the default trustpoint 'default-selfsigned'.

**Syntax** `auth-web-server trustpoint <trustpoint-name>`  
`no auth-web-server trustpoint`

| Parameter                            | Description        |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <code>&lt;trustpoint-name&gt;</code> | Name of trustpoint |

**Default** By default, web authentication uses the 'default-selfsigned' trustpoint.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Before using the **auth-web-server trustpoint** command you will need to establish a trustpoint. For example, you can create a local self-signed trustpoint using the procedure outlined below.

Create a self-signed trustpoint called 'web-trust' with keypair 'web\_key':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint web-trust
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# enrollment selfsigned
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# rsakeypair web_key
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# exit
awplus(config)# exit
```

Create the root and server certificates for this trustpoint:

```
awplus# crypto pki authenticate web-trust
awplus# crypto pki enroll web-trust
```

For more information about the AlliedWare Plus implementation of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), see the [Public Key Infrastructure \(PKI\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)

**Example** To configure web authentication to use the trustpoint 'web-trust', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth-web-server trustpoint web-trust
```

To configure web authentication to use the default trustpoint 'default-selfsigned', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth-web-server trustpoint
```

**Related commands**

- crypto pki trustpoint**
- show crypto pki certificates**
- show crypto pki trustpoint**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

## copy proxy-autoconfig-file

**Overview** Use this command to download the proxy auto configuration (PAC) file to your switch. The Web-Authentication supplicant can get the downloaded file from the system web server.

**Syntax** `copy <filename> proxy-autoconfig-file`

| Parameter  | Description              |
|------------|--------------------------|
| <filename> | The URL of the PAC file. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To download the PAC file to this device, use the command:

```
awplus# copy tftp://server/proxy.pac proxy-autoconfig-file
```

**Related commands** [show proxy-autoconfig-file](#)  
[erase proxy-autoconfig-file](#)

# copy web-auth-https-file

**Overview** Use this command to download the SSL server certificate for web-based authentication. The file must be in PEM (Privacy Enhanced Mail) format, and contain the private key and the server certificate.

**Syntax** `copy <filename> web-auth-https-file`

| Parameter  | Description                             |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <filename> | The URL of the server certificate file. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To download the server certificate file `verisign_cert.pem` from the TFTP server directory `server`, use the command:

```
awplus# copy tftp://server/verisign_cert.pem web-auth-https-file
```

**Related commands**

- [auth-web-server ssl](#)
- [erase web-auth-https-file](#)
- [show auth-web-server](#)

## description (auth-profile)

**Overview** Use this command to add a description to an authentication profile in Authentication Profile mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the current description.

**Syntax** `description <description>`

| Parameter                        | Description                                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | Text describing the selected authentication profile. |

**Default** No description configured by default.

**Mode** Authentication Profile

**Example** To add a description to the authentication profile 'student', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# description student room setting
```

To remove a description from the authentication profile 'student', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth profile student
awplus(config-auth-profile)# no description
```

**Related commands** [auth profile \(global\)](#)

# erase proxy-autoconfig-file

**Overview** Use this command to remove the proxy auto configuration file.

**Syntax** erase proxy-autoconfig-file

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To remove the proxy auto configuration file, use the command:

```
awplus# erase proxy-autoconfig-file
```

**Related commands** [show proxy-autoconfig-file](#)  
[copy proxy-autoconfig-file](#)



# erase web-auth-https-file

**Overview** Use this command to remove the SSL server certificate for web-based authentication.

**Syntax** erase web-auth-https-file

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To remove the SSL server certificate file for web-based authentication use the command:

```
awplus# erase web-auth-https-file
```

**Related commands**

- [auth-web-server ssl](#)
- [copy web-auth-https-file](#)
- [show auth-web-server](#)

## show auth

**Overview** This command shows the configuration state of authentication.

**Syntax** show auth [all]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Display all authentication information for each authenticated interface. This can be a static channel (or static aggregator), or a dynamic (or LACP) channel group, or a switch port. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all authentication information, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth all
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show auth command**

```
awplus# show auth all
802.1X Port-Based Authentication Enabled
MAC-based Port Authentication Disabled
WEB-based Port Authentication Enabled
  RADIUS server address (auth): 150.87.17.192:1812
  Last radius message id: 4
Authentication Info for interface port1.0.1
portEnabled: true - portControl: Auto
portStatus: Authorized
reAuthenticate: disabled
reAuthPeriod: 3600
PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
BE: supTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
CD: adminControlledDirections: in
KT: keyTxEnabled: false
critical: disabled
guestVlan: disabled
authFailVlan: disabled
dynamicVlanCreation: disabled
multiVlanCreation: disabled
hostMode: single-host
dot1x: enabled
  protocolVersion: 1
authMac: disabled
authWeb: enabled
  method: PAP
  maxAuthFail: 3
  packetForwarding:
    10.0.0.1 80/tcp
    dns
    dhcp

twoStepAuthentication:
  configured: enabled
  actual: enabled
supplicantMac: none
Supplicant name: oha
Supplicant address: 000d.6013.5398
  authenticationMethod: WEB-based Authentication
  Two-Step Authentication:
    firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: dot1x
    secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: web
portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 3
abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2
BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 2
CD: adminControlledDirections: in - operControlledDirections: in
CD: bridgeDetected: false
KR: rxKey: false
KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
```

**Related** [show dot1x](#)  
**commands**

## show auth diagnostics

**Overview** This command shows authentication diagnostics, optionally for the specified interface, which may be a static channel (or static aggregator) or a dynamic (or LACP) channel group or a switch port.

If no interface is specified then authentication diagnostics are shown for all interfaces.

**Syntax** show auth diagnostics [interface <interface-list>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify ports to show.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <interface-list> | <p>The interfaces or ports to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an interface (e.g. vlan2), a switch port (e.g. port1.0.6), a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces, ports, static channel groups or dynamic (LACP) channel groups separated by a hyphen; e.g. vlan2-8, or port1.0.1-1.0.4, or sa1-2, or po1-2</li><li>• a comma-separated list of the above; e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.4-1.0.6. Do not mix interface types in a list</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display authentication diagnostics for port1.0.6, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth diagnostics interface port1.0.6
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show auth diagnostics command**

```
Authentication Diagnostics for interface port1.0.6
  Supplicant address: 00d0.59ab.7037
    authEnterConnecting: 2
    authEaplogoffWhileConnecting: 1
    authEnterAuthenticating: 2
    authSuccessWhileAuthenticating: 1
    authTimeoutWhileAuthenticating: 1
    authFailWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authEapstartWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authEaplogoggWhileAuthenticating: 0
    authReauthsWhileAuthenticated: 0
    authEapstartWhileAuthenticated: 0
  authEaplogoffWhileAuthenticated: 0
  BackendResponses: 2
  BackendAccessChallenges: 1
  BackendOtherrequestToSupplicant: 3
  BackendAuthSuccess: 1
```

**Related** [show dot1x interface](#)  
**commands**

## show auth interface

**Overview** This command shows the status of port authentication on the specified interface.

**Syntax** show auth interface *<interface-list>*

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the web-based authentication status for port1.0.4, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth interface port1.0.4
```

If port-based authentication is not configured, the output will be

```
% Port-Control not configured on port1.0.4
```

To display the port-based authentication status for port1.0.4, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth interface port1.0.4
```

**Example output from the show auth interface command**

```
awplus# show auth interface port1.0.4
Authentication Info for interface port1.0.4
portEnabled: true - portControl: Auto
portStatus: Authorized
reAuthenticate: disabled
reAuthPeriod: 3600
PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
BE: suppTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
CD: adminControlledDirections: in
KT: keyTxEnabled: false
critical: disabled
guestVlan: disabled
guestVlanForwarding:none
authFailVlan: disabled
dynamicVlanCreation: disabled
multiVlanCreation: disabled
hostMode: single-host
dot1x: enabled
  protocolVersion: 1
authMac: disabled
authWeb: enabled
  method: PAP
  maxAuthFail: 3
  packetForwarding:
    10.0.0.1 80/tcp
    dns
    dhcp
twoStepAuthentication:
  configured: enabled
  actual: enabled
  order: dot1x auth-web
supplicantMac: none
```

**Related commands** [show auth diagnostics](#)  
[show dot1x sessionstatistics](#)  
[show dot1x statistics interface](#)  
[show dot1x supplicant interface](#)

# show auth sessionstatistics

**Overview** This command shows authentication session statistics for the specified interface, which may be a static channel (or static aggregator) or a dynamic (or LACP) channel group or a switch port.

**Syntax** show auth sessionstatistics [interface <interface-list>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify ports to show.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <interface-list> | <p>The interfaces or ports to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an interface (e.g. vlan2), a switch port (e.g. port1.0.6), a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces, ports, static channel groups or dynamic (LACP) channel groups separated by a hyphen; e.g. vlan2-8, or port1.0.1-1.0.4, or sa1-2, or po1-2</li><li>• a comma-separated list of the above; e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.4-1.0.6. Do not mix interface types in a list</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display authentication statistics for port1.0.6, enter the command:  
awplus# show auth sessionstatistics interface port1.0.6

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show auth sessionstatistics command

```
Authentication session statistics for interface port1.0.6
  session user name: manager
    session authentication method: Remote server
    session time: 19440 secs
    session terminat cause: Not terminated yet
```



# show auth statistics interface

**Overview** Use this command to show the authentication statistics for the specified interface.

**Syntax** show auth statistics interface *<interface-list>*

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display authentication statistics for port1.0.2, enter the command:  
awplus# show auth statistics interface port1.0.2

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show auth statistics interface for a port

```
awplus# show auth statistics interface port1.0.2
802.1X statistics for interface port1.0.2
  EAPOL Frames Rx: 5 - EAPOL Frames Tx: 16
  EAPOL Start Frames Rx: 0 - EAPOL Logoff Frames Rx: 0
  EAP Rsp/Id Frames Rx: 3 - EAP Response Frames Rx: 2
  EAP Req/Id Frames Tx: 8 - EAP Request Frames Tx: 2
  Invalid EAPOL Frames Rx: 0 - EAP Length Error Frames Rx: 0
  EAPOL Last Frame Version Rx: 1 - EAPOL Last Frame
Src:00d0.59ab.7037
```

**Related commands** [show dot1x interface](#)

# show auth supplicant

**Overview** Use this command to show the supplicant (client device) state when authentication is configured for the switch. Use the optional **brief** parameter to show a summary of the supplicant state.

**Syntax** show auth supplicant [<macadd>] [brief]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <macadd>  | Mac (hardware) address of the supplicant.<br>Entry format is HHHH.HHHH.HHHH (hexadecimal). |
| brief     | Brief summary of the supplicant state.                                                     |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display a summary of authenticated supplicant information on the device, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth supplicant brief
```

To display authenticated supplicant information on the device, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth supplicant
```

To display authenticated supplicant information for the device with MAC address 0000.5E00.5301, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth supplicant 0000.5E00.5301
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show auth supplicant brief**

```
awplus#show auth supplicant brief
Interface port1.0.3
 authenticationMethod: dot1x/mac/web
 Two-Step Authentication
   firstMethod: mac
   secondMethod: dot1x/web
 totalSupplicantNum: 1
 authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
   macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
   dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
   webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
   otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
```

| Interface | VID  | Mode | MAC Address    | Status        | IP Address    | Username |
|-----------|------|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| =====     | ==== | ==== | =====          | =====         | =====         | =====    |
| port1.0.3 | 1    | W    | 001c.233e.e15a | Authenticated | 192.168.1.181 | test     |
| port1.0.3 | 1    | D    | 0240.4040.4040 | Authenticated | --            | test     |
| port1.0.3 | 1    | Q    | 0230.3030.3030 | Authenticated | 192.168.1.181 | test     |

**Example output from show auth supplicant**

```
awplus#show auth supplicant
Interface port1.0.3
 authenticationMethod: dot1x/mac/web
 Two-Step Authentication
   firstMethod: mac
   secondMethod: dot1x/web
 totalSupplicantNum: 1
 authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
   macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
   dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
   webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
   otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0

Supplicant name: test
Supplicant address: 0000.5E00.5301
 authenticationMethod: WEB-based Authentication
 Two-Step Authentication:
   firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: mac
   secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: web
 portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 1
 abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
 PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
 PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
 PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2
 BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 0
 CD: adminControlledDirections: in - operControlledDirections: in
 CD: bridgeDetected: false
 KR: rxKey: false
 KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
 dynamicVlanId: 999
 dynamicTaggedVlanId: 0
 RADIUS server group (auth): radius
 RADIUS server (auth): 192.168.1.40
 Session timeout enabled: No
 dynamicACL Rules:
   ip:deny ip 10.37.165.10/24 any
   ip:permit ip any any
   ipv6:deny ipv6 any any
 Quarantined: true
 Quarantine Vlan: 999
```

### Example output from show auth supplicant 0000.5E00.5301

```
awplus#show auth supplicant 0000.5E00.5301
Interface port1.0.3
  Supplicant name: test
  Supplicant address: 0000.5E00.5301
  authenticationMethod: WEB-based Authentication
  Two-Step Authentication:
    firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: mac
    secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: web
  portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 1
  abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
  PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
  PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
  PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2
  BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 0
  CD: adminControlledDirections: in - operControlledDirections: in
  CD: bridgeDetected: false
  Quarantined: true
  Quarantine Vlan: 999
  KR: rxKey: false
  KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
  RADIUS server group (auth): radius
  RADIUS server (auth): 192.168.1.40
  Session timeout enabled: No
  dynamicACL Rules:
    ip:deny ip 10.37.165.10/24 any
    ip:permit ip any any
    ipv6:deny ipv6 any any
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-web](#)
- [aaa accounting dot1x](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-mac](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-web](#)
- [aaa authentication dot1x](#)

# show auth supplicant interface

**Overview** This command shows the supplicant (client device) state for the authentication mode set for the interface. Use the optional **brief** parameter to show a summary of the supplicant state.

**Syntax** show auth-web supplicant interface *<interface-list>* [brief]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | <p>The interfaces or ports to configure. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an interface (e.g. v lan2), a switch port (e.g. port1.0.6), a static channel group (e.g. sa2) or a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces, ports, static channel groups or dynamic (LACP) channel groups separated by a hyphen; e.g. v lan2-8, or port1.0.1-1.0.4, or sa1-2, or po1-2</li><li>• a comma-separated list of the above; e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.4-1.0.6. Do not mix interface types in a list</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> |
| brief                         | Brief summary of the supplicant state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display the authenticated supplicant on the interface port1.0.2, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth supplicant interface port1.0.2
```

To display brief summary output for the authenticated supplicant on the interface port1.0.2, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth supplicant interface port1.0.2 brief
```

# show auth two-step supplicant brief

**Overview** This command displays the supplicant state of the two-step authentication feature on the interface.

**Syntax** show auth two-step supplicant [interface <interface-list>]  
brief

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface        | The interface selected for display.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a VLAN (e.g. vlan2)</li><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-port1.0.3)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.3-port1.0.4). Do not mix interface types in a list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Do not mix interface types in a list. The specified interfaces must exist.

**Example** To display the supplicant state of the two-step authentication feature, enter the command:

```
awplus# show two-step supplicant interface port1.0.2 brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show auth two-step supplicant brief**

```
interface port1.0.2
  authenticationMethod: dot1x/mac

  Two-Step Authentication:
    firstMethod:mac
    secondMethod:dot1x
    totalSupplicantNum: 1
    authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
    macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
    webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
```

| Interface | VID | Mode | MAC Address     | Status        | FirstStep | SecondStep |
|-----------|-----|------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| =====     | === | ==== | =====           | =====         | =====     | =====      |
| port1.0.8 | 1   | D    | 000b..db67.00f7 | Authenticated | Pass      | Pass       |

**Related commands** [auth two-step enable](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# show auth-web-server

**Overview** This command shows the Web-Authentication server configuration and status on the switch.

**Syntax** show auth-web-server

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display Web-Authentication server configuration and status, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth-web-server
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show auth-web-server command

```
Web authentication server
  Server status: enabled
  Server mode: none
  Server address: 192...
    DHCP server enabled
    DHCP lease time: 20
    DHCP WPAD Option URL: http://...
  HTTP Port No: 80
  Security: disabled
  Certification: default
  SSL Port No: 443
  Redirect URL: --
  Redirect Delay Time: 5
  HTTP Redirect: enabled
  Session keep: disabled
  PingPolling: disabled
  PingPollingType: Ping
  PingInterval: 30
  Timeout: 1
  FailCount: 5
  ReauthTimerReFresh: disabled
```

**Related commands**

- [auth-web-server ipaddress](#)
- [auth-web-server port](#)
- [auth-web-server redirect-delay-time](#)
- [auth-web-server redirect-url](#)
- [auth-web-server session-keep](#)
- [auth-web-server ssl](#)



# show auth-web-server page

**Overview** This command displays the web-authentication page configuration and status.

**Syntax** show auth-web-server page

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the web-authentication page information, use the command:  
awplus# show auth-web-server page

## Example output from the show auth-web-server page command

```
awplus#show auth-web-server page
Web authentication page
  Logo: auto
  Title: default
  Sub-Title: Web Authentication
  Welcome message: Your welcome message
  Success message: Your success message
```

**Related commands**

- [auth forward](#)
- [auth-web-server page logo](#)
- [auth-web-server page sub-title](#)
- [auth-web-server page success-message](#)
- [auth-web-server page title](#)
- [auth-web-server page welcome-message](#)

# show proxy-autoconfig-file

**Overview** This command displays the contents of the proxy auto configuration (PAC) file.

**Syntax** show proxy-autoconfig-file

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the contents of the proxy auto configuration (PAC) file, enter the command:

```
awplus# show auth proxy-autoconfig-file
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show proxy-autoconfig-file

```
function FindProxyForURL(url,host)
{
  if (isPlainHostName(host) ||
      isInNet(host, "192.168.1.0", "255.255.255.0")) {
    return "DIRECT";
  }
  else {
    return "PROXY 192.168.110.1:8080";
  }
}
```

**Related commands** [copy proxy-autoconfig-file](#)  
[erase proxy-autoconfig-file](#)

# 33

## AAA Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1608
  - **aaa accounting auth-mac** on page 1609
  - **aaa accounting auth-web** on page 1612
  - **aaa accounting commands** on page 1615
  - **aaa accounting dot1x** on page 1617
  - **aaa accounting login** on page 1620
  - **aaa accounting update** on page 1624
  - **aaa authentication auth-mac** on page 1626
  - **aaa authentication auth-web** on page 1628
  - **aaa authentication dot1x** on page 1630
  - **aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+** on page 1632
  - **aaa authentication enable default local** on page 1635
  - **aaa authentication login** on page 1636
  - **aaa authorization commands** on page 1639
  - **aaa authorization config-commands** on page 1641
  - **aaa group server** on page 1642
  - **aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time** on page 1644
  - **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail** on page 1645
  - **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only** on page 1647
  - **aaa login fail-delay** on page 1648
  - **accounting login** on page 1649
  - **authorization commands** on page 1650
  - **clear aaa local user lockout** on page 1652
  - **debug aaa** on page 1653
  - **login authentication** on page 1654
  - **proxy-port** on page 1655
  - **radius-secure-proxy aaa** on page 1656
  - **server (radsecproxy-aaa)** on page 1657
  - **server mutual-authentication** on page 1659
  - **server name-check** on page 1660
  - **server trustpoint** on page 1661
  - **show aaa local user locked** on page 1663
  - **show aaa server group** on page 1665
  - **show debugging aaa** on page 1666
  - **show radius server group** on page 1667
  - **undebug aaa** on page 1669

# Introduction

**Overview** AAA is the collective title for the three related functions of Authentication, Authorization and Accounting. These functions can be applied in a variety of methods with a variety of servers.

The purpose of the AAA commands is to map instances of the AAA functions to sets of servers. The Authentication function can be performed in multiple contexts, such as authentication of users logging in at a console, or 802.1X-Authentication of devices connecting to Ethernet ports.

For each of these contexts, you may want to use different sets of servers for examining the proffered authentication credentials and deciding if they are valid. AAA Authentication commands enable you to specify which servers will be used for different types of authentication.

This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for AAA commands for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting. For more information, see the [\*\*AAA and Port\\_Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration Guide\*\*](#).

## aaa accounting auth-mac

**Overview** This command configures an accounting method list for MAC-based authentication. An accounting method list specifies what type of accounting messages are sent and which RADIUS servers the accounting messages are sent to. Use this command to configure either the default method list, which is automatically applied to interfaces with MAC-based authentication enabled, or a named method list, which can be applied to an interface with the **auth-mac accounting** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named accounting method list for MAC-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled, AAA accounting for MAC-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa accounting auth-mac {default|<list-name>} {start-stop|stop-only|none} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa accounting auth-mac {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                               |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default accounting method list                                                                              |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named accounting method list                                                                                  |
| start-stop   | Sends a start accounting message at the beginning of the session and a stop accounting message at the end of the session. |
| stop-only    | Only sends a stop accounting message at the end of the session.                                                           |
| none         | No accounting record sent.                                                                                                |
| group        | Use a server group                                                                                                        |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                                                                                                        |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                                                                                                   |

**Default** RADIUS accounting for MAC-based Authentication is disabled by default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default accounting method list or a named accounting method list:

- **default**: the default accounting method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with MAC-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>**: a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **auth-mac accounting** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius**: use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>**: use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

The accounting event to send to the RADIUS server is configured with the following options:

- **start-stop**: sends a **start** accounting message at the beginning of a session and a **stop** accounting message at the end of the session.
- **stop-only**: sends a **stop** accounting message at the end of a session.
- **none**: disables accounting.

**Examples** To enable the default RADIUS accounting for MAC-based authentication, and use all available RADIUS servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

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

To disable RADIUS accounting for MAC-based Authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting auth-mac default
```

To enable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for MAC-based authentication, with the RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa accounting auth-mac vlan10_acct start-stop  
group rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for MAC-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting auth-mac vlan10_acct
```

**Related commands**

- aaa authentication auth-mac**
- aaa group server**
- auth-mac accounting**
- auth-mac enable**
- radius-server host**
- show aaa server group**

## aaa accounting auth-web

**Overview** This command configures an accounting method list for Web-based authentication. An accounting method list specifies what type of accounting messages are sent and which RADIUS servers the accounting messages are sent to. Use this command to configure either the default method list, which is automatically applied to interfaces with Web-based authentication enabled, or a named method list, which can be applied to an interface with the **auth-web accounting** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named accounting method list for Web-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled, AAA accounting for Web-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa accounting auth-web {default|<list-name>} {start-stop|stop-only|none} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa accounting auth-web {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                               |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default accounting method list                                                                              |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named accounting method list                                                                                  |
| start-stop   | Sends a start accounting message at the beginning of the session and a stop accounting message at the end of the session. |
| stop-only    | Only sends a stop accounting message at the end of the session.                                                           |
| none         | No accounting record sent.                                                                                                |
| group        | Use a server group                                                                                                        |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                                                                                                        |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                                                                                                   |

**Default** RADIUS accounting for Web-based authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration



**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default accounting method list or a named accounting method list:

- **default:** the default accounting method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with Web-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>:** a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **auth-web accounting** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius:** use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>:** use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

Configure the accounting event to be sent to the RADIUS server with the following options:

- **start-stop:** sends a start accounting message at the beginning of a session and a stop accounting message at the end of the session.
- **stop-only:** sends a stop accounting message at the end of a session.
- **none:** disables accounting.

**Examples** To enable the default RADIUS accounting method for Web-based authentication, and use all available RADIUS servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting auth-web default start-stop group
radius
```

To disable the default RADIUS accounting method for Web-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting auth-web default
```

To enable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for Web-based authentication, with the RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting auth-web vlan10_acct start-stop
group rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for Web-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting auth-web vlan10_acct
```

**Related commands**

- aaa authentication auth-web**
- aaa group server**
- auth-web accounting**
- auth-web enable**
- radius-server host**
- show aaa server group**

## aaa accounting commands

**Overview** This command configures and enables TACACS+ accounting on commands entered at a specified privilege level. Once enabled for a privilege level, accounting messages for commands entered at that privilege level will be sent to a TACACS+ server.

In order to account for all commands entered on a device, configure command accounting for each privilege level separately.

The command accounting message includes, the command as entered, the date and time the command finished executing, and the user-name of the user who executed the command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable command accounting for a specified privilege level.

TACACS+ is not available in Secure Mode (see the [crypto secure-mode](#) command).

**Syntax** `aaa accounting commands <1-15> default stop-only group tacacs+`  
`no aaa accounting commands <1-15> default`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-15>    | The privilege level being configured, in the range 1 to 15.                                                        |
| default   | Use the default method list, this means the command is applied globally to all user exec sessions.                 |
| stop-only | Send accounting message when the commands have stopped executing.                                                  |
| group     | Specify the server group where accounting messages are sent. Only the tacacs+ group is available for this command. |
| tacacs+   | Use all TACACS+ servers configured by the <a href="#">tacacs-server host</a> command.                              |

**Default** TACACS+ command accounting is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command only supports a **default** method list, this means that it is applied to every console and VTY line.

The **stop-only** parameter indicates that the command accounting messages are sent to the TACACS+ server when the commands have stopped executing.

The **group tacacs+** parameters signifies that the command accounting messages are sent to the TACACS+ servers configured by the **tacacs-server host** command.

Note that up to four TACACS+ servers can be configured for accounting. The servers are checked for reachability in the order they are configured with only the first reachable server being used. If no server is found, the accounting message is dropped.

Command accounting cannot coexist with triggers. An error message is displayed if you attempt to enable command accounting while a trigger is configured. Likewise, an error message is displayed if you attempt to configure a trigger while command accounting is configured.

**Examples** To configure command accounting for privilege levels 1, 7, and 15, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting commands 1 default stop-only
group tacacs+
awplus(config)# aaa accounting commands 7 default stop-only
group tacacs+
awplus(config)# aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only
group tacacs+
```

To disable command accounting for privilege levels 1, 7, and 15, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting commands 1 default
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting commands 7 default
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting commands 15 default
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[aaa accounting login](#)  
[accounting login](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

## aaa accounting dot1x

**Overview** Use this command to configure an accounting method list for IEEE 802.1X-based authentication. An accounting method list specifies what type of accounting messages are sent and which RADIUS servers the accounting messages are sent to. Use this command to configure either the default method list, which is automatically applied to interfaces with IEEE 802.1X-based authentication enabled, or a named method list, which can be applied to an interface with the **dot1x accounting** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named accounting method list for 802.1X-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled, AAA accounting for 802.1x-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa accounting dot1x {default|<list-name>} {start-stop|stop-only|none} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa accounting dot1x {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                               |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default accounting method list                                                                              |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named accounting method list                                                                                  |
| start-stop   | Sends a start accounting message at the beginning of the session and a stop accounting message at the end of the session. |
| stop-only    | Only sends a stop accounting message at the end of the session.                                                           |
| none         | No accounting record sent.                                                                                                |
| group        | Use a server group                                                                                                        |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                                                                                                        |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                                                                                                   |

**Default** RADIUS accounting for 802.1X-based authentication is disabled by default (there is no default server set by default).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default accounting method list or a named accounting method list:

- **default**: the default accounting method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with 802.1X-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>**: a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **dot1x accounting** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages will be sent:

- **group radius**: use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command.
- **group <group-name>**: use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command.

The accounting event to send to the RADIUS server is configured by the following options:

- **start-stop**: sends a **start** accounting message at the beginning of a session and a **stop** accounting message at the end of the session.
- **stop-only**: sends a **stop** accounting message at the end of a session.
- **none**: disables accounting.

**Examples** To enable RADIUS accounting for 802.1X-based authentication, and use all available RADIUS Servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group
radius
```

To disable RADIUS accounting for 802.1X-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting dot1x default
```

To enable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for 802.1X-based authentication, with the RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting dot1x vlan10_acct start-stop
group rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable a named RADIUS accounting method list 'vlan10\_acct' for 802.1X-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting dot1x vlan10_acct
```

**Related commands**

- aaa accounting update**
- aaa authentication dot1x**
- aaa group server**
- dot1x accounting**
- dot1x port-control**
- radius-server host**
- show aaa server group**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

## aaa accounting login

**Overview** This command configures RADIUS and TACACS+ accounting for login shell sessions. The specified method list name can be used by the **accounting login** command in the Line Configuration mode. If the **default** parameter is specified, then this creates a default method list that is applied to every console and VTY line, unless another accounting method list is applied on that line.

Note that unlimited RADIUS servers and up to four TACACS+ servers can be configured and consulted for accounting. The first server configured is regarded as the primary server and if the primary server fails then the backup servers are consulted in turn. A backup server is consulted if the primary server fails, i.e. is unreachable.

TACACS+ is not available in Secure Mode (see the **crypto secure-mode** command).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an accounting method list for login shell sessions configured by an **aaa accounting login** command. If the method list being deleted is already applied to a console or VTY line, accounting on that line will be disabled. If the default method list name is removed by this command, it will disable accounting on every line that has the default accounting configuration.



**Syntax** `aaa accounting login {default|<list-name>}{start-stop|stop-only|none} {group {radius|tacacs+|<group-name>}}`  
`no aaa accounting login {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Default accounting method list.                                                              |
| <list-name>  | Named accounting method list.                                                                |
| start-stop   | Start and stop records to be sent.                                                           |
| stop-only    | Stop records to be sent.                                                                     |
| none         | No accounting record to be sent.                                                             |
| group        | Specify the servers or server group where accounting packets are sent.                       |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers configured by the <b>radius-server host</b> .                         |
| tacacs+      | Use all TACACS+ servers configured by the <b>tacacs-server host</b> command.                 |
| <group-name> | Use the specified RADIUS server group, as configured by the <b>aaa group server</b> command. |

**Default** Accounting for login shell sessions is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables you to define a named accounting method list. The items that you define in the accounting options are:

- the types of accounting packets that will be sent
- the set of servers to which the accounting packets will be sent

You can define a default method list with the name **default** and any number of other named method lists. The name of any method list that you define can then be used as the *<list-name>* parameter in the **accounting login** command.

If the method list name already exists, the command will replace the existing configuration with the new one.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius** : use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>** : use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

There is one way to define servers where TACACS+ accounting messages are sent:

- **group tacacs+** : use all TACACS+ servers configured by **tacacs-server host** command

The accounting event to send to the RADIUS or TACACS+ server is configured with the following options:

- **start-stop** : sends a **start** accounting message at the beginning of a session and a **stop** accounting message at the end of the session.
- **stop-only** : sends a **stop** accounting message at the end of a session.
- **none** : disables accounting.

**Examples** To configure RADIUS accounting for login shell sessions, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting login default start-stop group
radius
```

To configure TACACS+ accounting for login shell sessions, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting login default start-stop group
tacacs+
```

To reset the configuration of the default accounting list, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting login default
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting commands](#)
- [aaa authentication login](#)
- [aaa accounting login](#)
- [aaa accounting update](#)
- [accounting login](#)
- [radius-server host](#)
- [tacacs-server host](#)

## aaa accounting update

**Overview** This command enables periodic accounting reporting to either the RADIUS or TACACS+ accounting server(s) wherever login accounting has been configured.

Note that unlimited RADIUS servers and up to four TACACS+ servers can be configured and consulted for accounting. The first server configured is regarded as the primary server and if the primary server fails then the backup servers are consulted in turn. A backup server is consulted if the primary server fails, i.e. is unreachable.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable periodic accounting reporting to the accounting server(s).

**Syntax** `aaa accounting update [periodic <1-65535>]`  
`no aaa accounting update`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>periodic</code>        | Send accounting records periodically.                                            |
| <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> | The interval to send accounting updates (in minutes). The default is 30 minutes. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to enable the device to send periodic AAA login accounting reports to the accounting server. When periodic accounting reporting is enabled, interim accounting records are sent at the interval specified by the **periodic** parameter. The accounting updates are start messages.

If the **no** variant of this command is used to disable periodic accounting reporting, any interval specified by the **periodic** parameter is reset to the default of 30 minutes when accounting reporting is re-enabled, unless this interval is specified.

**Examples** To configure the switch to send period accounting updates every 30 minutes, the default period, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting update
```

To configure the switch to send period accounting updates every 10 minutes, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa accounting update periodic 10
```

To disable periodic accounting updates wherever accounting has been configured, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa accounting update
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-web](#)
- [aaa accounting dot1x](#)
- [aaa accounting login](#)
- [radius-server host](#)

## aaa authentication auth-mac

**Overview** This command enables MAC-based authentication globally and allows you to enable either the default authentication method list (in this case, a list of RADIUS servers), which is automatically applied to every interface running MAC-based authentication, or a user named authentication method list, which is applied to an interface with the **auth-mac authentication** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named method list for MAC-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled MAC-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa authentication auth-mac {default|<list-name>} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa authentication auth-mac {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default authentication method list |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named authentication method list     |
| group        | Use a server group                               |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                               |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                          |

**Default** MAC-based Port Authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default authentication method list or a named authentication method list:

- **default**: the default authentication method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with Web-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>**: a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **auth-web authentication** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius**: use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>**: use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

All configured RADIUS Servers are automatically members of the server group **radius**. If a server is added to a named group **<group-name>**, it also remains a member of the group **radius**.

**Examples** To enable MAC-based authentication globally for all RADIUS servers, and use all available RADIUS servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication auth-mac default group
radius
```

To disable MAC-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication auth-mac default
```

To enable MAC-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth', with RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication auth-mac vlan10_auth group
rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable MAC-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication auth-mac vlan10_acct
```

**Related commands**

- aaa accounting auth-mac**
- aaa group server**
- auth-mac authentication**
- auth-mac enable**
- radius-server host**
- show aaa server group**

## aaa authentication auth-web

**Overview** This command enables Web-based authentication globally and allows you to enable either the default authentication method list (in this case, a list of RADIUS servers), which is automatically applied to every interface running Web-based authentication, or a user named authentication method list, which is applied to an interface with the **auth-web authentication** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named method list for Web-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled Web-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa authentication auth-web {default|<list-name>} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa authentication auth-web {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default authentication method list |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named authentication method list     |
| group        | Use a server group                               |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                               |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                          |

**Default** Web-based authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration



**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default authentication method list or a named authentication method list:

- **default:** the default authentication method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with Web-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>:** a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **auth-web authentication** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius:** use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>:** use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

Note that you need to configure an IPv4 address for the VLAN interface on which Web authentication is running.

**Examples** To enable Web-based authentication globally for all RADIUS servers, and use all available RADIUS servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication auth-web default group
radius
```

To disable Web-based authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication auth-web default
```

To enable Web-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth', with RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication auth-web vlan10_auth group
rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable Web-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication vlan10_auth
```

**Related commands**

- aaa accounting auth-web**
- aaa group server**
- auth-web authentication**
- auth-web enable**
- radius-server host**

# aaa authentication dot1x

**Overview** Use this command to enable IEEE 802.1X-based authentication globally and to allow you to enable either the default authentication method list (in this case, a list of RADIUS servers), which is automatically applied to every interface running IEEE 802.1X-based authentication, or a user named authentication method list, which is applied to an interface with the **dot1x authentication** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable either the default or a named method list for 802.1X-based authentication. Once all method lists are disabled 802.1x-based authentication is disabled globally.

**Syntax** `aaa authentication dot1x {default|<list-name>} group {<group-name>|radius}`  
`no aaa authentication dot1x {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Configure the default authentication method list |
| <list-name>  | Configure a named authentication method list     |
| group        | Use a server group                               |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                               |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers.                          |

**Default** 802.1X-based Port Authentication is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command can be used to configure either the default authentication method list or a named authentication method list:

- **default:** the default authentication method list which is automatically applied to all interfaces with 802.1X-based authentication enabled.
- **<list-name>:** a user named list which can be applied to an interface using the **aaa authentication dot1x** command.

There are two ways to define servers where RADIUS accounting messages are sent:

- **group radius:** use all RADIUS servers configured by **radius-server host** command
- **group <group-name>:** use the specified RADIUS server group configured with the **aaa group server** command

**Examples** To enable 802.1X-based authentication globally with all RADIUS servers, and use all available RADIUS servers, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius
```

To disable 802.1X-based authentication, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication dot1x default
```

To enable 802.1X-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth', with RADIUS server group 'rad\_group\_vlan10', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication dot1x vlan10_auth group
rad_group_vlan10
```

To disable 802.1X-based authentication for named list 'vlan10\_auth' use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication dot1x vlan10_acct
```

**Related commands**

- [\*\*aaa accounting dot1x\*\*](#)
- [\*\*aaa group server\*\*](#)
- [\*\*dot1x authentication\*\*](#)
- [\*\*dot1x port-control\*\*](#)
- [\*\*radius-server host\*\*](#)
- [\*\*show aaa server group\*\*](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, and AR4050S

# aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+

**Overview** This command enables privilege level authentication against a TACACS+ server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable privilege level authentication.

TACACS+ is not available in Secure Mode (see the **crypto secure-mode** command).

**Syntax** `aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+ [local] [none]`  
`no aaa authentication enable default`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| local     | Use the locally configured enable password ( <b>enable password</b> command) for authentication. |
| none      | No authentication.                                                                               |

**Default** Local privilege level authentication is enabled by default (**aaa authentication enable default local** command).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** A user is configured on a TACACS+ server with a maximum privilege level. When they enter the **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command they are prompted for an enable password which is authenticated against the TACACS+ server. If the password is correct and the specified privilege level is equal to or less than the users maximum privilege level, then they are granted access to that level. If the user attempts to access a privilege level that is higher than their maximum configured privilege level, then the authentication session will fail and they will remain at their current privilege level.

**NOTE:** *If both are specified, you must always specify first.*

If the TACACS+ server goes offline, or is not reachable during enable password authentication, and command level authentication is configured as:

- **aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+**  
then the user is never granted access to Privileged Exec mode.
- **aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+ local**  
then the user is authenticated using the locally configured enable password, which if entered correctly grants the user access to Privileged Exec mode. If no enable password is locally configured (**enable password** command), then the enable authentication will fail until the TACACS+ server becomes available again.
- **aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+ none**  
then the user is granted access to Privileged Exec mode with no authentication. This is true even if a locally configured enable password is configured.
- **aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+ local none**  
then the user is authenticated using the locally configured enable password. If no enable password is locally configured, then the enable authentication will grant access to Privileged Exec mode with no authentication.

If the password for the user is not successfully authenticated by the server, then the user is again prompted for an enable password when they enter **enable** via the CLI.

**Examples** To enable a privilege level authentication method that will not allow the user to access Privileged Exec mode if the TACACS+ server goes offline, or is not reachable during enable password authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+
```

To enable a privilege level authentication method that will allow the user to access Privileged Exec mode if the TACACS+ server goes offline, or is not reachable during enable password authentication, and a locally configured enable password is configured, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+
local
```

To disable privilege level authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication enable default
```

**Related commands**

- [\*\*aaa authentication login\*\*](#)
- [\*\*aaa authentication enable default local\*\*](#)
- [\*\*enable \(Privileged Exec mode\)\*\*](#)
- [\*\*enable password\*\*](#)
- [\*\*enable secret \(deprecated\)\*\*](#)
- [\*\*tacacs-server host\*\*](#)

# aaa authentication enable default local

**Overview** This command enables local privilege level authentication.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable local privilege level authentication.

**Syntax** `aaa authentication enable default local`  
`no aaa authentication enable default`

**Default** Local privilege level authentication is enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The privilege level configured for a particular user in the local user database is the privilege threshold above which the user is prompted for an **enable (Privileged Exec mode)** command.

**Examples** To enable local privilege level authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication enable default local
```

To disable local privilege level authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication enable default
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[enable \(Privileged Exec mode\)](#)  
[enable password](#)  
[enable secret \(deprecated\)](#)

## aaa authentication login

**Overview** Use this command to create an ordered list of methods for authenticating user logins. It can also be used to replace an existing method list with a list of the same name. Specify one or more of the options **local** or **group**, in the order you want them to be applied. If the **default** method list name is specified, it is applied to every console and VTY line immediately unless another method list is applied to that line by the **login authentication** command. To apply a non-default method list, you must also use the **login authentication** command.

TACACS+ is not available in Secure Mode (see the **crypto secure-mode** command).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a method list from user login authentication. The specified method list name is deleted from the configuration. If the method list name has been applied to any console or VTY line, user login authentication on that line will fail.

Note that the **no aaa authentication login default** command does not remove the default method list. This will return the default method list to its default state (**local** is the default).

**Syntax** `aaa authentication login {default|<list-name>} {[local] [group {radius|ldap|tacacs+|<group-name>}]}`  
`no aaa authentication login {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default      | Set the default authentication server for user login.                        |
| <list-name>  | Name of authentication server.                                               |
| local        | Use the local username database.                                             |
| group        | Use server group.                                                            |
| radius       | Use all RADIUS servers configured by the <b>radius-server host</b> command.  |
| ldap         | Use all LDAP servers configured by the <b>ldap-server</b> command.           |
| tacacs+      | Use all TACACS+ servers configured by the <b>tacacs-server host</b> command. |
| <group-name> | Use the specified RADIUS or LDAP server group.                               |



**Default** If the default server is not configured using this command, user login authentication uses the local user database only.

If the **default** method list name is specified, it is applied to every console and VTY line immediately unless a named method list server is applied to that line by the **login authentication** command.

**local** is the default state for the default method list unless a named method list is applied to that line by the **login authentication** command. You can reset it to the default method list using the **no aaa authentication login default** command.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When a user attempts to log in, the switch sends an authentication request to the first authentication server in the method list. If the first server in the list is reachable and it contains a username and password matching the authentication request, the user is authenticated and the login succeeds. If the authentication server denies the authentication request because of an incorrect username or password, the user login fails. If the first server in the method list is unreachable, the switch sends the request to the next server in the list, and so on.

For example, if the method list specifies **group tacacs+ local**, and a user attempts to log in with a password that does not match a user entry in the first TACACS+ server, if this TACACS+ server denies the authentication request, then the switch does not try any other TACACS+ servers nor the local user database; the user login fails.

**Examples** To configure the default authentication method list for user login to first use all available RADIUS servers for user login authentication, and then use the local user database, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication login default group radius
local
```

To configure the default authentication method list for user login to first use all available LDAP servers for user login authentication, and then use the local user database, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication login default group ldap
local
```

To configure a user login authentication method list called 'USERS' to first use the RADIUS server group 'RAD\_GROUP1' for user login authentication, and then use the local user database, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication login USERS group RAD_GROUP1
local
```

To configure a user login authentication method list called 'USERS' to first use the TACACS+ servers for user login authentication, and then use the local user database, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authentication login USERS group tacacs+
local
```

To return to the default method list (**local** is the default server), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication login default
```

To delete an existing authentication method list 'USERS' created for user login authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authentication login USERS
```

**Related commands** [aaa accounting commands](#)  
[aaa authentication enable default group tacacs+](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[login authentication](#)  
[radius-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **ldap** parameter added

## aaa authorization commands

**Overview** This command configures a method list for commands authorization that can be applied to console or VTY lines. When command authorization is enabled for a privilege level, only authorized users can executed commands in that privilege level.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a named method list or disable the default method list for a privilege level.

**Syntax** `aaa authorization commands <privilege-level> {default|<list-name>} group tacacs+ [none]`  
`no aaa authorization commands <privilege-level> {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <privilege-level> | The privilege level of the set of commands the method list will be applied to.<br><br>AlliedWare Plus defines three sets of commands, that are indexed by a level value:<br><b>Level = 1:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 1 and 6 inclusive<br><b>Level = 7:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 7 and 14 inclusive<br><b>Level = 15:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level 15 |
| group             | Specify the server group where authorization messages are sent. Only the tacacs+ group is available for this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| tacacs+           | Use all TACACS+ servers configured by the <b>tacacs-server host</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| default           | Configure the default authorization commands method list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <list-name>       | Configure a named authorization commands method list                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| none              | If specified, this provides a local fallback to command authorization so that if authorization servers become unavailable then the device will accept all commands normally allowed for the privilege level of the user.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** TACACS+ command authorization provides centralized control of the commands available to a user of an AlliedWare Plus device. Once enabled:

- The command string and username are encrypted and sent to the first available configured TACACS+ server (the first server configured) for authorization.
- The TACACS+ server decides if the user is authorized to execute the command and returns the decision to the AlliedWare Plus device.
- Depending on this decision the device will then either execute the command or notify the user that authorization has failed.

If multiple TACACS+ servers are configured, and the first server is unreachable or does not respond, the other servers will be queried, in turn, for an authorization decision. If all servers are unreachable and a local fallback has been configured, with the **none** parameter, then commands are authorized based on the user's privilege level; the same behavior as if command authorization had not been configured. If, however, the local fallback is not configured and all servers become unreachable then all commands except **logout**, **exit**, and **quit** will be denied.

The **default** method list is defined with a local fallback unless configured differently using this command.

**Example** To configure a commands authorization method list, named TAC15, using all TACACS+ servers to authorize commands for privilege level 15, with a local fallback, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa authorization commands 15 TAC15 group tacacs  
+ none
```

To configure the default method list to authorize commands for privilege level 7, with no local fallback, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa authorization commands 7 default group  
tacacs+
```

To remove the authorization method list TAC15, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa authorization commands 15 TAC15
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization config-commands](#)  
[authorization commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# aaa authorization config-commands

**Overview** Use this command to enable command authorization on configuration mode commands. By default, command authorization applies to commands in exec mode only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable command authorization on configuration mode commands.

**Syntax** `aaa authorization config-commands`  
`no aaa authorization config-commands`

**Default** By default, command authorization is disabled on configuration mode commands.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If authorization of configuration mode commands is not enabled then all configuration commands are accepted by default, including command authorization commands.

**NOTE:** *Authorization of configuration commands is required for a secure TACACS+ command authorization configuration as it prevents the feature from being disabled to gain access to unauthorized exec mode commands.*

**Example** To enable command authorization for configuration mode commands, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authorization config-commands
```

To disable command authorization for configuration mode commands, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authorization config-commands
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization commands](#)  
[authorization commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

## aaa group server

**Overview** Use this command to create an AAA group of RADIUS or LDAP servers, and to enter Server Group Configuration mode.

A server group is used to specify a subset of RADIUS or LDAP servers in AAA commands. Once in Server Group Configuration mode you can add servers to the group.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an existing server group.

**Syntax** `aaa group server {radius|ldap} <group-name>`  
`no aaa group server {radius|ldap} <group-name>`

| Parameter    | Description                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------|
| radius       | Create or configure a RADIUS server group. |
| ldap         | Create or configure an LDAP server group.  |
| <group-name> | Server group name.                         |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To add servers to a RADIUS or LDAP server group, use the **server** command. Each RADIUS server in a server group must be configured using the **radius-server host** command. Similarly, each LDAP server in a server group must be configured using the **ldap-server** command.

Server groups named 'radius' and 'ldap' are predefined and include all RADIUS and LDAP servers configured using the **radius-server host** or **ldap-server** commands.

**Examples** To create a RADIUS server group named 'GROUP1' with hosts 192.168.1.1, 192.168.2.1 and 192.168.3.1, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius GROUP1
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.1.1 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.2.1 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.3.1 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
```

To remove a RADIUS server group named 'GROUP1' from the configuration, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no aaa group server radius GROUP1
```

To create an LDAP server group named 'GROUP2' with servers named 'SERVER1', 'SERVER2' and 'SERVER3', use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# aaa group server ldap GROUP2
awplus(config-ldap-group)# server SERVER1
awplus(config-ldap-group)# server SERVER2
awplus(config-ldap-group)# server SERVER3
```

To remove an LDAP server group named 'GROUP2' from the configuration, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no aaa group server ldap GROUP2
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-web](#)
- [aaa accounting dot1x](#)
- [aaa accounting login](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-mac](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-web](#)
- [aaa authentication dot1x](#)
- [aaa authentication login](#)
- [ldap-server](#)
- [radius-server host](#)
- [server \(ldap-group\)](#)
- [server \(RADIUS server group\)](#)
- [show ldap server group](#)
- [show radius server group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **ldap** parameter added

# aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time

**Overview** This command configures the duration of the user lockout period.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the duration of the user lockout period to its default of 300 seconds (5 minutes).

**Syntax** `aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time <lockout-time>`  
`no aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time`

| Parameter                         | Description                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;lockout-time&gt;</code> | <code>&lt;0-10000&gt;</code> . Time in seconds to lockout the user. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default for the lockout-time is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

**Usage notes** While locked out all attempts to login with the locked account will fail. The lockout can be manually cleared by another privileged account using the **clear aaa local user lockout** command.

**Examples** To configure the lockout period to 10 minutes (600 seconds), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time 600
```

To restore the default lockout period of 5 minutes (300 seconds), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time
```

**Related commands** **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail**  
**aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only**  
**clear aaa local user lockout**



# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail

**Overview** This command configures the maximum number of failed login attempts before a user account is locked out. Every time a login attempt fails the failed login counter is incremented.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the maximum number of failed login attempts to the default setting (five failed login attempts).

**Syntax** `aaa local authentication attempts max-fail <failed-logins>`  
`no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail`

| Parameter       | Description                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <failed-logins> | <1-32>. Number of login failures allowed before locking out a user. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** The default for the maximum number of failed login attempts is five failed login attempts.

**Usage** When the failed login counter reaches the limit configured by this command that user account is locked out for a specified duration configured by the [aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#) command.

When a successful login occurs the failed login counter is reset to 0. When a user account is locked out all attempts to login using that user account will fail.

**Examples** To configure the number of login failures that will lock out a user account to two login attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail 2
```

To restore the number of login failures that will lock out a user account to the default number of login attempts (five login attempts), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail
```

**Related commands**   **aaa local authentication attempts logout-time**  
**aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only**  
**clear aaa local user logout**

# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only

**Overview** Use this command to configure account lockout to remote logins only. This means that console logins are not subject to lock out when this feature is configured.

This command allow users to login via the physical console port even when the account is locked due to reaching the maximum number of failed login attempts.

Use the **no** variant of this command to prevent users from logging in via the console port when the maximum number of failed login attempts is reached.

**Syntax** `aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only`  
`no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail remote-login-only`

**Default** Not set. Max-fail lockout applies to all logins.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure account lock-out to remote login only, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa local authentication attempts max-fail
remote-login-only
```

To configure account lock-out to apply to all logins, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa local authentication attempts max-fail
remote-login-only
```

**Related commands** [aaa local authentication attempts max-fail](#)  
[aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#)  
[clear aaa local user lockout](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-1.2: command added

## aaa login fail-delay

**Overview** Use this command to configure the minimum time period between failed login attempts. This setting applies to login attempts via the console, SSH and Telnet.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the minimum time period to its default value.

**Syntax** `aaa login fail-delay <1-10>`  
`no aaa login fail-delay`

| Parameter | Description                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-10>    | The minimum number of seconds required between login attempts |

**Default** 1 second

**Mode** Global configuration

**Example** To apply a delay of at least 5 seconds between login attempts, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa login fail-delay 5
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#)  
[clear aaa local user lockout](#)

# accounting login

**Overview** This command applies a login accounting method list to console or VTY lines for user login. When login accounting is enabled using this command, logging events generate an accounting record to the accounting server.

The accounting method list must be configured first using this command. If an accounting method list is specified that has not been created by this command then accounting will be disabled on the specified lines.

The **no** variant of this command resets AAA Accounting applied to console or VTY lines for local or remote login. **default** login accounting is applied after issuing the **no accounting login** command. Accounting is disabled with **default**.

**Syntax** accounting login {default|<list-name>}  
no accounting login

| Parameter   | Description                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| default     | Default accounting method list. |
| <list-name> | Named accounting method list.   |

**Default** By default login accounting is disabled in the **default** accounting server. No accounting will be performed until accounting is enabled using this command.

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Examples** To apply the accounting server USERS to all VTY lines, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 32
awplus(config-line)# accounting login USERS
```

To reset accounting for login sessions on the console, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# no accounting login
```

**Related commands** [aaa accounting commands](#)  
[aaa accounting login](#)

## authorization commands

**Overview** This command applies a command authorization method list, defined using the **aaa authorization commands** command, to console and VTY lines.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the command authorization configuration on the console and VTY lines.

**Syntax** authorization commands *<privilege-level>* {default|*<list-name>*}  
no authorization commands *<privilege-level>*

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;privilege-level&gt;</i> | The privilege level of the set of commands the method list will be applied to.<br><br>AlliedWare Plus defines three sets of commands, that are indexed by a level value:<br><b>Level = 1:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 1 and 6 inclusive<br><b>Level = 7:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 7 and 14 inclusive<br><b>Level = 15:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level 15 |
| default                        | Configure the default authorization commands method list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;list-name&gt;</i>       | Configure a named authorization commands method list                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to each console and VTY line by default.

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Usage notes** If the specified method list does not exist users will not be able to execute any commands in the specified method list on the specified VTY lines.

**Example** To apply the TAC15 command authorization method list with privilege level 15 to VTY lines 0 to 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# authorization commands 15 TAC15
```

To reset the command authorization configuration with privilege level 15 on VTY lines 0 to 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# no authorization commands 15
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization commands](#)  
[aaa authorization config-commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# clear aaa local user logout

**Overview** Use this command to clear the logout on a specific user account or all user accounts.

**Syntax** clear aaa local user logout {username <username>|all}

| Parameter  | Description                          |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| username   | Clear logout for the specified user. |
| <username> | Specifies the user account.          |
| all        | Clear logout for all user accounts.  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To unlock the user account 'bob' use the following command:

```
awplus# clear aaa local user logout username bob
```

To unlock all user accounts use the following command:

```
awplus# clear aaa local user logout all
```

**Related commands** [aaa local authentication attempts logout-time](#)



# debug aaa

**Overview** This command enables AAA debugging.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable AAA debugging.

**Syntax** debug aaa [accounting|all|authentication|authorization]  
no debug aaa [accounting|all|authentication|authorization]

| Parameter      | Description                        |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| accounting     | Accounting debugging.              |
| all            | All debugging options are enabled. |
| authentication | Authentication debugging.          |
| authorization  | Authorization debugging.           |

**Default** AAA debugging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To enable authentication debugging for AAA, use the command:

```
awplus# debug aaa authentication
```

To disable authentication debugging for AAA, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug aaa authentication
```

**Related commands** [show debugging aaa](#)  
[undebug aaa](#)

# login authentication

**Overview** Use this command to apply an AAA server for authenticating user login attempts from a console or remote logins on these console or VTY lines. The authentication method list must be specified by the **aaa authentication login** command. If the method list has not been configured by the **aaa authentication login** command, login authentication will fail on these lines.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset AAA Authentication configuration to use the default method list for login authentication on these console or VTY lines.

**Command** login authentication {default|<list-name>}

**Syntax** no login authentication

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default     | The default authentication method list. If the default method list has not been configured by the <b>aaa authentication login</b> command, the local user database is used for user login authentication. |
| <list-name> | Named authentication server.                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** The default login authentication method list, as specified by the **aaa authentication login** command, is used to authenticate user login. If this has not been specified, the default is to use the local user database.

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Examples** To apply the authentication method list called CONSOLE to the console port terminal line (asyn 0), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line console 0
awplus(config-line)# login authentication CONSOLE
```

To reset user authentication configuration on all VTY lines, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 32
awplus(config-line)# no login authentication
```

**Related commands** **aaa authentication login**  
**line**

# proxy-port

**Overview** Use this command to change the local UDP port used for communication between local RADIUS client applications and the RadSecProxy AAA application. Any unused UDP port may be selected. The default port is 1645.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the UDP port back to the default of 1645.

**Syntax** proxy-port <port>  
no proxy-port

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| <port>    | UDP Port Number, 1-65536. |

**Default** The default port is 1645.

**Mode** RadSecProxy AAA Configuration Mode

**Usage notes** It is not necessary to change the value from the default unless UDP port 1645 is required for another purpose. RADIUS requests received on this port from external devices will be ignored. The port is only used for local (intra-device) communication.

**Example** To configure change the UDP port to 7001, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# proxy-port 7001
```

**Related commands** [radius-secure-proxy aaa](#)  
[server \(radsecproxy-aaa\)](#)  
[server name-check](#)  
[server trustpoint](#)

## radius-secure-proxy aaa

**Overview** Use this command to enter the RadSecProxy AAA (authentication, authorization, and accounting) application configuration mode. This application allows local RADIUS-based clients on system to communicate with remote RadSec servers via a secure (TLS) proxy.

**Syntax** radius-secure-proxy aaa

**Mode** Global Configuration Mode

**Example** To change mode from User Exec mode to the RadSecProxy AAA configuration mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)#
```

**Related commands**

- proxy-port**
- server (radsecproxy-aaa)**
- server name-check**
- server trustpoint**

## server (radsecproxy-aaa)

**Overview** Use this command to add a server to the RadSecProxy AAA application. Local RADIUS client applications will attempt, via the proxy, to communicate with any RadSec servers that are operational (in addition to any non-TLS RADIUS servers that are configured).

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a previously-configured server from the RadSecProxy AAA application.

**Syntax** `server {<hostname>|<ip-addr>} [timeout <1-1000>] [name-check {on|off}]`  
`no server {<hostname>|<ip-addr>}`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hostname> | Hostname of RadSec server                                                                                                                                                           |
|            | < Specify the client IPv4 address, in dotted decimal notation a (A.B.C.D).                                                                                                          |
|            | t Specify the amount of time that the RadSecProxy AAA application should wait for replies from this server. RADIUS server timeout (which defaults to 5 seconds).                    |
|            | < Time in seconds to wait for a server reply.                                                                                                                                       |
|            | n Specify whether or not to enforce certificate name c checking for this client. If the parameter is not specified then the global behavior, which defaults to <b>on</b> , is used. |
|            | Enable name checking for this client.                                                                                                                                               |
|            | Disable name checking for this client.                                                                                                                                              |

**Mode** RadSecProxy AAA Configuration Mode

**Usage notes** The server may be specified by its domain name or by its IPv4 address. If a domain name is used, it must be resolvable using a configured DNS name server.

Each server may be configured with a timeout; if not specified, the global timeout value for RADIUS servers will be used. The global timeout may be changed using the **radius-server timeout** command. The default global timeout is 5 seconds.

Each server may be configured to use certificate name-checking; if not specified, the global behavior defined by **server name-check** or **no server name-check** will be used. If name checking is enabled, the Common Name portion of the subject field of the server's X.509 certificate must match the domain name or IP address specified in this command.

**Example** To add a server 'mynas.local' with a timeout of 3 seconds, and name checking off, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# server mynas.local name-check
off
```

**Related commands**

- proxy-port**
- radius-secure-proxy aaa**
- server name-check**
- server trustpoint**

## server mutual-authentication

**Overview** This command enables or disables mutual certificate authentication for all RadSecProxy servers. When enabled, the RadSecProxy AAA application will send a local X.509 certificate to the server when establishing a TLS connection.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable mutual certificate validation causing the RadSecProxy AAA application to not transmit a certificate to the server.

**NOTE:** *If mutual authentication is disabled on the client (AAA) application but enabled on the server, a connection will not be established.*

**Syntax** server mutual-authentication  
no server mutual-authentication

**Default** Mutual authentication is enabled by default.

**Mode** RadSecProxy AAA Configuration Mode

**Example** Disable mutual certificate validation with the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# no server mutual-authentication
```

**Related commands** [radius-secure-proxy aaa](#)  
[server name-check](#)  
[server \(radsecproxy-aaa\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

## server name-check

**Overview** This command sets the global behavior for certificate name-checking for the RadSecProxy AAA application to **on**. This behavior will be used for all servers associated with the application that do not specify a behavior on a per-server basis. If name-checking is enabled, the Common Name portion of the subject field of the client's X.509 certificate must match the domain name or IP address specified in the **server (radsecproxy-aaa)** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the global behavior for certificate name checking to **off**

**Syntax** server name-check  
no server name-check

**Default** Certificate name checking is on by default.

**Mode** RadSecProxy AAA Configuration Mode

**Example** Disable certificate name checking globally with the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# no server name-check
```

**Related commands** [proxy-port](#)  
[radius-secure-proxy aaa](#)  
[server \(radsecproxy-aaa\)](#)  
[server trustpoint](#)



# server trustpoint

**Overview** This command adds one or more trustpoints to be used with the RadSecProxy AAA application. Multiple trustpoints may be specified, or the command may be executed more than once, to add multiple trustpoints to the application.

The **no** version of this command removes one or more trustpoints from the list of trustpoints associated with the application.

**Syntax** `server trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`  
`no server trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`

| Parameter         | Description                                             |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint-list> | Specify one or more trustpoints to be added or deleted. |

**Default** By default, no trustpoints are associated with the application.

**Mode** RadSecProxy AAA Configuration Mode

**Usage notes** The device certificate associated with first trustpoint added to the application will be transmitted to remote servers. The certificate received from the remote server must have an issuer chain that terminates with the root CA certificate for any of the trustpoints that are associated with the application.

If no trustpoints are specified in the command, the trustpoint list will be unchanged.

If **no server trustpoint** is issued without specifying any trustpoints, then all trustpoints will be disassociated from the application.

**Example** You can add multiple trustpoints to the RadSecProxy AAA application by executing the command multiple times:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy aaa
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# server trustpoint example_1
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# server trustpoint example_2
```

Alternatively, add multiple trustpoints with a single command:

```
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# server trustpoint example_3
example_4
```

Disassociate all trustpoints from the RadSecProxy AAA application using the command:

```
awplus(config-radsecproxy-aaa)# no server trustpoint
```

**Related commands**

- proxy-port**
- radius-secure-proxy aaa**
- server (radsecproxy-aaa)**
- server name-check**

## show aaa local user locked

**Overview** This command displays the failed attempts against each user account attempting to login into the device, along with the failure times and locations.

Use this command's output to see if a user is currently locked out or not. You can check:

- the number of login attempts that have a 'V' in the 'Valid' column, and
- if the last attempt happened within the lockout time. If the number of 'V' attempts exceeds the maximum allowed number of attempts, and the last attempt is within the lockout time, then the user is locked out.

The maximum number of attempts is 5 by default. You can change it using the command **aaa local authentication attempts max-fail**.

The lockout time is 5 minutes by default. You can change it using the command **aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time**.

Once a user's lockout status is cleared, this command will no longer display any failed attempts for that user. The status gets cleared by:

- being manually cleared by another privileged user, using the **clear aaa local user lockout** command, or
- the locked out user successfully logs into the system after waiting for the lockout time to pass.

In the Valid column:

- 'V' means this login attempt counts towards the maximum allowed number of attempts
- 'I' means this login attempt does not count towards the maximum allowed number of attempts, because it was more than 15 minutes ago.

**Syntax** show aaa local user locked

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current failed attempts for local users, use the command:

```
awplus# show aaa local user locked
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show aaa local user locked command**

```
awplus#show aaa local user locked
manager:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:48:15 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:48:21 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
user1:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:47:28 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:31 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:35 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:38 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:49 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:20:50 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           I
2023-02-09 11:20:54 RHOST 192.168.5.1          I
2023-02-09 11:47:19 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:23 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
user2:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:47:52 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:47:55 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:47:58 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:48:05 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:22:51 RHOST 192.168.5.1          I
2023-02-09 11:22:54 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           I
user3:
When                Type  Source                Valid
2023-02-09 11:38:58 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:39:04 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:39:06 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
2023-02-09 11:39:22 RHOST 192.168.5.1          V
2023-02-09 11:39:26 TTY   /dev/ttyS0           V
```

This output example was run at 11:49. The lockout-time and max-fail settings are set to their defaults:

- manager: is not locked out because they only have 2 valid attempts.
- user1: is locked out because they have 7 valid attempts and the most recent was within the lockout time.
- user2: is not locked out because only 4 attempts are valid.
- user3: is not locked out. Even though they have 5 valid attempts, the most recent attempt is older than the lockout time of 5 minutes.

**Related commands** [aaa local authentication attempts lockout-time](#)  
[aaa local authentication attempts max-fail](#)  
[clear aaa local user lockout](#)

## show aaa server group

**Overview** Use this command to list AAA users and any method lists applied to them.

**Syntax** show aaa server group

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the AAA configuration on a device, use the command:

```
awplus# show aaa server group
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show aaa server group

| awplus#show aaa server group |      |             |                  |       |            |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| User                         |      | List Name   | Method           |       | Acct-Event |
| login                        | auth | default     | -                | local | -          |
| cmd-1                        | auth | -           | -                | -     | -          |
| cmd-7                        | auth | -           | -                | -     | -          |
| cmd-15                       | auth | -           | -                | -     | -          |
| login                        | acct | -           | -                | -     | -          |
| dot1x                        | auth | default     | radius           | group | -          |
| dot1x                        | acct | vlan30_acct | rad_group_4      | group | start-stop |
| auth-mac                     | auth | default     | radius           | group | -          |
| auth-mac                     | acct | vlan10_acct | rad_group_vlan10 | group | start-stop |
| auth-web                     | auth | default     | radius           | group | -          |
| auth-web                     | acct | default     | rad_group_3      | group | start-stop |
| isakmp                       | auth | default     | radius           | group | -          |

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-web](#)
- [aaa accounting dot1x](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-web](#)
- [aaa authentication dot1x](#)

# show debugging aaa

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for AAA (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting).

**Syntax** show debugging aaa

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current debugging status of AAA, use the command:  
awplus# show debug aaa

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debug aaa command

```
AAA debugging status:  
Authentication debugging is on  
Accounting debugging is off
```

# show radius server group

**Overview** Use this command to show the RADIUS server group configuration.

**Syntax** show radius server group [*<group-name>*]

| Parameter                 | Description               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>&lt;group-name&gt;</i> | RADIUS server group name. |

**Default** Command name is set to something by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage** Use this command with the *<group-name>* parameter to display information for a specific RADIUS server group, or without the parameter to display information for all RADIUS server groups.

**Example** To display information for all RADIUS server groups, use the command:

```
awplus# show radius server group
```

To display a information for a RADIUS server group named 'rad\_group\_list1', use the command:

```
awplus# show radius server group rad_group_list1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show radius server group**

```
awplus#show radius server group
RADIUS Group Configuration
  Group Name : radius#
    Server Host/   Auth  Acct  Auth  Acct
    IP Address     Port  Port  Status Status
    -----
    192.168.1.101  1812 1813  Active Active
    192.168.1.102  1812 1813  Active Active

  Group Name : rad_group_list1
    Server Host/   Auth  Acct  Auth  Acct
    IP Address     Port  Port  Status Status
    -----
    192.168.1.101  1812 1813  Active Active

  Group Name : rad_group_list2
    Server Host/   Auth  Acct  Auth  Acct
    IP Address     Port  Port  Status Status
    -----
    192.168.1.102  1812 1813  Active Active
```

**Example output from show radius server group rad\_group\_list1**

```
awplus#show radius server group rad_group_list1
RADIUS Group Configuration
  Group Name : rad_group_list1
    Server Host/   Auth  Acct  Auth  Acct
    IP Address     Port  Port  Status Status
    -----
    192.168.1.101  1812 1813  Active Active
```

**Related commands** [aaa group server](#)



# undebbug aaa

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug aaa** .

# 34 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1671
  - **authentication (ldap-server)** on page 1672
  - **base-dn** on page 1674
  - **bind authenticate root-dn** on page 1676
  - **deadtime (ldap-server)** on page 1677
  - **debug ldap client** on page 1678
  - **group-attribute** on page 1680
  - **group-dn** on page 1681
  - **host (ldap-server)** on page 1682
  - **ldap-server** on page 1684
  - **login-attribute** on page 1686
  - **port (ldap-server)** on page 1688
  - **retransmit (ldap-server)** on page 1690
  - **search-filter** on page 1691
  - **secure cipher (ldap-server)** on page 1693
  - **secure mode (ldap-server)** on page 1695
  - **secure trustpoint (ldap-server)** on page 1697
  - **server (ldap-group)** on page 1698
  - **show ldap server group** on page 1699
  - **timeout (ldap-server)** on page 1701

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

LDAP is an authentication protocol that facilitates user access to various IT resources e.g. applications, servers, networking equipment, and file servers.

It can be used to connect to internal networks over OpenVPN. Although both LDAP and RADIUS are interchangeable on AlliedWare Plus devices as an authentication protocol, LDAP is added because of its ability to interact with directory services such as Microsoft's Active Directory (AD).

For more information, see the **LDAP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

## authentication (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to set the authentication method used to authenticate users against the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the authentication method to **search**.

**Syntax** authentication {search|bind-only}  
no authentication

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| search    | The <b>search</b> method initially binds to the LDAP server, then searches for the user, then binds to the user using the DN found with the search. The initial bind is either anonymous, or using the user specified with the <b>bind authenticate root-dn</b> command.                                             |
| bind-only | The <b>bind-only</b> method attempts to bind to the LDAP server using a predicted DN based on the username, the user attribute (set with the login-attribute command) and the base DN (set with the <b>base-dn</b> command). The format of this user DN is as follows: '<username>=<login-attribute>,<base-dn>'.<br> |

**Default** Search

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the authentication method to bind-only for the LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# authentication bind-only
```

To reset the authentication method to the default (search) for 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no authentication
```

**Related commands**   **base-dn**  
                          **bind authenticate root-dn**  
                          **ldap-server**  
                          **login-attribute**  
                          **search-filter**

**Command changes**   Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# base-dn

**Overview** Use this command to set the base DN (Distinguished Name) of the LDAP server.

When using 'search' authentication, the base DN is the LDAP server's starting point to search for the user within the directory.

If 'bind-only' authentication is enabled, then the base DN is the suffix of the DN that is used to bind to the user.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured base DN.

**Syntax** base-dn <base-dn>  
no base-dn

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <base-dn> | The base DN of the LDAP server. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the base DN for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 'dc=example, dc=com', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# base-dn dc=example,dc=com
```

To clear the base DN for Server1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no base-dn
```

**Related commands**

- [authentication \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [bind authenticate root-dn](#)
- [group-attribute](#)
- [group-dn](#)
- [ldap-server](#)
- [login-attribute](#)
- [search-filter](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# bind authenticate root-dn

**Overview** Use this command to set the authenticated user to bind to when searching for a user on an LDAP server. Do not set this option if you wish to use anonymous binding with the 'search' method.

This option is ignored with the 'bind-only' authentication method.

Use the **no** variant of this command to unset the authenticated user.

**Syntax** bind authenticate root-dn <user-dn> password <password>  
no bind authenticate root-dn

| Parameter  | Description                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <user-dn>  | The DN of the authenticated user to bind to. |
| <password> | The password of the authenticated user.      |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the authenticated user to 'cn=admin,dc=example,dc=com' with the password '12345678' for the LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn
cn=admin,dc=example,dc=com password 12345678
```

**Related commands** [authentication \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[base-dn](#)  
[group-attribute](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[login-attribute](#)  
[search-filter](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added



# deadtime (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the deadtime for an LDAP server. The configured deadtime is how long in seconds before an unresponsive LDAP server is considered dead.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the deadtime configured on an LDAP server. When you remove the deadtime, the server will never be considered dead.

**Syntax** deadtime <0-1440>  
no deadtime

| Parameter | Description                                                                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-1440>  | The number of seconds that the server can be unresponsive for before it is considered dead. |

**Default** 0 seconds (the LDAP server is never considered dead)

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the deadtime to 20 seconds for the LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# deadtime 20
```

To reset the deadtime to the default for 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no deadtime
```

**Related commands**

- [host \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [ldap-server](#)
- [port \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [retransmit \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [show ldap server group](#)
- [timeout \(ldap-server\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# debug ldap client

**Overview** Use this command to enable LDAP debugging.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable all LDAP debugging.

**Syntax** debug ldap client all  
debug ldap client {[acl] [args] [ber] [config] [conns] [filter]  
[packets] [parse] [shell] [stats] [stats2] [sync] [trace]}  
no debug ldap client

| Parameter | Enable or disable debugging for ...                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | All LDAP debugging options                                |
| acl       | Access Control List processing                            |
| args      | Heavy trace debugging (args, arguments)                   |
| ber       | Print out packets sent and received (ber, Bit Error Rate) |
| config    | Configuration processing                                  |
| conns     | Connection management                                     |
| filter    | Search filter processing                                  |
| packets   | Debug packet handling                                     |
| parse     | Parsing processing                                        |
| shell     | Print communication with shell backends                   |
| stats     | Stats from connections, operations and results            |
| stats2    | Stats from log entries sent                               |
| sync      | Syncrepl consumer processing (LDAP Sync replication)      |
| trace     | Trace function calls                                      |

**Default** By default, all LDAP debugging is disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To turn on all LDAP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ldap client all
```

To turn on filter and packet LDAP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ldap client filter packets
```

To disable all LDAP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ldap client
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[aaa group server](#)  
[ldap-server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# group-attribute

**Overview** Use this command to configure the name of the attribute that group members are stored in.

It is only necessary to set this option if **group-dn** is used and you don't want to use the default attribute, which is 'uniquemember'.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default group attribute.

**Syntax** group-attribute <attribute>  
no group-attribute

| Parameter   | Description                                     |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <attribute> | The attribute that group members are stored in. |

**Default** The default group attribute is 'uniquemember'.

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the group attribute for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 'member', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# group-attribute member
```

To reset the group attribute to default for 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no group-attribute
```

**Related commands**

- base-dn**
- bind authenticate root-dn**
- group-dn**
- ldap-server**
- login-attribute**
- search-filter**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

## group-dn

**Overview** Use this command to configure the group DN (Distinguished Name) of the group that users should be a member of.

By default the device will determine this by checking the 'uniquemember' attribute of the group to see if it contains the user's DN string. This can be changed with the **group-attribute** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured group DN.

**Syntax** group-dn <group-dn>  
no group-dn

| Parameter  | Description                                           |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <group-dn> | The DN of the group that users should be a member of. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the group DN for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 'cn=Users,dc=example,dc=com', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# group-dn cn=Users,dc=example, dc=com
```

To clear the group DN for 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no group-dn
```

**Related commands** **base-dn**  
**bind authenticate root-dn**  
**group-attribute**  
**ldap-server**  
**login-attribute**  
**search-filter**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# host (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the address of the remote LDAP server you want to connect to.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the remote LDAP server.

**Syntax** host {<host-name>|<ip-address>|<ipv6-address>}  
no host

| Parameter      | Description                                                    |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hostname>     | The hostname of the LDAP server.                               |
| <ip-address>   | The IPv4 address of the LDAP server. Uses the format A.B.C.D.  |
| <ipv6-address> | The IPv6 address of the LDAP server. Uses the format x:x::x:x. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the host for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to the IP address 10.0.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# host 10.0.0.1
```

To set the host for Server1 to the IPv6 address 2001:0db8::a2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# host 2001:db8::a2
```

To set the host for Server1 to the hostname www.ldapserver.com, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# host www.ldapserver.com
```

To unset the host for Server1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no host
```

**Related commands** **ldap-server**  
**port (ldap-server)**  
**retransmit (ldap-server)**  
**secure mode (ldap-server)**  
**secure cipher (ldap-server)**  
**show ldap server group**  
**secure trustpoint (ldap-server)**  
**timeout (ldap-server)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# ldap-server

**Overview** Use this command to configure an LDAP server and enter LDAP server configuration mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified server.

**Syntax** ldap-server <server-name>  
no ldap-server <server-name>

| Parameter     | Description                  |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| <server-name> | The name of the LDAP server. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create and configure an LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)#
```

To configure the LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)#
```

To remove an LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ldap-server Server1
```

**Related commands**

- [authentication \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [host \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [port \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [retransmit \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [secure cipher \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [secure mode \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [secure trustpoint \(ldap-server\)](#)
- [show ldap server group](#)
- [timeout \(ldap-server\)](#)



**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# login-attribute

**Overview** Use this command to set the name of the attribute user names are stored in. The device will search this attribute for the user's DN (Distinguished Name).

It is only necessary to set this option if you don't want to use the default attribute, which is 'uid'.

If the authentication method is 'bind-only', then this attribute is used as the first component of the user DN, with the base DN added to complete the user DN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the login attribute to the default of 'uid'.

**Syntax** login-attribute <attribute>  
no login-attribute

| Parameter   | Description                                                     |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <attribute> | The LDAP attribute to use for the username of connecting users. |

**Default** uid

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the login attribute for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 'sAMAccountName', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# login-attribute sAMAccountName
```

To reset the login attribute for 'Server1' to the default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no login-attribute
```

**Related command**   **authentication (ldap-server)**  
**base-dn**  
**bind authenticate root-dn**  
**group-attribute**  
**group-dn**  
**ldap-server**  
**search-filter**

**Command changes**   Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

## port (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the port you are using to connect to the remote LDAP server.

Note that if secure ciphers are enabled, then the secure port is used instead. Secure ciphers are configured with the **secure mode (ldap-server)** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the port number to the default (389).

**Syntax** port <1-65535>  
no port

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | Port number from 1 through 65535. |

**Default** 389

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the port for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 1579, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# port 1579
```

To reset the port for 'Server1' to the default of 389, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no port
```

|                             |                                        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Related<br/>commands</b> | <b>deadtime (ldap-server)</b>          |
|                             | <b>host (ldap-server)</b>              |
|                             | <b>ldap-server</b>                     |
|                             | <b>retransmit (ldap-server)</b>        |
|                             | <b>secure cipher (ldap-server)</b>     |
|                             | <b>secure mode (ldap-server)</b>       |
|                             | <b>secure trustpoint (ldap-server)</b> |
|                             | <b>show ldap server group</b>          |
| <b>Command<br/>changes</b>  | <b>timeout (ldap-server)</b>           |
|                             | Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added       |

# retransmit (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the number of times a device will attempt to reconnect to the LDAP server before aborting.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the reconnect attempts to the default value of 3.

**Syntax** retransmit <0-100>  
no retransmit

| Parameter | Description                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-100>   | The number of times the device will attempt to reconnect to the LDAP server. |

**Default** 3 times

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the number of reconnect attempts for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 5 attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# retransmit 5
```

To reset the number of reconnect attempts for 'Server1' to 3 attempts, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no retransmit
```

**Related commands** [deadtime \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[host \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[port \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[timeout \(ldap-server\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

## search-filter

**Overview** Use this command to add a filter to use when searching for a user on the LDAP server.

The filter should be a form similar to 'attribute=value' or '&(attribute1=value1)(attribute2=value2)

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the search filter.

**Syntax** search-filter <filter>  
no search-filter

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| <filter>  | The filter to use when searching for a user. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Usage notes** If the 'bind-only' authentication method is used, then this value is unused.  
For the search authentication method, a search operation is used to search the LDAP server. The client specifies the starting point (base DN) of the search, the search scope (either the object, its children, or the subtree rooted at the object), and a search filter.

**Example** To set a search filter on the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 'building=block1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# search-filter building=block1
```

To unset the search filter of 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no search-filter
```

**Related commands**   **authentication (ldap-server)**  
**base-dn**  
**bind authenticate root-dn**  
**group-attribute**  
**group-dn**  
**ldap-server**  
**login-attribute**

**Command changes**   Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added



## secure cipher (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the OpenSSL ciphers used in LDAP secure mode. You can choose groups of ciphers from a number of Mozilla TLS configs, or specify multiple individual ciphers in OpenSSL format.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured ciphers on a server.

**Syntax** secure cipher {old|intermediate|modern}  
secure cipher <cipher-list>  
no secure cipher

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| old           | Ciphers in Mozilla's old TLS config. Alongside the modern and intermediate ciphers, this includes the following ciphers:<br><br>DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305,ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256,ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA,ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384,<br><br>ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA, ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA,DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256, DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256, AES128-GCM-SHA256, AES256-GCM-SHA384,AES128-SHA256, AES256-SHA256, AES128-SHA, AES256-SHA, DES-CBC3-SHA |
| intermediate  | Ciphers in Mozilla's intermediate TLS config. Alongside the modern ciphers, this includes the following ciphers:<br><br>ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256,ECDHE-RSA-AES128-CM-SHA256,<br><br>ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384,ECDHE-RSA-AES256-CM-SHA384,<br><br>ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305,ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305,<br><br>DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256,DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384                                                                                                                                        |
| modern        | Ciphers in Mozilla's modern TLS config. Includes the following ciphers:<br><br>TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <cipher-list> | The name (or names) of a cipher in OpenSSL format. This is a <b>space</b> separated list of cipher names, for example:<br><br>DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To use the Intermediate Mozilla cipher suite on the LDAP server called Server1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# secure cipher intermediate
```

To remove the configured ciphers on 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no secure cipher
```

To use the ciphers DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384 and TLS\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384 on 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# secure cipher DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384 TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
```

**Related commands**

- [\*\*host \(ldap-server\)\*\*](#)
- [\*\*ldap-server\*\*](#)
- [\*\*port \(ldap-server\)\*\*](#)
- [\*\*secure mode \(ldap-server\)\*\*](#)
- [\*\*secure trustpoint \(ldap-server\)\*\*](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

## secure mode (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the LDAP server to use secure mode. Secure mode encrypts communications with the LDAP server using TLS (Transport Layer Security). If you don't specify a port number, the default port (636) is used.

For secure mode, you should also set the CA certificate using the **secure trustpoint (ldap-server)** command.

Use **no secure mode** to disable secure mode for communicating with this LDAP server.

Use **no secure mode secure-port** to reset the secure mode port to the default.

**Syntax** secure mode [secure-port <port>]  
no secure mode  
no secure mode secure-port

| Parameter | Description                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <port>    | The secure port for communicating with the LDAP server |

**Default** Secure mode is disabled, and the default port is 636

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To enable secure mode for communicating with the LDAP server called 'Server1', with the default port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# secure mode
```

To disable secure mode for communicating with 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no secure mode
```

To enable secure mode with the port 1234 for communicating with 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# secure mode secure-port 1234
```

To reset the secure mode port to the default on 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no secure mode secure-port
```

**Related commands**

- host (ldap-server)**
- ldap-server**
- port (ldap-server)**
- secure cipher (ldap-server)**
- secure trustpoint (ldap-server)**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# secure trustpoint (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to link a preconfigured trustpoint to the LDAP server configuration. The trustpoint must be the LDAP server certificate and is required to successfully connect to the LDAP server when secure mode is enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a trustpoint from an LDAP server.

**Syntax** secure trustpoint <trustpoint>  
no secure trustpoint

| Parameter    | Description                                          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint used for LDAP secure mode |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the trustpoint to Trustpoint1 for the LDAP server called 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# secure trustpoint Trustpoint1
```

To remove the trustpoint from 'Server1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no secure trustpoint
```

**Related commands** [host \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[port \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[secure cipher \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[secure mode \(ldap-server\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# server (ldap-group)

**Overview** Use this command to add an LDAP server to an LDAP server group.

The server is identified by the name of the server, which is created using the **ldap-server** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an LDAP server from an LDAP server group.

**Syntax** server <server-name>  
no server <server-name>

| Parameter     | Description                                                                 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <server-name> | The name of the LDAP server group, specified when creating the LDAP server. |

**Default** By default, LDAP servers are only added to the default 'ldap' server group.

**Mode** LDAP Server Group Configuration

**Usage notes** The server is appended to the server list of the group, and the order of configuration determines the precedence of servers.

**Example** To add the LDAP server called 'Server1' to the LDAP server group called 'Group1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa group server ldap Group1
awplus(config-ldap-group)# server Server1
```

To remove 'Server1' from 'Group1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa group server ldap Group1
awplus(config-ldap-group)# no server Server1
```

**Related commands** [aaa authentication login](#)  
[aaa group server](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[show ldap server group](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# show ldap server group

**Overview** Use this command to display information about LDAP server groups, their servers and the status of those servers.

**Syntax** show ldap server group [<group-name>]

| Parameter    | Description                        |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| <group-name> | The name of the LDAP server group. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If you specify a single group name, you will only see information relating to that specific server group. Otherwise, all LDAP server groups are shown, including the 'ldap' group that contains every LDAP server.

**Example** To show all server groups, use the command:

```
awplus# show ldap server group
```

To show the default LDAP group that includes all the LDAP servers, use the command:

```
awplus# show ldap server group ldap
```

To show a server group named 'CustomGroup1', use the command:

```
awplus# show ldap server group CustomGroup1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ldap server group

```
LDAP Group Configuration
Group Name : ldap
  LDAP server name  Server Host/IP Address  Port  Status
-----
server_one         10.1.1.1                N/A   Alive
server_two         10.2.1.1                N/A   Dead (1 hour)

Group Name : CustomGroup1
  LDAP server name  Server Host/IP Address  Port  Status
-----
server_one         10.1.1.1                N/A   Alive

Group Name : CustomGroup2
  LDAP server name  Server Host/IP Address  Port  Status
-----
No LDAP servers currently defined
```

**Related commands**   [aaa authentication login](#)  
                          [aaa group server](#)  
                          [deadtime \(ldap-server\)](#)  
                          [ldap-server](#)  
                          [port \(ldap-server\)](#)  
                          [server \(ldap-group\)](#)

**Command changes**   Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added



# timeout (ldap-server)

**Overview** Use this command to set the time to wait for a connection before reattempting to connect to the LDAP server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the timeout back to the default value.

**Syntax** timeout <1-1000>  
no timeout

| Parameter | Description                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-1000>  | The number of seconds to wait for a connection before reattempting to connect to the LDAP server. |

**Default** 5 seconds

**Mode** LDAP Server Configuration

**Example** To set the server timeout for the LDAP server called 'Server1' to 10 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# timeout 10
```

To set the server timeout for 'Server1' to the default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ldap-server Server1
awplus(config-ldap-server)# no timeout
```

**Related commands** [deadtime \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[host \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[ldap-server](#)  
[port \(ldap-server\)](#)  
[retransmit \(ldap-server\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# 35

## RADIUS Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1703
  - **auth-mac-promiscuous** on page 1704
  - **auth radius send nas-identifier** on page 1705
  - **auth radius send service-type** on page 1706
  - **clear radius dynamic-authorization counters** on page 1707
  - **deadtime (RADIUS server group)** on page 1708
  - **debug radius** on page 1709
  - **ip radius require-message-authenticator** on page 1710
  - **ip radius source-interface** on page 1711
  - **radius dynamic-authorization-client** on page 1712
  - **radius-server deadtime** on page 1714
  - **radius-server host** on page 1716
  - **radius-server key** on page 1721
  - **radius-server retransmit** on page 1723
  - **radius-server timeout** on page 1725
  - **server (RADIUS server group)** on page 1727
  - **show debugging radius** on page 1730
  - **show radius** on page 1731
  - **show radius dynamic-authorization counters** on page 1734
  - **show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous** on page 1736
  - **show radius statistics** on page 1737
  - **undebg radius** on page 1738

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure the device as a RADIUS client.

For more information, see the **[RADIUS Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

# auth-mac-promiscuous

**Overview** Use this command to enable promiscuous mode for MAC address authentication on a local RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable MAC authentication promiscuous mode on a local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** auth-mac-promiscuous  
no auth-mac-promiscuous

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Usage notes** In promiscuous mode, the RADIUS server will respond with an Access-Accept for any Access-Request with a Radius Service-Type attribute of 'Call-Check', when the supplicants credentials are NOT in the user database.

If the credentials do appear in the database, the behavior of the server is unchanged.

**Example** To disable MAC authentication promiscuous mode on a local RADIUS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# radius-server local  
awplus(config-radsrv)# no auth-mac-promiscuous
```

**Related commands** [show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: command added

# auth radius send nas-identifier

**Overview** Use this command to enable the device to include the NAS-Identifier(32) attribute in RADIUS authentication requests.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop including the NAS-Identifier attribute.

**Syntax** `auth radius send nas-identifier {<name>|vlan-id}`  
`no auth radius send nas-identifier`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>    | Send this user-defined text as the NAS-Identifier. You can specify up to 253 characters.                                                     |
| vlan-id   | Send the VLAN ID of the authentication port as the NAS-Identifier. This is the configured VLAN ID, not the dynamic VLAN ID or guest VLAN ID. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To use a user-defined identifier of NASID100 as the NAS-Identifier attribute, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth radius send nas-identifier NASID100
```

To use the VLAN ID as the NAS-Identifier attribute, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth radius send nas-identifier vlan-id
```

To stop sending the NAS-Identifier attribute, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no auth radius send nas-identifier
```

**Related commands** [auth radius send service-type](#)

## auth radius send service-type

**Overview** Use this command to enable the device to include the Service-Type(6) attribute in RADIUS authentication requests. The Service-Type attribute has a value of:

- Framed(2) for 802.1x
- Call-Check(10) for MAC authentication
- Unbound(5) for Web authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop including the Service-Type attribute.

**Syntax** auth radius send service-type  
no auth radius send service-type

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To send the Service-Type attribute, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# auth radius send service-type
```

**Related commands** [auth radius send nas-identifier](#)

# clear radius dynamic-authorization counters

**Overview** Use this command to set the Dynamic Authorization message counters to zero.

**Syntax** clear radius dynamic-authorization counters

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To set the Dynamic Authorization message counters to zero, use the command:

```
awplus# clear radius dynamic-authorization counters
```

**Related commands** [radius dynamic-authorization-client](#)  
[show radius dynamic-authorization counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## deadtime (RADIUS server group)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the **deadtime** parameter for the RADIUS server group. This command overrides the global dead-time configured by the **radius-server deadtime**. The configured deadtime is the time period in minutes to skip a RADIUS server for authentication or accounting requests if the server is 'dead'. Note that a RADIUS server is considered 'dead' if there is no response from the server within a defined time period.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the deadtime configured for the RADIUS server group. If the global deadtime for RADIUS server is configured the value will be used for the servers in the group. The global deadtime for the RADIUS server is set to 0 minutes by default.

**Syntax** `deadtime <0-1440>`  
`no deadtime`

| Parameter                   | Description                |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>&lt;0-1440&gt;</code> | Amount of time in minutes. |

**Default** The deadtime is set to 0 minutes by default.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Group Configuration

**Usage** If the RADIUS server does not respond to a request packet, the packet is retransmitted the number of times configured for the **retransmit** parameter (after waiting for a **timeout** period to expire). The server is then marked 'dead', and the time is recorded. The **deadtime** parameter configures the amount of time to skip a dead server; if a server is dead, no request message is sent to the server for the **deadtime** period.

**Examples** To configure the deadtime for 5 minutes for the RADIUS server group 'GROUP1', use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius GROUP1
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.1.1
awplus(config-sg)# deadtime 5
```

To remove the deadtime configured for the RADIUS server group 'GROUP1', use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius GROUP1
awplus(config-sg)# no deadtime
```

**Related commands** **aaa group server**  
**radius-server deadtime**



# debug radius

**Overview** This command enables RADIUS debugging. If no option is specified, all debugging options are enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable RADIUS debugging. If no option is specified, all debugging options are disabled.

**Syntax** debug radius [packet|event|all]  
no debug radius [packet|event|all]

| Parameter | Description                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| packet    | Debugging for RADIUS packets is enabled or disabled. |
| event     | Debugging for RADIUS events is enabled or disabled.  |
| all       | Enable or disable all debugging options.             |

**Default** RADIUS debugging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To enable debugging for RADIUS packets, use the command:

```
awplus# debug radius packet
```

To enable debugging for RADIUS events, use the command:

```
awplus# debug radius event
```

To disable debugging for RADIUS packets, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug radius packet
```

To disable debugging for RADIUS events, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug radius event
```

**Related commands** [show debugging radius](#)  
[undebug radius](#)

# ip radius require-message-authenticator

**Overview** Use this command to configure the RADIUS client to reject unverified RADIUS packets. This means it will discard any received RADIUS Access-Accept, Access-Challenge, and Access-Reject packets that do not have a valid Message-Authenticator attribute.

Use the **no** variant of this command to allow the client to accept unverified RADIUS packets.

**Syntax** `ip radius require-message-authenticator`  
`no ip radius require-message-authenticator`

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To require Message-Authenticator attributes in responses from RADIUS servers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip radius require-message-authenticator
```

**Related commands** [nas message-authenticator \(radsvr\)](#)  
[radius-server host](#)  
[show radius local-server nas](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: command added

## ip radius source-interface

**Overview** This command configures the source IP address of every outgoing RADIUS packet to use a specific IP address or the IP address of a specific interface. If the specified interface is down or there is no IP address on the interface, then the source IP address of outgoing RADIUS packets depends on the interface the packets leave.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the source interface configuration. The source IP address in outgoing RADIUS packets will be the IP address of the interface from which the packets are sent.

**Syntax** `ip radius source-interface {<interface>|<ip-address>}`  
`no ip radius source-interface`

| Parameter                       | Description                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code>  | Interface name.                                  |
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code> | IP address in the dotted decimal format A.B.C.D. |

**Default** Source IP address of outgoing RADIUS packets depends on the interface the packets leave.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure all outgoing RADIUS packets to use the IP address of the interface "vlan1" for the source IP address, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip radius source-interface vlan1
```

To configure the source IP address of all outgoing RADIUS packets to use 192.168.1.10, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip radius source-interface 192.168.1.10
```

To reset the source interface configuration for all outgoing RADIUS packets, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip radius source-interface
```

**Related commands** [radius-server host](#)  
[show radius statistics](#)

# radius dynamic-authorization-client

**Overview** Use this command to add a Dynamic Authorization Client (DAC). A Network Access Server (NAS) will only accept Dynamic Authorization (DA) messages from DACs that have been authorized using this command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a DAC from the list of authorized clients.

**Syntax** radius dynamic-authorization-client <ip-address> key <key-string>

no radius dynamic-authorization-client <ip-address>

When in secure mode (see the **crypto secure-mode** command), the syntax in config files will be:

radius dynamic-authorization-client <ip-address> key-encrypted <encrypted-key-string>

When not in secure mode, the syntax in config files will be:

radius dynamic-authorization-client <ip-address> key <encoded-key-string> encrypted

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>  | IP address of the DAC, entered in the form A.B.C.D                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| key           | Sets the shared-key of the client.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| key-encrypted | <p>This parameter displays in configuration files when secure mode is enabled.</p> <p>Set an encrypted shared secret key. When secure mode is enabled, the running configuration contains this parameter instead of the key parameter. It indicates that the device stores keys in the running configuration in encrypted form instead of in plain text.</p> |
| encrypted     | <p>This parameter displays in configuration files when secure mode is disabled.</p> <p>Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password.</p>  |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The RADIUS protocol does not support unsolicited messages sent from the RADIUS server to the NAS. This means that the network access configuration a supplicant receives from a RADIUS server cannot be updated until the supplicant re-authenticates with the RADIUS server.

In some situations it is desirable to either update a supplicant's configuration, or even disconnect their session.

This command allows a Dynamic Authentication Client to send a message that will either update or terminate a supplicant's session.

**Example** To add a DAC with IP address 10.0.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius dynamic-authorization-client 10.0.0.1 key
secret-key
```

To remove the configuration for a DAC with IP address 10.0.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius dynamic-authorization-client 10.0.0.1
```

**Related commands** [clear radius dynamic-authorization counters](#)  
[show radius dynamic-authorization counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: **encrypted** parameter added  
Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## radius-server deadtime

**Overview** Use this command to specify the global **deadtime** for all RADIUS servers. If a RADIUS server is considered dead, it is skipped for the specified deadtime. This command specifies for how many minutes a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests is passed over by requests for RADIUS authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the global deadtime to the default of 0 seconds, so that RADIUS servers are not skipped even if they are dead.

**Syntax** radius-server deadtime <minutes>  
no radius-server deadtime

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <minutes> | RADIUS server deadtime in minutes in the range 0 to 1440 (24 hours). |

**Default** The default RADIUS deadtime configured on the system is 0 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** The RADIUS client considers a RADIUS server to be dead if it fails to respond to a request after it has been retransmitted as often as specified globally by the **radius-server retransmit** command or for the server by the **radius-server host** command. To improve RADIUS response times when some servers may be unavailable, set a **deadtime** to skip dead servers.

**Examples** To set the dead time of the RADIUS server to 60 minutes, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server deadtime 60
```

To disable the dead time of the RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server deadtime
```

**Related commands**   **deadtime (RADIUS server group)**  
**radius-server host**  
**radius-server retransmit**  
**show radius statistics**

## radius-server host

**Overview** Use this command to specify a remote RADIUS server host for authentication or accounting, and to set server-specific parameters. The parameters specified with this command override the corresponding global parameters for RADIUS servers. This command specifies the IP address or host name of the remote RADIUS server host and assigns authentication and accounting destination UDP port numbers.

This command adds the RADIUS server address and sets parameters to the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server is added to the running configuration after you issue this command. If parameters are not set using this command then common system settings are applied.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified server host as a RADIUS authentication and/or accounting server and set the destination port to the default RADIUS server port number (1812).

**Syntax** `radius-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>} [acct-port <0-65535>] [auth-port <0-65535>] [key <key-string>] [encrypted] [retransmit <0-100>] [timeout <1-1000>]`  
`no radius-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>} [acct-port <0-65535>] [auth-port <0-65535>]`

**Syntax (Secure Mode)** `radius-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>} [acct-port <0-65535>] [auth-port <0-65535>] [key-encrypted <encrypted-key-string>] [retransmit <0-100>] [timeout <1-1000>]`  
`no radius-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>} [acct-port <0-65535>] [auth-port <0-65535>]`

When in secure mode, the syntax in config files will be:

`radius-server key-encrypted <encrypted-key-string>`

When not in secure mode, the syntax in config files will be:

`radius-server key <encoded-key-string> encrypted`



| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;host-name&gt;</i>  | Server host name. The DNS name of the RADIUS server host.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>&lt;ip-address&gt;</i> | The IP address of the RADIUS server host.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| acct-port                 | Accounting port. Specifies the UDP destination port for RADIUS accounting requests. If 0 is specified, the server is not used for accounting. The default UDP port for accounting is 1813.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>    | UDP port number. (Accounting port number is set to 1813 by default) Specifies the UDP destination port for RADIUS accounting requests. If 0 is specified, the host is not used for accounting.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| auth-port                 | Authentication port. Specifies the UDP destination port for RADIUS authentication requests. If 0 is specified, the server is not used for authentication. The default UDP port for authentication is 1812.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>&lt;0-65535&gt;</i>    | UDP port number (authentication port number is set to 1812 by default). Specifies the UDP destination port for RADIUS authentication requests. If 0 is specified, the host is not used for authentication.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| timeout                   | Specifies the amount of time to wait for a response from the server. If this parameter is not specified the global value configured by the <b>radius-server timeout</b> command is used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <i>&lt;1-1000&gt;</i>     | Time in seconds to wait for a server reply (timeout is set to 5 seconds by default). The time interval (in seconds to wait for the RADIUS server to reply before retransmitting a request or considering the server dead. This setting overrides the global value set by the <b>radius-server timeout</b> command. If no timeout value is specified for this server, the global value is used.                                      |
| retransmit                | Specifies the number of retries before skip to the next server. If this parameter is not specified the global value configured by the <b>radius-server retransmit</b> command is used.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <i>&lt;0-100&gt;</i>      | Maximum number of retries (maximum number of retries is set to 3 by default). The maximum number of times to resend a RADIUS request to the server, if it does not respond within the timeout interval, before considering it dead and skipping to the next RADIUS server. This setting overrides the global setting of the <b>radius-server retransmit</b> command. If no retransmit value is specified, the global value is used. |

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| key                                 | Set shared secret key with RADIUS servers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <i>&lt;key-string&gt;</i>           | <p>Shared key string applied. Specifies the shared secret authentication or encryption key for all RADIUS communications between this device and the RADIUS server. This key must match the encryption used on the RADIUS daemon. All leading spaces are ignored.</p> <p>This setting overrides the global setting of the <b>radius-server key</b> command. If no key value is specified, the global value is used.</p> |
| encrypted                           | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password.                                                                                                                                                        |
| key-encrypted                       | Set an encrypted shared secret key. When secure mode is enabled, the running configuration contains this parameter instead of the key parameter. It indicates that the device stores keys in the running configuration in encrypted form instead of in plain text.                                                                                                                                                      |
| <i>&lt;encrypted-key-string&gt;</i> | Encrypted shared key string.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Default** The RADIUS client address is not configured (null) by default. No RADIUS server is configured.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Multiple **radius-server host** commands can be used to specify multiple hosts. The software searches for hosts in the order they are specified. If no host-specific timeout, retransmit, or key values are specified, the global values apply to that host. If there are multiple RADIUS servers for this client, use this command multiple times—once to specify each server.

If you specify a host without specifying the auth port or the acct port, it will by default be configured for both authentication and accounting, using the default UDP ports. To set a host to be a RADIUS server for authentication requests only, set the **acct-port** parameter to 0; to set the host to be a RADIUS server for accounting requests only, set the auth-port parameter to 0.

A RADIUS server is identified by IP address, authentication port and accounting port. A single host can be configured multiple times with different authentication or accounting ports. All the RADIUS servers configured with this command are included in the predefined RADIUS server group radius, which may be used by AAA authentication, authorization and accounting commands. The client transmits (and retransmits, according to the **retransmit** and **timeout** parameters) RADIUS authentication or accounting requests to the servers in the order you specify them, until it gets a response.

**Examples** To add the RADIUS server 10.0.0.20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host 10.0.0.20
```

To set the secret key to 'mySecret' on the RADIUS server 10.0.0.20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host 10.0.0.20 key mySecret
```

To delete the RADIUS server 10.0.0.20, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server host 10.0.0.20
```

To configure rad1.company.com for authentication only, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host rad1.company.com acct-port 0
```

To remove the RADIUS server rad1.company.com configured for authentication only, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server host rad1.company.com acct-port
0
```

To configure rad2.company.com for accounting only, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host rad2.company.com auth-port 0
```

To configure 192.168.1.1 with authentication port 1000, accounting port 1001 and retransmit count 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server host 192.168.1.1 auth-port 1000
acct-port 1001 retransmit 5
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa group server](#)
- [radius-server key](#)
- [radius-server retransmit](#)
- [radius-server timeout](#)
- [show radius statistics](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.3-2.1: **encrypted** parameter added
- Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF
- Version 5.4.9-2.1: **key-encrypted** parameter added

## radius-server key

**Overview** This command sets a global secret key for RADIUS authentication on the device. The shared secret text string is used for RADIUS authentication between the device and a RADIUS server.

Note that if no secret key is explicitly specified for a RADIUS server, the global secret key will be used for the shared secret for the server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the secret key to the default (null).

**Syntax** radius-server key *<key-string>*  
no radius-server key

When in secure mode, the syntax in config files will be:

radius-server key-encrypted *<encrypted-key-string>*

When not in secure mode, the syntax in config files will be:

radius-server key *<encoded-key-string>* [encrypted]

| Parameter                                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| key <i>&lt;key-string&gt;</i>                        | Shared secret among RADIUS server and 802.1X client.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| encrypted                                            | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password.                                                                                                      |
| key-encrypted<br><i>&lt;encrypted-key-string&gt;</i> | This parameter indicates that the key is in its encrypted form. You would not normally enter this command. Instead, if you enter key and secure mode is enabled, the running config contains this parameter instead of the key parameter. This indicates that in secure mode the device stores keys in the running config in encrypted form instead of in plain text. |

**Default** The RADIUS server secret key on the system is not set by default (null).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Use this command to set the global secret key shared between this client and its RADIUS servers. If no secret key is specified for a particular RADIUS server using the **radius-server host** command, this global key is used.

After enabling AAA authentication with the **aaa authentication login** command, set the authentication and encryption key using the **radius-server key** command so the key entered matches the key used on the RADIUS server.

**Examples** To set the global secret key to **allied** for RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server key allied
```

To set the global secret key to **secret** for RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server key secret
```

To delete the global secret key for RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server key
```

**Related commands** **radius-server host**  
**show radius statistics**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: **encrypted** parameter added

## radius-server retransmit

**Overview** This command sets the retransmit counter to use RADIUS authentication on the device. This command specifies how many times the device transmits each RADIUS request to the RADIUS server before giving up.

This command configures the **retransmit** parameter for RADIUS servers globally. If the **retransmit** parameter is not specified for a RADIUS server by the **radius-server host** command then the global configuration set by this command is used for the server instead.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the re-transmit counter to the default (3).

**Syntax** radius-server retransmit <retries>  
no radius-server retransmit

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <retries> | RADIUS server retries in the range <0-100>.<br><br>The number of times a request is resent to a RADIUS server that does not respond, before the server is considered dead and the next server is tried. If no retransmit value is specified for a particular RADIUS server using the <b>radius-server host</b> command, this global value is used. |

**Default** The default RADIUS retransmit count on the device is 3.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the RADIUS **retransmit** count to 1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server retransmit 1
```

To set the RADIUS **retransmit** count to the default (3), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server retransmit
```

To configure the RADIUS **retransmit** count globally with 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server retransmit 5
```

To disable retransmission of requests to a RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server retransmit 0
```

**Related commands** [radius-server deadtime](#)  
[radius-server host](#)  
[show radius statistics](#)



## radius-server timeout

**Overview** Use this command to specify the RADIUS global timeout value. This is how long the device waits for a reply to a RADIUS request before retransmitting the request, or considering the server to be dead. If no timeout is specified for the particular RADIUS server by the **radius-server host** command, it uses this global timeout value.

Note that this command configures the **timeout** parameter for RADIUS servers globally.

The **no** variant of this command resets the transmit timeout to the default (5 seconds).

**Syntax** radius-server timeout <seconds>  
no radius-server timeout

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <seconds> | RADIUS server timeout in seconds in the range 1 to 1000.<br><br>The global time in seconds to wait for a RADIUS server to reply to a request before retransmitting the request, or considering the server to be dead (depending on the <b>radius-server retransmit</b> command). |

**Default** The default RADIUS transmit timeout on the system is 5 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To globally set the device to wait 20 seconds before retransmitting a RADIUS request to unresponsive RADIUS servers, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server timeout 20
```

To set the RADIUS **timeout** parameter to 1 second, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server timeout 1
```

To set the RADIUS **timeout** parameter to the default (5 seconds), use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server timeout
```

To configure the RADIUS server **timeout** period globally with 3 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server timeout 3
```

To reset the global **timeout** period for RADIUS servers to the default, use the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no radius-server timeout
```

**Related commands**

- [radius-server deadtime](#)
- [radius-server host](#)
- [radius-server retransmit](#)
- [show radius statistics](#)

## server (RADIUS server group)

**Overview** This command adds a RADIUS server to a server group in RADIUS Server Group Configuration mode. The RADIUS server should be configured by the **radius-server host** command.

The device adds each server to the end of the group's list of servers, so add the servers in order of priority. If you add a server and it is already in the list, it will be removed and then re-added to the end of the list.

The server is identified by IP address and authentication and accounting UDP port numbers. So a RADIUS server can have multiple entries in a group with different authentication and/or accounting UDP ports. The **auth-port** specifies the UDP destination port for authentication requests to the server. To disable authentication for the server, set **auth-port** to 0. If the authentication port is missing, the default port number is 1812. The **acct-port** specifies the UDP destination port for accounting requests to the server. To disable accounting for the server, set **acct-port** to 0. If the accounting port is missing, the default port number is 1813.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a RADIUS server from the server group.

**Syntax** `server {<hostname>|<ip-address>} [auth-port <0-65535>] [acct-port <0-65535>]`  
`no server {<hostname>|<ip-address>} [auth-port <0-65535>] [acct-port <0-65535>]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <hostname>   | Server host name                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ip-address> | Server IP address<br>The server is identified by IP address, authentication and accounting UDP port numbers. So a RADIUS server can have multiple entries in a group with different authentication and/or accounting UDP ports.                                        |
| auth-port    | Authentication port<br>The <b>auth-port</b> specifies the UDP destination port for authentication requests to the server. To disable authentication for the server, set <b>auth-port</b> to 0. If the authentication port is missing, the default port number is 1812. |
| <0-65535>    | UDP port number (default: 1812)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| acct-port    | Accounting port<br>The <b>acct-port</b> specifies the UDP destination port for accounting requests to the server. To disable accounting for the server, set <b>acct-port</b> to 0. If the accounting port is missing, the default port number is 1813.                 |
| <0-65535>    | UDP port number (default: 1813)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Default** The default Authentication port number is 1812 and the default Accounting port number is 1813.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Group Configuration

**Usage notes** The RADIUS server to be added must be configured by the **radius-server host** command. In order to add or remove a server, the **auth-port** and **acct-port** parameters in this command must be the same as the corresponding parameters in the **radius-server host** command.

**Examples** To create a RADIUS server group 'RAD\_AUTH1' for authentication, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius RAD_AUTH1
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.1.1 acct-port 0
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.2.1 auth-port 1000 acct-port
0
```

To create a RADIUS server group 'RAD\_ACCT1' for accounting, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius RAD_ACCT1
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.2.1 auth-port 0 acct-port 1001
awplus(config-sg)# server 192.168.3.1 auth-port 0
```

To remove server 192.168.3.1 from the existing server group 'GROUP1', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa group server radius GROUP1
awplus(config-sg)# no server 192.168.3.1
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting auth-web](#)
- [aaa accounting auth-mac](#)
- [aaa accounting dot1x](#)
- [aaa accounting login](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-mac](#)
- [aaa authentication auth-web](#)
- [aaa authentication login](#)
- [aaa group server](#)
- [radius-server host](#)

# show debugging radius

**Overview** This command displays the current debugging status for the RADIUS servers.

**Syntax** show debugging radius

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current debugging status of RADIUS servers, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging radius
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging radius command

```
RADIUS debugging status:  
RADIUS event debugging is off  
RADIUS packet debugging is off
```

# show radius

**Overview** This command displays the current RADIUS server configuration and status.

**Syntax** show radius

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current status of RADIUS servers, use the command:  
awplus# show radius

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show radius command showing RADIUS servers

```
RADIUS Global Configuration
Source Interface : not configured
Secret Key : secret
Timeout : 5 sec
Retransmit Count : 3
Deadtime : 20 min
Server Host : 192.168.1.10
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : 1813
Secret Key : secret
Timeout : 3 sec
Retransmit Count : 2
Server Host : 192.168.1.11
Authentication Port : 1812
Accounting Port : not configured

Server Name/   Auth   Acct   Auth   Acct
IP Address    Port   Port   Status Status
-----
192.168.1.10  1812   1813   Alive  Alive
192.168.1.11  1812   N/A    Alive  N/A
```

**Example** See the sample output below showing RADIUS client status and RADIUS configuration:  
awplus# show radius

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show radius command showing RADIUS client status**

```
RADIUS global interface name: awplus
Secret key:
Timeout: 5
Retransmit count: 3
Deadtime: 0

Server Address: 150.87.18.89
Auth destination port: 1812
Accounting port: 1813
Secret key: swg
Timeout: 5
Retransmit count: 3
Deadtime: 0
```

| Output Parameter    | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Source Interface    | The interface name or IP address to be used for the source address of all outgoing RADIUS packets.                                                                      |
| Secret Key          | A shared secret key to a radius server.                                                                                                                                 |
| Timeout             | A time interval in seconds.                                                                                                                                             |
| Retransmit Count    | The number of retry count if a RADIUS server does not response.                                                                                                         |
| Deadtime            | A time interval in minutes to mark a RADIUS server as "dead".                                                                                                           |
| Interim-Update      | A time interval in minutes to send Interim-Update Accounting report.                                                                                                    |
| Group Deadtime      | The deadtime configured for RADIUS servers within a server group.                                                                                                       |
| Server Host         | The RADIUS server hostname or IP address.                                                                                                                               |
| Authentication Port | The destination UDP port for RADIUS authentication requests.                                                                                                            |
| Accounting Port     | The destination UDP port for RADIUS accounting requests.                                                                                                                |
| Auth Status         | The status of the authentication port.<br><br>The status ("dead", "error", or "alive") of the RADIUS authentication server and, if dead, how long it has been dead for. |
|                     | Alive      The server is alive.                                                                                                                                         |
|                     | Error      The server is not responding.                                                                                                                                |



| Output Parameter | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | Dead<br>The server is detected as dead and it will not be used for deadtime period. The time displayed in the output shows the server is in dead status for that amount of time. |
|                  | Unknown<br>The server is never used or the status is unknown.                                                                                                                    |
| Acct Status      | The status of the accounting port.<br>The status ("dead", "error", or "alive") of the RADIUS accounting server and, if dead, how long it has been dead for.                      |

# show radius dynamic-authorization counters

**Overview** Use this command to display the Dynamic Authorization message counters. It shows the count of sent and received messages, as well as a count of any error messages.

**Syntax** show radius dynamic-authorization counters

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the Dynamic Authorization message counters, use the following command:

```
awplus# show radius dynamic-authorization counters
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show radius dynamic-authorization counters

```
awplus#show radius dynamic-authorization counters

RADIUS Dynamic Authorization packet counters
-----
Received:
  Disconnect request      : 9
  CoA request             : 6

Sent:
  Disconnect ACK         : 4
  CoA ACK                : 0
  Disconnect NAK         : 2
  CoA NAK                : 6

Dropped:
  Duplicate packet       : 2
  Expired packet         : 1

Error-cause:
  Unsupported attribute   : 0
  Missing attribute       : 0
  Invalid request        : 0
  NAS ID mismatch        : 0
  No session context found : 3

Errors:
  Unknown message type    : 0
  Unknown client          : 0
  Bad attribute           : 0
  Bad authenticator       : 0
  Malformed packet        : 0
```

**Related commands** [radius dynamic-authorization-client](#)  
[clear radius dynamic-authorization counters](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

# show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous

**Overview** Use this command to show the status of the **auth-mac-promiscuous** command.

**Syntax** show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous

**Mode** User Exec

**Usage notes** In promiscuous mode, the RADIUS server will respond with an Access-Accept for any Access-Request with a Radius Service-Type attribute of 'Call-Check', when the supplicants credentials are NOT in the user database.

If the credentials do appear in the database, the behavior of the server is unchanged.

**Example** To display the status of the **auth-mac-promiscuous** command, use the command:

```
awplus# show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous

```
awplus#show radius local-server auth-mac-promiscuous
Auth-mac promiscuous mode: Disabled
...
```

**Related commands** [auth-mac-promiscuous](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: command added

# show radius statistics

**Overview** This command shows the RADIUS client statistics for the device.

**Syntax** show radius statistics

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** See the sample output below showing RADIUS client statistics and RADIUS configuration:

```
awplus# show radius statistics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show radius statistics command:**

```
RADIUS statistics for Server: 150.87.18.89
Access-Request Tx : 5 - Retransmit : 0
Access-Accept Rx : 1 - Access-Reject Rx : 2
Access-Challenge Rx : 2
Unknown Type : 0 - Bad Authenticator : 0
Malformed Access-Resp : 0 - Wrong Identifier : 0
Bad Attribute : 0 - Packet Dropped : 0
TimeOut : 0 - Dead count : 0
Pending Request : 0
```

# undebbug radius

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug radius** .

# 36

## Local RADIUS Server Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1741
  - **attribute (radsrv-grp)** on page 1742
  - **authentication** on page 1745
  - **client (radsecproxy-srv)** on page 1746
  - **client mutual-authentication** on page 1748
  - **client name-check** on page 1749
  - **client trustpoint** on page 1750
  - **clear radius local-server statistics** on page 1752
  - **copy fdb-radius-users (to file)** on page 1753
  - **copy local-radius-user-db (from file)** on page 1755
  - **copy local-radius-user-db (to file)** on page 1756
  - **crypto pki enroll local (deleted)** on page 1757
  - **crypto pki enroll local local-radius-all-users (deleted)** on page 1758
  - **crypto pki enroll local user (deleted)** on page 1759
  - **crypto pki export local pem (deleted)** on page 1760
  - **crypto pki export local pkcs12 (deleted)** on page 1761
  - **crypto pki trustpoint local (deleted)** on page 1762
  - **debug crypto pki (deleted)** on page 1763
  - **domain-style** on page 1764
  - **egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp)** on page 1765
  - **egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp)** on page 1767
  - **group (radsrv)** on page 1769
  - **help radius-attribute** on page 1770
  - **nas** on page 1772
  - **nas message-authenticator (radsrv)** on page 1774
  - **radius-secure-proxy local-server** on page 1776
  - **radius-server local** on page 1777
  - **server auth-port** on page 1778
  - **server enable** on page 1779
  - **server trustpoint (radsrv)** on page 1780
  - **show radius local-server group** on page 1782
  - **show radius local-server nas** on page 1783
  - **show radius local-server statistics** on page 1784
  - **show radius local-server trustpoint** on page 1786
  - **show radius local-server user** on page 1787
  - **user (radsrv)** on page 1789

- [vlan \(radsrv-grp\)](#) on page 1792



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure the local RADIUS server on the device. For more information, see the [Local RADIUS Server Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The local RADIUS server is not available in Secure Mode (see the [crypto secure-mode](#) command).

# attribute (radsrv-grp)

**Overview** Use this command to define a RADIUS attribute for the local RADIUS server user group.

For a complete list of defined RADIUS attributes and values, see the [Local RADIUS Server Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

When used with the **value** parameter the **attribute** command configures RADIUS attributes to the user group. If the specified attribute is already defined then it is replaced with the new value.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an attribute from the local RADIUS server user group.

**Syntax** attribute [repeated] {<attribute-name>|<attribute-id>} <value>  
no attribute {<attribute-name>|<attribute-id>}

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| repeated         | This optional parameter allows you to set multiple instances of the same attribute name or attribute ID.                                                                                      |
| <attribute-name> | RADIUS attribute name for standard attributes or Vendor- Specific attributes (see the <a href="#">Local RADIUS Server Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</a> for tables of attributes). |
| <attribute-id>   | RADIUS attribute numeric identifier for standard attributes.                                                                                                                                  |
| <value>          | RADIUS attribute value.                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Default** By default, no attributes are configured.

**Mode** Local RADIUS Server User Group Configuration

**Usage notes** For the Standard attributes, the attribute may be specified using either the attribute name, or its numeric identifier. For example, the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute acct-terminate-cause 1
```

will produce the same results as the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute 49 1
```

In the same way, where the specific attribute has a pre-defined value, the parameter *<value>* may be substituted with the Value Name or with its numeric value, for example the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute acct-terminate-cause  
user-request
```

will produce the same results as the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute 49 1
```

or the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute acct-terminate-cause 1
```

You can define more than one instance of an attribute name (or id) by using the **repeated** parameter. For example:

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated Nas-filter-Rule  
"deny in tcp from any to 0.0.0.0/0 23"
```

```
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated Nas-filter-Rule  
"deny in tcp from any to fe80::b1 23"
```

**Examples** To define the attribute name 'Service-Type' with Administrative User (6) to the RADIUS User Group 'Admin', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group Admin
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute Service-Type 6
```

To delete the attribute 'Service-Type' from the RADIUS User Group 'Admin', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group Admin
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# no attribute Service-Type
```

To define multiple values for attribute 'NAS-Filter-Rule', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group dynamicAcl
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated NAS-Filter-Rule
"deny in tcp from any to 0.0.0.0/0 23"
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# attribute repeated NAS-Filter-Rule
"deny in tcp from any to fe80::b1 23"
```

To delete a specific value from the attribute 'NAS-Filter-Rule', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group dynamicAcl
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# no attribute NAS-Filter-Rule "deny
in tcp from any to 0.0.0.0/0 23"
```

**Related commands** [egress-vlan-id \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[egress-vlan-name \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[help radius-attribute](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: **repeated** parameter added

# authentication

**Overview** Use this command to enable the specified authentication methods on the local RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable specified authentication methods on the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** authentication {mac|eapmd5|eaptls|peap}  
no authentication {mac|eapmd5|eaptls|peap}

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| mac       | Enable MAC authentication method.      |
| eapmd5    | Enable EAP-MD5 authentication method.  |
| eaptls    | Enable EAP-TLS authentication method.  |
| peap      | Enable EAP-PEAP authentication method. |

**Default** All authentication methods are enabled by default.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Examples** The following commands enable EAP-MD5 authentication methods on the local RADIUS server.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# authentication eapmd5
```

The following commands disable EAP-MD5 authentication methods on Local RADIUS server.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no authentication eapmd5
```

**Related commands** [server enable](#)  
[show radius local-server statistics](#)

## client (radsecproxy-srv)

**Overview** Use this command to add a RadSec client (for example, a NAS device) to the RadSecProxy local-server application. The application will accept RADIUS requests from all configured clients.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a previously-configured client from the RadSecProxy local-server application.

**Syntax** `client {<hostname>|<ip-addr>} [name-check {on|off}]`  
`no client {<hostname>|<ip-addr>}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <         | Hostname of client.                                                                                                          |
| <ip-addr> | Specify the client IPv4 address, in dotted decimal notation (A.B.C.D).                                                       |
| n         | Specify whether or not to enforce certificate name                                                                           |
| c         | checking for this client. If the parameter is not specified then the global behavior, which defaults to <b>on</b> , is used. |
|           | Enable name checking for this client.                                                                                        |
|           | Disable name checking for this client.                                                                                       |

**Mode** RadSecProxy Local Server Configuration

**Usage notes** The client may be specified by its domain name or by its IPv4 address. If a domain name is used, it must be resolvable using a configured DNS name server.

Each client may be configured to use certificate name-checking; if not specified, the global behavior defined by **client name-check** or **no client name-check** will be used. If name checking is enabled, the Common Name portion of the subject field of the client's X.509 certificate must match the domain name or IP address specified in this command.

**NOTE:** *If mutual authentication is disabled then this parameter has no effect, see the command.*

**Example** To add a client called 'mynas.local' with certificate name checking **off**, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy local-server
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# client mynas.local name-check
off
```

**Related commands**

- client mutual-authentication**
- client name-check**
- client trustpoint**
- radius-secure-proxy local-server**

# client mutual-authentication

**Overview** This command enables or disables mutual certificate authentication for all RadSecProxy clients. When enabled, the RadSecProxy local-server application will request and validate an X.509 certificate from the client when establishing a connection.

The **no** variant of this command disables mutual certificate validation. The local-server application will still transmit the local server certificate to the client, but will not expect or validate a certificate from the client.

**Syntax** client mutual-authentication  
no client mutual-authentication

**Default** Mutual authentication is enabled by default.

**Mode** RadSecProxy Local Server Configuration

**Example** Disable mutual certificate validation with the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy local-server
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# no client mutual-authentication
```

**Related commands** [client \(radsecproxy-srv\)](#)  
[client name-check](#)  
[radius-secure-proxy local-server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added



# client name-check

**Overview** This command sets the global behavior for certificate name-checking for the RadSecProxy localserver application to **on**. This behavior will be used for all clients associated with the application that do not specify a behavior on a per-client basis. If name-checking is enabled, the Common Name portion of the subject field of the client's X.509 certificate must match the domain name or IP address specified in the **client (radsecproxy-aaa)** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the global behavior for certificate name checking to **off**

**Syntax** client name-check  
no client name-check

**Default** Certificate name checking is on by default.

**Mode** RadSecProxy Local Server Configuration

**Example** Disable certificate name checking globally with the following command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy local-server
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# no client name-check
```

**Related commands** **client (radsecproxy-srv)**  
**client trustpoint**  
**radius-secure-proxy local-server**

# client trustpoint

**Overview** This command adds one or more trustpoints to be used with the RadSecProxy local-server application. Multiple trustpoints may be specified, or the command may be executed more than once, to add multiple trustpoints to the application.

The **no** version of this command removes one or more trustpoints from the list of trustpoints associated with the application.

**Syntax** `client trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`  
`no client trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`

| Parameter         | Description                                             |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint-list> | Specify one or more trustpoints to be added or deleted. |

**Mode** RadSecProxy Local Server Configuration

**Usage notes** The device certificate associated with the first trustpoint added to the application will be transmitted to remote servers. The certificate received from the remote server must have an issuer chain that terminates with the root CA certificate for any of the trustpoints that are associated with the application.

If you enter **client trustpoint** without specifying a trustpoint, the trustpoint list will be unchanged.

If you enter **no client trustpoint** without specifying a trustpoint, all trustpoints will be disassociated from the application.

**Example** You can add multiple trustpoints to the RadSecProxy local-server by executing the command multiple times:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy local-server
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# client trustpoint example_1
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# client trustpoint example_2
```

Alternatively, add multiple trustpoints with a single command:

```
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# client trustpoint example_3
example_4
```

Disassociate all trustpoints from the RadSecProxy local-server application using the command:

```
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)# no client trustpoint
```

**Related commands** [client \(radsecproxy-srv\)](#)  
[client name-check](#)  
[radius-secure-proxy local-server](#)

# clear radius local-server statistics

**Overview** Use this command to clear the statistics stored on the device for the local RADIUS server.

Use this command without any parameters to clear all types of local RADIUS server statistics.

**Syntax** clear radius local-server statistics [nas|server|user]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| nas       | Clear the NAS (Network Access Server) statistics on the device. For example, clearing statistics stored for NAS server invalid passwords.    |
| server    | Clear the Local RADIUS Server statistics on the device. For example, clearing Local RADIUS Servers statistics for all failed login attempts. |
| user      | Clear the Local RADIUS Server user statistics. For example, clearing statistics stored for the number of successful user logins.             |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage** Refer to the sample output for the [show radius local-server statistics](#) for further information about the type of statistics each parameter option for this command clears. Both the **nas** and **server** parameters clear unknown username and invalid passwords statistics, while the user parameter clears the number of successful and failed logins for each local RADIUS server user.

**Examples** To clear the NAS (Network Access Server) statistics stored on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# clear radius local-server statistics nas
```

To clear the local RADIUS server statistics stored on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# clear radius local-server statistics server
```

To clear the local RADIUS server user statistics stored on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# clear radius local-server statistics user
```

**Related commands** [show radius local-server statistics](#)

## copy fdb-radius-users (to file)

**Overview** Use this command to create a set of local RADIUS server users from MAC addresses in the local FDB. A local RADIUS server user created using this command can be used for MAC authentication.

**Syntax** `copy fdb-radius-users {local-radius-user-db|flash|usb|debug|tftp|scp|fserver|<url>} [interface <port>] [vlan <vid>] [group <name>] [export-vlan [<radius-group-name>]]`

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                          |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| local-radius-user-db | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to the local RADIUS server.                                               |
| flash                | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to Flash memory.                                                          |
| usb                  | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to USB storage device.                                                    |
| debug                | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to debug.                                                                 |
| tftp                 | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to the TFTP destination.                                                  |
| scp                  | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to the SCP destination.                                                   |
| fserver              | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to the remote file server.                                                |
| <url>                | Copy the local RADIUS server users created to the specified URL.                                                     |
| interface <port>     | Copy only MAC addresses learned on a specified device port. Wildcards may be used when specifying an interface name. |
| vlan <vid>           | Copy only MAC addresses learned on a specified VLAN.                                                                 |
| group <name>         | Assign a group name to the local RADIUS server users created.                                                        |
| export-vlan          | Export VLAN ID assigned to exported FDB entry.                                                                       |
| <radius-group-name>  | Prefix for Radius group name storing VLAN ID                                                                         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The local RADIUS server users created are written to a specified destination file in local RADIUS user CSV (Comma Separated Values) format. The local RADIUS server users can then be imported to a local RADIUS server using the **copy local-radius-user-db (from file)** command.

The name and password of the local RADIUS server users created use a MAC address, which can be used for MAC authentication.

This command does not copy a MAC address learned by the CPU or the management port.

This command can filter FDB entries by the interface name and the VLAN ID. When the interface name and the VLAN ID are specified, this command generates local RADIUS server users from only the MAC address learned on the specified interface and on the specified VLAN.

**Examples** To register the local RADIUS server users from the local FDB directly to the local RADIUS server, use the command:

```
awplus# copy fdb-radius-users local-radius-user-db
```

To register the local RADIUS server users from the interface port1.0.1 to the local RADIUS server, use the command:

```
awplus# copy fdb-radius-users local-radius-user-db interface  
port1.0.1
```

To copy output generated as local RADIUS server user data from MAC addresses learned on vlan10 on interface port1.0.1 to the file radius-user.csv, use the command:

```
awplus# copy fdb-radius-users radius-user.csv interface  
port1.0.1 vlan10
```

To copy output generated as local RADIUS server user data from MAC addresses learned on vlan10 on interface port1.0.1 to a file on the remote file server, use the command:

```
awplus# copy fdb-radius-users fserver interface port1.0.1 vlan10
```

**Related commands** **copy local-radius-user-db (to file)**  
**copy local-radius-user-db (from file)**

## copy local-radius-user-db (from file)

**Overview** Use this command to copy the Local RADIUS server user data from a file. The file, including the RADIUS user data in the file, must be in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.

You can select **add** or **replace** as the copy method. The **add** parameter option copies the contents of specified file to the local RADIUS server user database. If the same user exists then the old user is removed before adding a new user. The **replace** parameter option deletes all contents of the local RADIUS server user database before copying the contents of specified file.

**Syntax** `copy <source-url> local-radius-user-db [add|replace]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-url> | URL of the source file.                                               |
| add          | Add file contents to local RADIUS server user database.               |
| replace      | Replace current local RADIUS server user database with file contents. |

**Default** When no copy method is specified with this command the **replace** option is applied.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To replace the current local RADIUS server user data to the contents of `http://datahost/ user.csv`, use the following command:

```
awplus# copy http://datahost/user.csv local-radius-user-db
```

To add the contents of `http://datahost/user.csv` to the current local RADIUS server user database, use the following command:

```
awplus# copy http://datahost/user.csv local-radius-user-db add
```

**Related commands** [copy fdb-radius-users \(to file\)](#)  
[copy local-radius-user-db \(to file\)](#)

## copy local-radius-user-db (to file)

**Overview** Use this command to copy the local RADIUS server user data to a file. The output file produced is CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.

**Syntax** `copy local-radius-user-db {flash|usb|tftp|scp|<destination-url>}`

| Parameter         | Description                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| flash             | Copy to Flash memory.        |
| usb               | Copy to USB storage device.  |
| tftp              | Copy to TFTP destination.    |
| scp               | Copy to SCP destination.     |
| <destination-url> | URL of the Destination file. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** Copy the current local RADIUS server user data to `http://datahost/user.csv`.

```
awplus# copy local-radius-user-db http://datahost/user.csv
```

**Related commands** [copy fdb-radius-users \(to file\)](#)  
[copy local-radius-user-db \(from file\)](#)



# crypto pki enroll local (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the following command instead:

**crypto pki enroll** *<trustpoint>*

Note that “local” is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# crypto pki enroll local local-radius-all-users (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the following command instead:

**crypto pki enroll** *<trustpoint>* local-radius-all-users

Note that “local” is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# crypto pki enroll local user (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the following command instead:

**crypto pki enroll** *<trustpoint>* user *<username>*

Note that “local” is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# crypto pki export local pem (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the **crypto pki export pem** command instead:

```
crypto pki export <trustpoint> pem [terminal|<url>]
```

Note that "local" is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# crypto pki export local pkcs12 (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the **crypto pki export pkcs12** command instead:

```
crypto pki export <trustpoint> pkcs12 {ca|server|<username>}  
      <url>
```

Note that “local” is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# crypto pki trustpoint local (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available. Please use the following command instead:

**crypto pki trustpoint** *<trustpoint>*

Note that “local” is a valid name for a trustpoint, so you do not need to modify existing configurations or scripts.

# debug crypto pki (deleted)

**Overview** This command is no longer available.

## domain-style

**Overview** Use this command to enable a specified domain style on the local RADIUS server. The local RADIUS server decodes the domain portion of a username login string when this command is enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified domain style on the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** domain-style {suffix-atsign|ntdomain}  
no domain-style {suffix-atsign|ntdomain}

| Parameter     | Description                                                    |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| suffix-atsign | Enable at sign "@" delimited suffix style, i.e. "user@domain". |
| ntdomain      | Enable NT domain style, i.e. "domain\user".                    |

**Default** This feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Usage notes** When both domain styles are enabled, the first domain style configured has the highest priority. A username login string is matched against the first domain style enabled. Then, if the username login string is not decoded, it is matched against the second domain style enabled.

**Examples** To enable NT domain style on the local RADIUS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# domain-style ntdomain
```

To disable NT domain style on the local RADIUS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no domain-style ntdomain
```

**Related commands** [server enable](#)



## egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the standard RADIUS attribute 'Egress-VLANID (56)' for the local RADIUS Server user group.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the Egress-VLANID attribute from the local RADIUS server user group.

**Syntax** egress-vlan-id <vid> [tagged|untagged]  
no egress-vlan-id

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid>     | The VLAN identifier to be used for the Egress VLANID attribute, in the range 1 to 4094.                                           |
| tagged    | Set frames on the VLAN as tagged. This sets the tag indication field to indicate that all frames on this VLAN are tagged.         |
| untagged  | Set all frames on the VLAN as untagged. This sets the tag indication field to indicate that all frames on this VLAN are untagged. |

**Default** By default, no Egress-VLANID attributes are configured.

**Mode** Local RADIUS Server User Group Configuration

**Usage** When a Voice VLAN is configured for dynamic VLAN allocation (**switchport voice vlan**), the RADIUS server must be configured to send the VLAN information when an IP phone is successfully authenticated. Use either the **egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp)** command or the **egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp)**, and specify the **tagged** parameter.

**Examples** To set the 'Egress-VLANID' attribute for the 'NormalUsers' local RADIUS server user group to VLAN identifier 200, with tagged frames, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# egress-vlan-id 200 tagged
```

To remove the 'Egress-VLANID' attribute for the 'NormalUsers' local RADIUS server user group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# no egress-vlan-id
```

**Related commands** [attribute \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[egress-vlan-name \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[switchport voice vlan](#)

## egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the standard RADIUS attribute 'Egress-VLAN-Name (58)' for the local RADIUS server user group.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the Egress-VLAN-Name attribute from the local RADIUS server user group.

**Syntax** egress-vlan-name <vlan-name> [tagged|untagged]  
no egress-vlan-name

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vlan-name> | The VLAN name to be configured as the Egress-VLAN-Name attribute.                                                                 |
| tagged      | Set frames on the VLAN as tagged. This sets the tag indication field to indicate that all frames on this VLAN are tagged.         |
| untagged    | Set all frames on the VLAN as untagged. This sets the tag indication field to indicate that all frames on this VLAN are untagged. |

**Default** By default, no Egress-VLAN-Name attributes are configured.

**Mode** Local RADIUS Server User Group Configuration

**Usage** When a Voice VLAN is configured for dynamic VLAN allocation (**switchport voice vlan**), the RADIUS server must be configured to send the VLAN information when an IP phone is successfully authenticated. Use either the **egress-vlan-id (radsrv-grp)** or the **egress-vlan-name (radsrv-grp)** command, and specify the **tagged** parameter.

**Examples** To configure the 'Egress-VLAN-Name' attribute for the RADIUS server user group 'NormalUsers' with the VLAN name vlan2 and all frames on this VLAN tagged, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# egress-vlan-name vlan2 tagged
```

To delete the 'Egress-VLAN-Name' attribute for the 'NormalUsers' group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# no egress-vlan-name
```

**Related commands** [attribute \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[egress-vlan-id \(radsrv-grp\)](#)  
[switchport voice vlan](#)

## group (radsrv)

**Overview** Use this command to create a local RADIUS server user group, and enter local RADIUS Server User Group Configuration mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the local RADIUS server user group.

**Syntax** group <user-group-name>  
no group <user-group-name>

| Parameter         | Description             |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <user-group-name> | User group name string. |

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Examples** The following command creates the user group NormalUsers.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
```

The following command deletes the user group NormalUsers.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no group NormalUsers
```

**Related commands** [user \(radsrv\)](#)  
[show radius local-server user](#)  
[vlan \(radsrv-grp\)](#)

# help radius-attribute

**Overview** Use this command to display a list of standard and vendor specific valid RADIUS attributes that are supported by the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** help radius-attribute [<attribute-name>|<attribute-ID>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                        |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <attribute-name> | List the details and predefined values for the named attribute.    |
| <attribute-ID>   | List the details and predefined values for the given attribute ID. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When used without a parameter, this command lists all of the available RADIUS attributes.

When used with an attribute name or ID, this command displays the attribute name, value type, and any predefined values.

**Example** To list all available RADIUS attributes, use the following command:

```
awplus# help radius-attribute
```

```
awplus#help radius-attribute
Standard Attributes:
 1      User-Name
 2      User-Password
 3      CHAP-Password
 4      NAS-IP-Address
 5      NAS-Port
 6      Service-Type
...
```

To display the details for the RADIUS attribute Frag-Status, use the following command:

```
awplus# help radius-attribute frag-status
```

```
awplus#help radius-attribute frag-status
Frag-Status : integer (Integer number)

Pre-defined values :
  Fragmentation-Supported (1)
  More-Data-Pending (2)
  More-Data-Request (3)
  Reserved (0)
```

**Related commands** [attribute \(radsrv-grp\)](#)

**Command** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added  
**changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: added to x530 Series products

## nas

**Overview** This command adds a client device (the Network Access Server or the NAS) to the list of devices that are able to send authentication requests to the local RADIUS server. The NAS is identified by its IP address and a shared secret (also referred to as a shared key) must be defined that the NAS will use to establish its identity.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a NAS client from the list of devices that are allowed to send authentication requests to the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** `nas <ip-address> key <nas-keystring> [encrypted]`  
`no nas <ip-address>`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>    | RADIUS NAS IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <nas-keystring> | NAS shared keystring.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| encrypted       | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password. |

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Examples** The following commands add the NAS with an IP address of 192.168.1.2 to the list of clients that may send authentication requests to the local RADIUS server. Note the shared key that this NAS will use to establish its identity is NAS\_PASSWORD.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# nas 192.168.1.2 key NAS_PASSWORD
```

The following commands remove the NAS with an IP address of 192.168.1.2 from the list of clients that are allowed to send authentication requests to the local RADIUS server:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no nas 192.168.1.2
```

**Related commands** [nas message-authenticator \(radsrv\)](#)  
[show radius local-server nas](#)



**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-2.1: **encrypted** parameter added

## nas message-authenticator (radsvr)

**Overview** Use this command to decide whether or not to require verification of RADIUS packets for a specific NAS. Verification prevents RADIUS protocol forgery attacks. It is achieved by putting a Message-Authenticator attribute in Access-Requests from the NAS.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the setting to the default.

**Syntax** nas <ip-address> message-authenticator {required|optional|auto}  
no nas <ip-address> message-authenticator

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | The IP address of the NAS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| required     | Discard Access-Requests that have no Message-Authenticator attribute, or that have an invalid Message-Authenticator attribute.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| optional     | Allow Access-Requests that have no Message-Authenticator attribute, and discard Access-Requests that have an invalid Message-Authenticator attribute.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| auto         | Determine the mode based on the content of the first Access-Request received. On the basis of this, the device will produce a log message to tell you which mode you should configure. Only use <b>auto</b> temporarily while you are transitioning an existing network or adding new NAS devices with unknown support for Message-Authenticator. |

**Default** auto

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Usage notes** If you use both MAC authentication and web authentication to authenticate the same TQ Series access point, make sure you set this to **optional**. Otherwise, web authentication may fail.

This is because if the first packet that the server receives from the client contains a valid Message-Authenticator attribute, then by default all subsequent packets from that client must also contain the same Message-Authenticator attribute. If packets don't contain the attribute, the server drops them. This can cause an issue on TQ series APs, because on these APs, MAC authentication's initial packet contains the attribute, and web authentication's initial packet doesn't. This means that web authentication will fail if MAC authentication has already happened.

Setting this to **optional** allows the server to accept packets from a client when the packets don't have a Message-Authenticator attribute, even if the server has already received a packet from that client that contained a Message-Authenticator attribute. This means both web authentication and MAC authentication will succeed, no matter which happens first.

**Examples** To require Message-Authenticator attributes in messages from a registered NAS whose IP address is 192.168.1.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsvr)# nas 192.168.1.2 message-authenticator
required
```

To make Message-Authenticator attributes optional in messages from a registered NAS whose IP address is 192.168.1.9, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsvr)# nas 192.168.1.9 message-authenticator
optional
```

To return to the default behavior of **auto** for the NAS whose IP address is 192.168.1.9, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsvr)# no nas 192.168.1.9 message-authenticator
```

**Related commands** [ip radius require-message-authenticator nas](#)  
[show radius local-server nas](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: command added

# radius-secure-proxy local-server

**Overview** Use this command to enter the RadSecProxy local-server application configuration mode. This application allows remote RadSec clients to communicate with the local RADIUS server process via a secure (TLS) proxy.

**Syntax** radius-secure-proxy local-server

**Mode** Global Configuration Mode

**Example** To change mode from User Exec mode to the RadSecProxy local-server configuration mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-secure-proxy local-server
awplus(config-radsecproxy-srv)#
```

**Related commands**

- client (radsecproxy-srv)**
- client name-check**
- client trustpoint**

# radius-server local

**Overview** Use this command to navigate to the Local RADIUS server configuration mode (config-radsrv) from the Global Configuration mode (config).

**Syntax** radius-server local

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** Local RADIUS Server commands are available from config-radsrv configuration mode. To change mode from User Exec mode to the Local RADIUS Server mode (config-radsrv), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)#
```

**Output**

```
awplus(config)#radius-server local
Creating Local CA repository.....OK
Enrolling Local System to local trustpoint..OK
awplus(config-radsrv)#
```

**Related commands**

- [server enable](#)
- [show radius local-server group](#)
- [show radius local-server nas](#)
- [show radius local-server statistics](#)
- [show radius local-server user](#)

# server auth-port

**Overview** Use this command to change the UDP port number for local RADIUS server authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the RADIUS server authentication port back to the default.

**Syntax** server auth-port <1-65535>  
no server auth-port

| Parameter | Description      |
|-----------|------------------|
| <1-65535> | UDP port number. |

**Default** The default local RADIUS server UDP authentication port number is 1812.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Examples** The following commands set the RADIUS server authentication port to 10000.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# server auth-port 10000
```

The following commands reset the RADIUS server authentication port back to the default UDP port of 1812.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no server auth-port
```

**Related commands** [server enable](#)  
[show radius local-server statistics](#)

# server enable

**Overview** This command enables the local RADIUS server. The local RADIUS server feature is started immediately when this command is issued.

The **no** variant of this command disables local RADIUS server. When this command is issued, the local RADIUS server stops operating.

**Syntax** server enable  
no server enable

**Default** The local RADIUS server is disabled by default and must be enabled for use with this command.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Examples** To enable the local RADIUS server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# server enable
```

To disable the local RADIUS server, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no server enable
```

**Related commands** [server auth-port](#)  
[show radius local-server statistics](#)

## server trustpoint (radsrv)

**Overview** Use this command to add one or more trustpoints to the local RADIUS server. You can specify multiple trustpoints on one line, or execute the command more than once to add multiple trustpoints to the local RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant to remove one or more trustpoints from the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** `server trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`  
`no server trustpoint [<trustpoint-list>]`

| Parameter         | Description                                            |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint-list> | Specify one or more trustpoints to be added or deleted |

**Default** By default, the local trustpoint is associated with the local RADIUS server.

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Usage Notes** If you do not specify any trustpoints, the command displays a list of trustpoints but leaves the list unchanged.

If you use the **no server trustpoint** command without specifying any trustpoints, then all trustpoints will be removed from the local RADIUS server.

**Example** To configure a trustpoint called 'my\_trustpoint' on the local RADIUS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# server trustpoint my_trustpoint
```

You can add multiple trustpoints to the local RADIUS server by executing the **server trustpoint** command multiple times:

```
awplus(config-radsrv)# server trustpoint my_trustpoint1
my_trustpoint2
```

To remove the trustpoint called 'my\_trustpoint' from the local RADIUS server, use the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv)# no server trustpoint my_trustpoint
```

To remove all trustpoints from the local RADIUS server, use the command:

```
awplus(config-radsrv)# no server trustpoint
```



**Related commands** **show radius local-server trustpoint**  
**server enable**  
**client trustpoint**  
**server trustpoint**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.1-1.1: command added.

# show radius local-server group

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the local RADIUS server user group.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show radius local-server group [*<user-group-name>*]

| Parameter                      | Description             |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>&lt;user-group-name&gt;</i> | User group name string. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** The following command displays Local RADIUS server user group information.

```
awplus# show radius local-server group
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show radius local-server group command**

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Group-Name       | Vlan          |
| -----            | -----         |
| NetworkOperators | ManagementNet |
| NormalUsers      | CommonNet     |

**Parameters in the output of the show radius local-server group command**

| Parameter  | Description                      |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| Group-Name | Group name.                      |
| Vlan       | VLAN name assigned to the group. |

**Related commands** [group \(radsrv\)](#)

## show radius local-server nas

**Overview** Use this command to display information about NAS (Network Access Servers) registered to the local RADIUS server.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show radius local-server nas [<ip-address>]

| Parameter    | Description                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | Specify NAS IP address for show output. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** The following command displays NAS information.

```
awplus# show radius local-server nas
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show radius local-server nas command**

| NAS-Address | Shared-Key (encrypted) | Message Authenticator |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 127.0.0.1   | dbSQ8ED....            | optional              |

**Parameters in the output of the show radius local-server nas command**

| Parameter             | Description                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| NAS-Address           | IP address of NAS.                     |
| Shared-Key            | Shared key used for RADIUS connection. |
| Message Authenticator | The message-authenticator mode.        |

**Related commands** [nas](#)  
[nas message-authenticator \(radsvr\)](#)

# show radius local-server statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display statistics about the local RADIUS server.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show radius local-server statistics

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Both unknown usernames and invalid passwords will display as failed logins in the show output.

**Example** The following command displays local RADIUS server statistics.

```
awplus# show radius local-server statistics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show radius local-server statistics command

```
awplus# show radius local-server statistics
Server status      : Run (administrative status is enable)
Enabled methods    : MAC EAP-MD5 EAP-TLS EAP-PEAP
Available methods  : MAC EAP-MD5 EAP-TLS EAP-PEAP
EAP trustpoints    : local
Promiscuous mode   : Enabled
Successes          :7                               Unknown NAS           :0
Failed Logins      :0                               Invalid packet from NAS:0
Internal Error     :0                               Unknown Error          :0

NAS : 127.0.0.1
Successes          :7                               Shared key mismatch    :0
Failed Logins      :0                               Unknown RADIUS message :0
Unknown EAP message :0                               Unknown EAP auth type  :0
Corrupted packet   :0

Users present in the User Database:
Username                               Successes  Failures  LastInteraction
                                         Local time (+00:00)
00-00-00-00-00-01                       0          0        -
00-00-00-00-00-02                       0          0        -
00-15-65-3f-d9-42                       0          0        -
00-90-0b-45-07-e4                       4          0        09 Jan
2024 00:32:24
tester1                                 2          0        09 Jan
2024 00:31:52
tester2                                 0          0        -
user1                                   0          0        -
user1dynvlan                           0          0        -
user2dynvlan                           0          0        -

Users NOT present in the User Database:
Username                               Successes  Failures  Last Interaction
                                         Local time (+00:00)
00-90-0b-45-07-e2                       1          0        09 Jan 2024 00:31:50
```

**Related commands** **clear radius local-server statistics**  
**radius-server local**  
**server enable**  
**server auth-port**

# show radius local-server trustpoint

**Overview** Displays the PKI trustpoints associated with the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** show radius local-server trustpoint

**Mode** User Exec

**Example** To show the local RADIUS server trustpoint(s), use the commands:

```
awplus# show radius local-server trustpoint
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show radius local-server trustpoint**

```
show radius local-server trustpoint
Current PKI trustpoints for RADIUS EAP-TLS:
my_trustpoint
```

**Related commands**

- [server trustpoint \(radsrv\)](#)
- [radius-server local](#)
- [server enable](#)
- [show radius local-server statistics](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added

## show radius local-server user

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the local RADIUS server user.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show radius local-server user [*<user-name>*]  
show radius local-server user [*<user-name>*] format csv  
show radius local-server user [*<user-name>*] detail

| Parameter                | Description                                                                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;user-name&gt;</i> | RADIUS user name. If no user name is specified, information for all users is displayed. |
| format csv               | Format output as CSV. This parameter is only available in Privileged Exec mode.         |
| detail                   | Display detailed information about the user.                                            |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** The following command displays Local RADIUS server user information for user Tom.

```
awplus# show radius local-server user Tom
```

**Example output from the show radius local-server user command**

| User-Name | Group            | Vlan          |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| -----     | -----            | -----         |
| Tom       | NetworkOperators | ManagementNet |

The following command displays all Local RADIUS server information for all users.

```
awplus# show radius local-server user
```

The following command displays Local RADIUS server user information for Tom in CSV format (only available in Privileged Exec mode).

```
awplus# show radius local-server user Tom format csv
```

**Example output from the show radius local-server user Tom format csv command**

```
true,"NetworkOperators","Tom","abcd",0,2099/01/01,1,"","","ManagementNet"false,3600,false,0,"",false
```

The following command displays detailed Local RADIUS server user information for all users.

```
awplus# show radius local-server user detail
```

**Example output from the show radius local-server user detail command**

```
awplus# show radius local-server user detail
Total users: 1
Maximum users allowed by license: 3
-----
Username   : Tom
Group      : NetworkOperators
Vlan       : VlanName
```

**Parameters in the output from the show radius local-server user command**

| Parameter   | Description                      |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| User - Name | User name.                       |
| Group       | Group name assigned to the user. |
| Vlan        | VLAN name assigned to the user.  |

**Related commands** [group \(radsrv\)](#)  
[user \(radsrv\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: **detail** parameter added



## user (radsrv)

**Overview** Use this command to register a user to the local RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a user from the local RADIUS server.

**Syntax** user <radius-user-name> [encrypted] password <user-password>  
[group <user-group>]  
no user <radius-user-name>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <radius-user-name> | RADIUS user name. See the Usage Notes for details. This can also be a MAC address in the IEEE standard format of HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH if you are configuring MAC authentication to use local RADIUS server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| encrypted          | <p>Specifies that the password is being entered in its encrypted form, so that it is not further encrypted.</p> <p>When creating a new user, enter the password in plaintext, and do not use the <b>encrypted</b> parameter.</p> <p>Use the <b>encrypted</b> parameter only when referring to a user that has previously been created. For instance, when adding an existing user from another RADIUS server, use the <b>encrypted</b> parameter, and enter the encrypted version of the password that appears in the output of <b>show</b> commands for the user.</p> |
| <user-password>    | User password. This can also be a MAC address in the IEEE standard format of HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH if you are configuring MAC authentication to use local RADIUS server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| group              | Specify the group for the user.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <user-group>       | User group name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Mode** RADIUS Server Configuration

**Usage notes** The user name can contain alphanumeric ASCII characters, plus signs (ASCII 43), dashes (ASCII 45), dots (ASCII 46), @ signs (ASCII 64), slashes (ASCII 47), backslashes (ASCII 92), and underscores (ASCII 95). It cannot contain spaces. It must not start with a digit, a plus sign, a dash or an @ sign. It must not end with an @ sign. On the AlliedWare Plus CLI, it is case sensitive.

It cannot contain question marks (?), spaces ( ), or double quote characters.

RADIUS user names containing the following characters cannot use certificate authentication:

/ \ \$ & ( ) \* ; < > |

Certificates cannot be created and exported for RADIUS user names that contain the above characters. We advise you to avoid using these characters in RADIUS user names if you need to use certificate authentication, because you will not be able to create and export certificates.

You also can use the IEEE standard format hexadecimal notation (HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH) to specify a supplicant MAC address to configure the user name and user password parameters to use local RADIUS server for MAC Authentication. See the [AAA and Port\\_Authentication Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#) for a sample MAC configuration. See also the command **user 00-db-59-ab-70-37 password 00-db-59-ab-70-37** as shown in the command examples.

**Examples** The following commands add user 'Tom' to the local RADIUS server and sets his password to 'QwerSD'.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# user Tom password QwerSD
```

The following commands add user 'Tom' to the local RADIUS server user group 'NormalUsers' and sets his password 'QwerSD'.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# user Tom password QwerSD group
NormalUsers
```

The following commands remove user 'Tom' from the local RADIUS server:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no user Tom
```

The following commands add the supplicant MAC address 00-d0-59-ab-70-37 to the local RADIUS server:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# user 00-db-59-ab-70-37 password 00-db-59-
ab-70-37
```

The following commands remove the supplicant MAC address 00-d0-59-ab-70-37 from the local RADIUS server:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# no user 00-db-59-ab-70-37
```

**Related commands** [group \(radsrv\)](#)  
[show radius local-server user](#)

## vlan (radsrv-grp)

**Overview** Use this command to set the VLAN ID or name for the local RADIUS server user group. The VLAN information is used for authentication with the dynamic VLAN feature.

Use the **no** variant of this command to clear the VLAN ID or VLAN name for the local RADIUS server user group.

**Syntax** `vlan {<vid>|<vlan-name>}`  
`no vlan`

| Parameter   | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| <vid>       | VLAN ID.    |
| <vlan-name> | VLAN name.  |

**Default** VLAN information is not set by default.

**Mode** Local RADIUS Server User Group Configuration

**Examples** The following commands set VLAN ID 200 to the group named 'NormalUsers':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# vlan 200
```

The following commands remove VLAN ID 200 from the group named 'NormalUsers':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# radius-server local
awplus(config-radsrv)# group NormalUsers
awplus(config-radsrv-group)# no vlan
```

**Related commands** [group \(radsrv\)](#)  
[show radius local-server user](#)

# 37 Public Key Infrastructure and Crypto Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1794
  - **crypto key generate rsa** on page 1795
  - **crypto key zeroize** on page 1796
  - **crypto pki authenticate** on page 1797
  - **crypto pki enroll** on page 1798
  - **crypto pki enroll user** on page 1799
  - **crypto pki export pem** on page 1801
  - **crypto pki export pkcs12** on page 1802
  - **crypto pki import pem** on page 1804
  - **crypto pki import pkcs12** on page 1806
  - **crypto pki trustpoint** on page 1808
  - **crypto secure-mode** on page 1810
  - **crypto secure-mode delete hostkey** on page 1811
  - **crypto verify** on page 1812
  - **crypto verify bootrom** on page 1814
  - **crypto verify signed** on page 1816
  - **enrollment (ca-trustpoint)** on page 1818
  - **fingerprint (ca-trustpoint)** on page 1820
  - **lifetime** on page 1822
  - **no crypto pki certificate** on page 1823
  - **rsakeypair (ca-trustpoint)** on page 1824
  - **show crypto key mypubkey rsa** on page 1826
  - **show crypto pki certificates** on page 1827
  - **show crypto pki enrollment user** on page 1829
  - **show crypto pki trustpoint** on page 1830
  - **show hash** on page 1832
  - **show secure-mode** on page 1833
  - **subject-name (ca-trustpoint)** on page 1834

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) capabilities on an AlliedWare Plus device. For more information about PKI, see the [Public Key Infrastructure \(PKI\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# crypto key generate rsa

**Overview** Use this command to generate a cryptographic public/private key pair for the Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) encryption algorithm.

**Syntax** `crypto key generate rsa [label <keylabel>] [<1024-16384>]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| label        | Specify and optional label for the key.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <keylabel>   | The name of the key to be created. The name must start with an alphanumeric character, and may only contain alphanumeric characters, underscores, dashes, or periods. The maximum length of the name is 63 characters. If no label is specified the default value "server-default" is used. |
| <1024-16384> | The bit length for the key. If no bit length is specified the default of 2048 is used.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The generated key may be used for multiple server certificates in the system. A key is referenced by its label. A bit length between 1024 and 16384 bits may be specified. Larger bit lengths are more secure, but require more computation time.

The specified key must not already exist.

**Example** To create a key with the label 'example-server-key' and a bit length of 4096, use the commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# crypto key generate rsa label example-server-key 4096
```

**Related commands** [crypto key zeroize](#)  
[rsakeypair \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)

[show crypto key mypubkey rsa](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: Key length increased to 16384

# crypto key zeroize

**Overview** Use this command to delete one or all cryptographic public/private key pairs.

**Syntax** `crypto key zeroize rsa <keylabel>`  
`crypto key zeroize all`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>rsa</code> | Delete a single key pair for the Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) encryption algorithm. |
| <code>all</code> | Delete all keys.                                                                   |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

## Usage notes

When the system is in secure mode, this command will securely delete the file (the file's sectors in NVS will be overwritten with random data three times before deletion). When the device is not in secure mode, this command has the same effect as using the **delete** command (it deletes the file from Flash memory but does not overwrite it with zeros).

The specified key must exist but must not be in use for any existing server certificates.

A key may not be deleted if it is associated with the server certificate or server certificate signing request for an existing trustpoint. To remove a server certificate so that the key may be deleted, use the **no crypto pki enroll** command to de-enroll the server.

**Example** To delete an RSA key named "example-server-key", use the following command:

```
awplus# crypto key zeroize rsa example-server-key
```

**Related commands** [crypto key generate rsa](#)  
[show crypto key mypubkey rsa](#)  
[crypto secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: zeroize functionality added to x930 Series  
Version 5.4.8-1.2: zeroize functionality added to x220, XS900MX, x550 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: zeroize functionality added to SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series



# crypto pki authenticate

**Overview** Use this command to authenticate a trustpoint by generating or importing the root CA certificate. This must be done before the server can be enrolled to the trustpoint.

**Syntax** `crypto pki authenticate <trustpoint>`

| Parameter    | Description                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint to be authenticated. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If the trustpoint's **enrollment** setting is "selfsigned", then this command causes a private key to be generated for the root CA, and a self-signed certificate to be generated based on that key.

If the trustpoint's **enrollment** setting is "terminal", then this command prompts the user to paste a certificate Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) file at the CLI terminal. If the certificate is a valid selfsigned CA certificate, then it will be stored as the trustpoint's root CA certificate.

The specified trustpoint must already exist, and its enrollment mode must have been defined.

**Example** To show the **enrollment** setting of a trustpoint named "example" and then generate a certificate from it, use the commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# enrollment selfsigned
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# exit
awplus# crypto pki authenticate example
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki import pem](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[enrollment \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)

# crypto pki enroll

**Overview** Use this command to enroll the local server to the specified trustpoint.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to de-enroll the server by removing its certificate

**Syntax** `crypto pki enroll <trustpoint>`  
`no crypto pki enroll <trustpoint>`

| Parameter                       | Description                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;trustpoint&gt;</code> | The name of the trustpoint to be enrolled |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** For the local server, “enrollment” is the process of creating of a certificate for the server that has been signed by a CA associated with the trustpoint. The public portion of the RSA key pair specified using the `rsakeypair` parameter for the trustpoint will be included in the server certificate.

If the trustpoint represents a locally self-signed certificate authority, then this command results in the direct generation of the server certificate, signed by the root CA for the trustpoint.

If the trustpoint represents an external certificate authority, then this command results in the generation of a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) file, which is displayed at the terminal in Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) format, suitable for copying and pasting into a file or message. The CSR must be sent to the external CA for processing. When the CA replies with the signed certificate, that certificate should be imported using the `crypto pki import pem` command, to complete the enrollment process.

The specified trustpoint must already exist, and it must already be authenticated.

**Example** To enroll the local server with the trustpoint “example”, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# crypto pki enroll example
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki enroll user](#)  
[crypto pki import pem](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[enrollment \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)

# crypto pki enroll user

**Overview** Use this command to enroll a single RADIUS user or all RADIUS users to the specified trustpoint.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the PKCS#12 file from the system. Note that the PKCS#12 files are generated in a temporary (volatile) file system, so a system restart also results in removal of all of the files.

**Syntax** `crypto pki enroll <trustpoint>  
{user <username>|local-radius-all-users}  
no crypto pki enroll <trustpoint>  
{user <username>|local-radius-all-users}`

| Parameter    | Description                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint to which users are to be enrolled. |
| <username>   | The name of the user to enroll to the trustpoint.             |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** For RADIUS users, “enrollment” is the process of generating a private key and a corresponding client certificate for each user, with the certificate signed by the root CA for the trustpoint. The resulting certificates may be exported to client devices, for use with PEAP or EAP-TLS authentication with the local RADIUS server.

The specified trustpoint must represent a locally self-signed certificate authority.

The private key and certificate are packaged into a PKCS#12-formatted file, suitable for export using the **crypto pki export pkcs12** command. The private key is encrypted for security, with a passphrase that is entered at the command line. The passphrase is required when the PKCS#12 file is imported on the client system. The passphrase is not stored anywhere on the device, so users are responsible for remembering it until the export-import process is complete.

If **local-radius-all-users** is specified instead of an individual user, then keys and certificates for all RADIUS users will be generated at once. All the keys will be encrypted using the same passphrase.

The specified trustpoint must already exist, it must represent a locally self-signed CA, and it must already have been authenticated.

**Example** To enroll the user “example-user” with the trustpoint “example”, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki enroll example user example-user
```

To enroll all local RADIUS users with the trustpoint “example”, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki enroll example local-radius-all-users
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki export pkcs12](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)

# crypto pki export pem

**Overview** Use this command to export the root CA certificate for the given trustpoint to a file in Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) format. The file may be transferred to the specified destination URL, or displayed at the terminal.

**Syntax** `crypto pki export <trustpoint> pem [terminal|<url>]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint for which the root CA certificate is to be exported. |
| terminal     | Display the PEM file to the terminal.                                           |
| <url>        | Transfer the PEM file to the specified URL.                                     |

**Default** The PEM will be displayed to the terminal by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The specified trustpoint must already exist, and it must already be authenticated.

**Example** To display the PEM file for the trustpoint “example” to the terminal, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki export example pem terminal
```

To export the PEM file “example.pem” for the trustpoint “example” to the URL “tftp://server\_a/”, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki export example pem tftp://server_a/  
example.pem
```

**Related commands**

- [crypto pki authenticate](#)
- [crypto pki import pem](#)
- [crypto pki trustpoint](#)

## crypto pki export pkcs12

**Overview** Use this command to export a certificate and private key for an entity in a trustpoint to a file in PKCS#12 format at the specified URL. The private key is encrypted with a passphrase for security.

**Syntax** `crypto pki export <trustpoint> pkcs12 {ca|server|<username>} <url>`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint for which the certificate and key are to be exported.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| ca           | If this option is specified, the command exports the root CA certificate and corresponding key.                                                                                                                                                    |
| server       | If this option is specified, the command exports the server certificate and corresponding key.                                                                                                                                                     |
| <username>   | If a RADIUS username is specified, the command exports the PKCS#12 file that was previously generated using the <code>crypto pki enroll user</code> command. To avoid ambiguity with keywords, the username may be prefixed by the string "user:". |
| <url>        | The destination URL for the PKCS#12 file. The format of the URL is the same as any valid destination for a file copy command.                                                                                                                      |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If the **ca** option is specified, this command exports the root CA certificate and the corresponding private key, if the trustpoint has been authenticated as a locally selfsigned CA. (If the trustpoint represents an external CA, then there is no private key on the system corresponding to the root CA certificate. Use the **crypto pki export pem** file to export the certificate by itself.) The command prompts for a passphrase to encrypt the private key.

If the **server** option is specified, this command exports the server certificate and the corresponding private key, if the server has been enrolled to the trustpoint. The command prompts for a passphrase to encrypt the private key.

If a RADIUS username is specified, this command exports the PKCS#12 file that was generated using the **crypto pki enroll user** command. (The key within the file was already encrypted as part of the user enrollment process.)

In the event that there is a RADIUS user named "ca" or "server", enter "user:ca" or "user:server" as the username.

The key and certificate must already exist.

**Example** To export the PKCS#12 file "example.pk12" for the trustpoint "example" to the URL "tftp://backup/", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki export example pkcs12 ca tftp://backup/  
example.pk12
```

**Related commands** **crypto pki enroll user**  
**crypto pki export pem**  
**crypto pki import pkcs12**

# crypto pki import pem

**Overview** This command imports a certificate for the given trustpoint from a file in Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM) format. The file may be transferred from the specified destination URL, or entered at the terminal.

**Syntax** `crypto pki import <trustpoint> pem [terminal|<url>]`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint for which the root CA certificate is to be imported.                                                                                            |
| terminal     | Optional parameter, If specified, the command prompts the user to enter (or paste) the PEM file at the terminal. If parameter is specified terminal is assumed by default. |
| <url>        | Optional parameter, If specified, the PEM file is transferred from the specified URL                                                                                       |

**Default** The PEM will be imported from the terminal by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The command is generally used for trustpoints representing external certificate authorities. It accepts root CA certificates, intermediate CA certificates, and server certificates. The system automatically detects the certificate type upon import.

Using this command to import root CA certificates at the terminal is identical to the functionality provided by the `crypto pki authenticate` command, for external certificate authorities. The imported certificate is validated to ensure it is a proper CA certificate.

Intermediate CA certificates are validated to ensure they are proper CA certificates, and that the issuer chain ends in a root CA certificate already installed for the trustpoint. If there is no root CA certificate for the trustpoint (i.e., if the trustpoint is unauthenticated) then intermediate CA certificates may not be imported.

Server certificates are validated to ensure that the issuer chain ends in a root CA certificate already installed for the trustpoint. If there is no root CA certificate for the trustpoint (i.e., if the trustpoint is unauthenticated) then server certificates may not be imported.

The specified trustpoint must already exist. If the imported certificate is self-signed, then no certificates may exist for the trustpoint. Otherwise, the issuer's certificate must already be present for the trustpoint.



**Example** To import the PEM file for the trustpoint “example” from the terminal, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki import example pem
```

To import the PEM file for the trustpoint “example” from the URL “tftp://server\_a/”, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
```

```
awplus# crypto pki import example pem tftp://server_a/  
example.pem
```

**Related commands**

- crypto pki authenticate**
- crypto pki export pem**
- crypto pki trustpoint**

# crypto pki import pkcs12

**Overview** This command imports a certificate and private key for an entity in a trustpoint from a file in PKCS#12 format at the specified URL. The command prompts for a passphrase to decrypt the private key within the file.

**Syntax** `crypto pki import <trustpoint> pkcs12 {ca|server} <url>`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                              |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint for which the certificate and key are to be imported.                                         |
| ca           | If this option is specified, the command imports the root CA certificate and corresponding key.                          |
| server       | If this option is specified, the command imports the server certificate and corresponding key.                           |
| <url>        | The source URL for the PKCS#12 file. The format of the URL is the same as any valid destination for a file copy command. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If the **ca** option is specified, this command imports the root CA certificate and the corresponding private key. This is only valid if the root CA certificate does not already exist for the trustpoint (i.e., if the trustpoint is unauthenticated).

If the **server** option is specified, this command imports the server certificate and the corresponding private key. The imported private key is given a new unique label of the form "localN", where N is a non-negative integer. This operation is only valid if the server certificate does not already exist for the trustpoint (i.e., if the server is not enrolled to the trustpoint).

PKCS#12 files for RADIUS users may not be imported with this command. (There is no value in doing so, as the files are not needed on the local system.)

The specified trustpoint must already exist. The key and certificate must not already exist.

**Example** To import the PKCS#12 file "example.pk12" for the trustpoint "example" to the URL "tftp://backup/", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# crypto pki import example pkcs12 ca tftp://backup/
example.pk12
```

**Related** [crypto pki export pkcs12](#)  
**commands** [crypto pki import pem](#)

# crypto pki trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to declare the named trustpoint and enter trustpoint configuration mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the trustpoint.

**Syntax** `crypto pki trustpoint <trustpoint>`  
`no crypto pki trustpoint <trustpoint>`

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint. The name must start with an alphanumeric character, and may only contain alphanumeric characters, underscores, dashes, or periods. The maximum length of the name is 63 characters. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the trustpoint did not previously exist, it is created as a new trustpoint. The trustpoint will be empty (unauthenticated) unless the name "local" is selected, in which case the system will automatically authenticate the trustpoint as a local self-signed certificate authority.

The **no** variant of this command destroys the trustpoint by removing all CA and server certificates associated with the trustpoint, as well as the private key associated with the root certificate (if the root certificate was locally self-signed). This is a destructive and irreversible operation, so this command should be used with caution.

**Example** To configure a trustpoint named "example", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
```

**Related commands**

- [enrollment \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)
- [fingerprint \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)
- [lifetime](#)
- [rsakeypair \(ca-trustpoint\)](#)
- [show crypto pki certificates](#)
- [show crypto pki trustpoint](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added to x930 Series  
Version 5.4.8-1: command added to x220, XS900MX, x550 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added to SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series

## crypto secure-mode

**Overview** Use this command to put the device into Secure Mode. When in Secure Mode, the following are disabled:

- Telnet
- SSHv1
- SNMPv1/v2
- All privilege levels except 1 and 15
- Algorithms that are not supported under FIPS, including MD5, RSA-1 and DSA
- The ability to store passwords in cleartext and to specify an **enable** password.

In Secure Mode, the web server on the device (used by the Device GUI) only accepts AES128-SHA ciphers.

**NOTE:** *Note: Stacking is not supported in Secure Mode.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to leave Secure Mode. You should delete all sensitive information first; see the ["Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** crypto secure-mode  
no crypto secure-mode

**Default** By default, the device is not in Secure Mode.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** For step-by-step instructions about how to enter and leave Secure Mode, see "How to Enable Secure Mode" in the ["Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus" Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Related commands** [boot system](#)  
[crypto key zeroize](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[crypto verify](#)  
[show secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added to x930 Series  
Version 5.4.8-1.2: command added to x220, XS900MX, x550 Series  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added to SBx908 GEN2, x950 Series

# crypto secure-mode delete hostkey

**Overview** Use this command to delete the encryption key used for securing configuration secrets in secure mode. Note that doing this will make these secrets impossible to decrypt, potentially impacting the device configuration.

**Syntax** `crypto secure-mode delete hostkey`

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the encrypted key, use the command:  
`awplus# crypto secure-mode delete hostkey`

**Related commands** [radius-server host](#)  
[radius-server key](#)  
[ntp authentication-key](#)  
[crypto secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added

## crypto verify

**Overview** Use this command to compare the SHA256 checksum of a file with its correct checksum. This confirms that the file has not been corrupted or interfered with during download. You can verify any kind of file, but you cannot specify a file path, so the file must be stored in the top level of the device's flash memory.



**CAUTION:** *If a file fails to verify and you believe the file may have been interfered with, we recommend immediately performing a security audit of your network.*

Once the device has verified the file, you can use the **copy running-config startup-config** command to save the file/hash pair in the running configuration. If you do this, the device will verify the file every time it boots up and will take action if the verification fails.

The action taken when verification fails on boot-up depends on the type of file and whether the device is in Secure Mode:

- If the device is in Secure Mode and the boot-up firmware file fails verification, the device will not boot. Contact Allied Telesis support if this happens.
- If the device is not in Secure Mode and the boot-up firmware file fails verification, the device will display the following warning message after booting: "% Verification Failed". If this occurs because the saved hash is incorrect, use this command to replace the hash. If this occurs because the firmware file is corrupted or may have been interfered with, ensure that your device is secure, then replace the failed file with a known good file and reboot.
- If you use the **gui** parameter and the GUI fails verification, the device will boot up but the GUI will be disabled (the **service http** command will be disabled).
- If any other file fails verification, the device will display the following warning message after booting: "% Verification Failed"

You can use the **show hash** command to see the current hash of a file.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a verified filename/hash combination from the running configuration.



**Syntax** `crypto verify <filename> <hash-value>`  
`crypto verify gui <hash-value>`  
`no crypto verify <filename>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code>   | The AlliedWare Plus file that you want to verify                                                                                                                                    |
| <code>gui</code>                | Verify the current Device GUI file                                                                                                                                                  |
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the file. For firmware and GUI files, the correct checksum is listed in the sha256sum file that is available from the Allied Telesis Download Center. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** All models of a particular series run the same firmware file and therefore have the same checksum for that firmware file. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same checksum.

If your network has extremely strict security requirements, such as FIPS compliance, you may need to verify the bootloader on boot-up and use signature verification for the firmware file. To configure these, use the commands **crypto verify bootrom** and **crypto verify signed**. These commands make it difficult to upgrade the bootloader or firmware, so only use them if necessary.

**Examples** To verify the firmware file for 5.5.3-0.1 on an x930 Series switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto verify x930-5.5.3-0.1.rel
7f22d8a30c991a4ddc0a2aed47246282b23b4e4a865e07f79795c0959c47de78
```

**Related commands** **crypto secure-mode**  
**crypto verify bootrom**  
**crypto verify signed**  
**show hash**  
**show secure-mode**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices  
Version 5.5.3-0.1: **gui** parameter added; **<filename>** parameter expanded to cover all file types

# crypto verify bootrom

**Overview** Use this command to compare the SHA256 checksum hash value of a bootloader with its correct checksum. This confirms that the bootloader has not been corrupted or interfered with.

If the verification fails, contact Allied Telesis customer support.

If the device is in Secure Mode, running **crypto verify bootrom** also stores the hash value permanently. When in Secure Mode, we recommend only using this command in networks with extremely strict security requirements, such as in FIPS-compliant networks. This is because you can only remove the hash value by erasing flash memory (for example, by using the **erase factory-default** command).

If the device is not in Secure Mode, you can use the **write** command to save the hash value to the boot configuration file. The device will verify the checksum every time it boots up and will warn you if it fails the verification.

When not in Secure Mode, you can use the **no** variant of this command to remove the bootrom/hash combination from the running configuration.

**Syntax** `crypto verify bootrom <hash-value>`  
`no crypto verify <filename>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the bootloader. To see the correct hash value, run the command <b>show hash bootrom</b> straight after you first boot the device up, or check the Deployment Guide for the device. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Please use this command in accordance with the User Guidance documentation for your required security certification.

All models of a particular series run the same bootloader file and therefore have the same checksum. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same bootloader checksum.

**Examples** To verify the bootrom file, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto verify bootrom
5e80e70b6a2200965abf5f62f72af1bdc1654f3726bdf554afcbd76270c91
```

Note that the hash in this example is an example only; it is not the hash of the device's bootloader.

**Related commands**

- crypto secure-mode**
- crypto verify**
- crypto verify signed**
- show hash**
- show secure-mode**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices

# crypto verify signed

**Overview** Use this command to compare the HMAC-SHA checksum hash value of a firmware file with its correct checksum. This confirms that the firmware has not been corrupted or interfered with. When the device is in Secure Mode, this command also forces the device to check the hash whenever it boots up, and prevents the device from booting if the verification fails.

**Caution:**

If the device is in Secure Mode, this command makes it difficult to upgrade the device's firmware file. Therefore, only use this command if the device is in Secure Mode and you have extremely strict security requirements, such as in FIPS-compliant networks. Otherwise, use the **crypto verify** command. See the Usage Notes below for more detail.

If the verification fails, contact Allied Telesis customer support.

**Syntax** `crypto verify signed <filename> <hash-value>`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code>   | The AlliedWare Plus file that you want to verify                                                                                                                             |
| <code>&lt;hash-value&gt;</code> | The known correct checksum of the file. This is a keyed HMAC-SHA hash. This is available in a .sig file, which you can get from your Allied Telesis customer representative. |

**Default** No default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** **Caution:**

If the device is in Secure Mode, and if the firmware file verified is the boot release and signed verification succeeds, then the device stores the signed hash and uses it to verify the firmware file on all subsequent reboots. This means that if you change the firmware version, the switch will not boot up. You can only change the firmware version if you reset the switch to the factory defaults **before** changing the firmware version, by using the command **erase factory-default**.

If the device is not in Secure Mode, you can use the **write** command to save the hash value to the boot configuration file. The device will verify the checksum every time it boots up and will warn you if it fails the verification.

All models of a particular series run the same release file and therefore have the same checksum. For example, all x930 Series switches have the same checksum.

**Examples** To use signature verification to verify the firmware file for 5.5.3-0.1 on an x930 Series switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto verify signed x930-5.5.3-0.1.rel
3f50420644aebd277dd48b3aee30639801348896ffffce231fc5615995ecde5d9
```

**Related commands**

- crypto secure-mode**
- crypto verify**
- crypto verify bootrom**
- show hash**
- show secure-mode**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: command available on all AlliedWare Plus devices

## enrollment (ca-trustpoint)

**Overview** Use this command to declare how certificates will be added to the system for the current trustpoint.

**Syntax** `enrollment {selfsigned|terminal|est|scep}`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                           |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| selfsigned | Sets the enrollment mode for the current trustpoint to selfsigned.                                    |
| terminal   | Sets the enrollment mode for the current trustpoint to terminal.                                      |
| est        | Sets the enrollment mode for the current trustpoint to Secure Transport (EST).                        |
| scep       | Sets the enrollment mode for the current trustpoint to Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP). |

**Mode** Trustpoint Configuration

**Usage notes** If the enrollment is set to **selfsigned**, then the system will generate a root CA certificate and its associated key when the **crypto pki authenticate** command is issued. It will generate a server certificate (signed by the root CA certificate) when the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued.

If the enrollment is set to **terminal**, then the system will prompt the user to paste the root CA certificate Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) file at the terminal, when the **crypto pki authenticate** command is issued. It will create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) file for the local server when the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued. The server certificate received from the external CA should be imported using the **crypto pki import pem** command.

The trustpoint named "local" may only use the **selfsigned** enrollment setting.

If enrollment is set to **EST**, the system will contact the EST server specified by **est-url** when the **crypto pki authenticate** command is issued to retrieve the root CA certificate. When the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued, the system will generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the local server, send it to the EST server for signing, and, if successful, receive the signed server certificate.

If enrollment is set to **SCEP**, the system will contact the SCEP server specified by **scep-url** when the **crypto pki authenticate** command is issued to retrieve the root CA certificate. When the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued, the system will generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the local server, send it to the SCEP server for signing, and, if successful, receive the signed server certificate.

If no enrollment mode is specified, the **crypto pki authenticate** command will fail for the trustpoint.

**Example** To configure the trustpoint named "example" and set its enrollment to **selfsigned**, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# enrollment selfsigned
```

**Related commands** **crypto pki enroll**  
**crypto pki trustpoint**  
**show crypto pki trustpoint**

# fingerprint (ca-trustpoint)

**Overview** Use this command to declare that certificates with the specified fingerprint should be automatically accepted, when importing certificates from an external certificate authority. This can affect the behavior of the **crypto pki authenticate** and **crypto pki import pem** commands.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified fingerprint from the pre-accepted list.

**Syntax** fingerprint <word>  
no fingerprint <word>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <word>    | The fingerprint as a series of 40 hexadecimal characters, optionally separated into multiple character strings. |

**Default** By default, no fingerprints are pre-accepted for the trustpoint.

**Mode** Trustpoint Configuration

**Usage notes** Specifying a fingerprint adds it to a list of pre-accepted fingerprints for the trustpoint. When a certificate is imported, if it matches any of the pre-accepted values, then it will be saved in the system automatically. If the imported certificate's fingerprint does not match any pre-accepted value, then the user will be prompted to verify the certificate contents and fingerprint visually.

This command is useful when certificates from an external certificate authority are being transmitted over an insecure channel. If the certificate fingerprint is delivered via a separate messaging channel, then pre-entering the fingerprint value via cut-and-paste may be less errorprone than attempting to verify the fingerprint value visually.

The fingerprint is a series of 40 hexadecimal characters. It may be entered as a continuous string, or as a series of up to multiple strings separated by spaces. The input format is flexible because different certificate authorities may provide the fingerprint string in different formats.



**Example** To configure a fingerprint "5A81D34C 759CC4DA CFCA9F65 0303AD83 410B03AF" for the trustpoint named "example", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# fingerprint 5A81D34C 759CC4DA CFCA9F65
0303AD83 410B03AF
```

**Related commands**

- crypto pki authenticate**
- crypto pki import pem**
- crypto pki trustpoint**
- show crypto pki trustpoint**

# lifetime

**Overview** Use this command to specify the lifetime of self-signed X.509 certificates as part of configuring the trustpoint. You can specify the certificate lifetime in days (1-3650), months (1-120) or years (1-10).

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default lifetime.

**Syntax** lifetime {days <1-3650>|months <1-120>|years <1-10>}  
no lifetime

| Parameter      | Description                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| days <1-3650>  | Specify the certificate lifetime in days   |
| months <1-120> | Specify the certificate lifetime in months |
| years <1-10>   | Specify the certificate lifetime in years  |

**Default** 5 years

**Mode** Trustpoint Configuration

**Example** To make the lifetime 10 years for the trustpoint named 'example', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# lifetime years 10
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[show crypto pki trustpoint](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: maximum increased to 10 years  
Version 5.5.3-2.1: command added with maximum of 5 years

# no crypto pki certificate

**Overview** Use this command to delete a certificate with the specified fingerprint from the specified trustpoint.

**Syntax** no crypto pki certificate <trustpoint> <word>

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The name of the trustpoint.                                                                                     |
| <word>       | The fingerprint as a series of 40 hexadecimal characters, optionally separated into multiple character strings. |

**Default** By default, no fingerprints are pre-accepted for the trustpoint.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The fingerprint can be found in the output of the **show crypto pki certificates** command. If there are dependent certificates in the trustpoint (i.e., if other certificates were signed by the specified certificate), the command will be rejected.

If the specified certificate is the root CA certificate and the trustpoint represents a locally selfsigned CA, then the corresponding private key is also deleted from the system. Deleting the root CA certificate effectively resets the trustpoint to an unauthenticated state.

**Example** To delete a certificate with the fingerprint "594EDEF9 C7C4308C 36D408E0 77E784F0 A59E8792" from the trustpoint "example", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# no crypto pki certificate example
594EDEF9 C7C4308C 36D408E0 77E784F0 A59E8792
```

**Related commands** no **crypto pki trustpoint**  
**show crypto pki certificates**

# rsakeypair (ca-trustpoint)

**Overview** Use this command to declare which RSA key pair should be used to enroll the local server with the trustpoint. Note that this defines the key pair used with the server certificate, not the key pair used with the root CA certificate.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default value, "server-default".

**Syntax** `rsakeypair <keylabel> [<1024-4096>]`  
`no rsakeypair`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <keylabel>  | The key to be used with the server certificate for this trustpoint. The name must start with an alphanumeric character, and may only contain alphanumeric characters, underscores, dashes, or periods. The maximum length of the name is 63 characters. |
| <1024-4096> | The bit length for the key, to be used if the key is implicitly generated during server enrollment.                                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** The default value for **keylabel** is "server-default".

The default value for the key bit length is 2048.

**Mode** Trustpoint Configuration

**Usage notes** If the label specified does not refer to an existing key created by the **crypto key generate rsa** command, the key will be implicitly generated when the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued to generate the server certificate or the server certificate signing request. The optional numeric parameter defines the bit length for the key, and is only applicable for keys that are implicitly created during enrollment.

This command does not affect server certificates or server certificate signing requests that have already been generated. The trustpoint's server certificate is set to use whatever key pair was specified for the trustpoint at the time the **crypto pki enroll** command is issued.

The default key pair is "server-default". The default bit length is 2048 bits.

**Example** To configure trustpoint "example" to use the key pair "example-server-key" with a bit length of 2048, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# rsakeypair example-server-key 2048
```

**Related commands** [crypto key generate rsa](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[show crypto pki trustpoint](#)

# show crypto key mypubkey rsa

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the specified Rivest-Shamir-Adleman encryption key.

**Syntax** show crypto key mypubkey rsa [<keylabel>]

| Parameter  | Description                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <keylabel> | The name of the key to be shown, if specified. |

**Default** By default, all keys will be shown.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If no key label is specified, information about all keys is shown. The command displays the bit length of the key, a key fingerprint (a hash of the key contents to help uniquely identify a key), and a list of trustpoints in which the server certificate is using the key.

The specified keys must exist.

**Example** To show all keys, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# show crypto key mypubkey rsa
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show crypto key mypubkey rsa

```
awplus#show crypto key mypubkey rsa
-----
RSA Key Pair "example-server-key":
  Key size      : 2048 bits
  Fingerprint   : 1A605D73 C2274CB7 853886B3 1C802FC6 7CDE45FB
  Trustpoints   : example
-----
RSA Key Pair "server-default":
  Key size      : 2048 bits
  Fingerprint   : 34AC4D2D 5249A168 29D426A3 434FFC59 C4A19901
  Trustpoints   : local
```

**Related commands** [crypto key generate rsa](#)

# show crypto pki certificates

**Overview** Use this command to display information about existing certificates for the specified trustpoint.

**Syntax** show crypto pki certificates [<trustpoint>]

| Parameter    | Description                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <trustpoint> | The trustpoint for which the certificates are to be shown. |

**Default** By default, the certificates for all trustpoints are shown.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If no trustpoint is specified, certificates for all trustpoints are shown. The command displays the certificates organized into certificate chains. It starts with the server certificate and then displays its issuer, and continues up the issuer chain until the root CA certificate is reached.

For each certificate, the command displays the certificate type, the subject's distinguished name (the entity identified by the certificate), the issuer's distinguished name (the entity that signed the certificate), the validity dates for the certificate, and the fingerprint of the certificate. The fingerprint is a cryptographic hash of the certificate contents that uniquely identifies the certificate.

The specified trustpoints must already exist.

**Example** To show the certificates for the trustpoint "example", use the following command:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# show crypto pki certificates example
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show crypto pki certificates**

```
awplus>enable
awplus#show crypto pki certificates example
-----
Trustpoint "example" Certificate Chain
-----
Server certificate
  Subject       : /O=local/CN=local.loc.lc
  Issuer        : /C=NZ/CN=local_Signing_CA
  Valid From    : Nov 11 15:35:21 2015 GMT
  Valid To      : Aug 31 15:35:21 2018 GMT
  Fingerprint   : 5A81D34C 759CC4DA CFCA9F65 0303AD83 410B03AF
Intermediate CA certificate
  Subject       : /C=NZ/CN=example_Signing_CA
  Issuer        : /C=NZ/CN=example_Root_CA
  Valid From    : Sep 3 18:45:01 2015 GMT
  Valid To      : Oct 10 18:45:01 2020 GMT
  Fingerprint   : AE2D5850 9867D258 ABBEE95E 2E0E3D81 60714920
Imported root certificate
  Subject       : /C=NZ/CN=example_Root_CA
  Issuer        : /C=NZ/CN=example_Root_CA
  Valid From    : Jul 23 18:12:10 2015 GMT
  Valid To      : May 12 18:12:10 2025 GMT
  Fingerprint   : 594EDEF9 C7C4308C 36D408E0 77E784F0 A59E8792
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki trustpoint](#)



# show crypto pki enrollment user

**Overview** Use this command to display a list of trustpoints for which RADIUS user enrollments have been performed, using the **crypto pki enroll user** command. This indicates that PKCS#12 files for the user are available for export for the given trustpoints, using the **crypto pki export pkcs12** command.

**Syntax** `crypto pki enrollment user <username>`

| Parameter                     | Description                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;username&gt;</code> | The user for which enrollments are to be shown. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the list of trustpoints to which user "exampleuser1" is enrolled, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus(config)# show crypto pki enrollment user exampleuser1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show crypto pki enrollment user

```
awplus> enable
awplus# show crypto pki enrollment user exampleuser1
User "exampleuser1" is enrolled to the following trustpoints:
local, example
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki enroll user](#)  
[crypto pki export pkcs12](#)

# show crypto pki trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the specified trustpoint.

**Syntax** show crypto pki trustpoint [*<trustpoint>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;trustpoint&gt;</i> | The name of the trustpoint to be shown |

**Default** By default, all trustpoints are shown.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If no trustpoint is specified, information about all trustpoints is shown. The command displays the authentication status of the trustpoint, the fingerprint of the root CA certificate (if it exists), the enrollment status of the local server with the trustpoint, a list of any applications that are configured to use the trustpoint, and the trustpoint parameters that were configured from trustpoint-configuration mode.

The specified trustpoints must already exist.

**Example** To show the details of the trustpoint "example", use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# show crypto pki trustpoint example
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show crypto pki trustpoint

```
awplus> enable
awplus# show crypto pki trustpoint example
-----
Trustpoint "example"
  Type           : Self-signed certificate authority
  Root Certificate: 50C1856B EEC7555A 0F3A61F6 690D9463 67DF74D1
  Local Server   : The server is enrolled to this trustpoint.
  Server Key     : example-server-key
  Applications    : RADIUS

Authentication and Enrollment Parameters:
  Enrollment     : selfsigned
  RSA Key Pair   : example-server-key (2048 bits)
  Lifetime       : 120 months
-----
```

**Related** **crypto pki trustpoint**  
**commands** **show crypto pki certificates**

# show hash

**Overview** Use this command to display the hash for a specified file on the device, or for the device's current bootloader.

**Syntax** show hash <filename>  
show hash bootrom

| Parameter  | Description                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <filename> | The name of the file to display the hash for. |
| bootrom    | Display the hash for the current bootloader.  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To show the hash for the GUI file named awplus-gui\_552\_27.gui, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash awplus-gui_552_27.gui
```

To show the hash for a file named 'example.txt', which is in the folder named 'example' in flash memory, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash flash://example/example.txt
```

To show the hash for the bootloader, use the command:

```
awplus# show hash bootrom
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show hash

```
awplus#show hash awplus-gui_552_27.gui  
b793e2c7fc5580513472017f964316f3bb0e79fbf1ddfd6f3844a2a8311c5c64
```

**Related commands** [crypto secure-mode](#)  
[crypto verify](#)  
[crypto verify bootrom](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# show secure-mode

**Overview** Use this command to see whether secure mode is enabled or not. Secure mode disables a number of insecure features, such as Telnet.

**Syntax** show secure-mode

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To see if secure mode is enabled, use the command:  
awplus# show secure-mode

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show secure-mode

```
awplus#show secure-mode  
Secure mode is enabled
```

**Related commands** [crypto secure-mode](#)

## subject-name (ca-trustpoint)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the distinguished name string that should be used for the subject field in the server certificate, when enrolling the server (generating the server certificate or server certificate signing request).

**Syntax** subject-name <word>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <word>    | Specify the subject name as a distinguished name string. Complex strings (e.g., strings containing spaces) should be surrounded with double-quote characters. |

**Default** If no subject name is specified for the trustpoint, then the system automatically builds a name of the form "/O=AlliedWare Plus/CN=xxxx.yyyy.zzz", where "xxxx" is the hostname of the system and "yyy.zzz" is the default search domain for the system.

**Mode** Trustpoint Configuration

**Usage notes** The subject name is specified as a variable number of fields, where each field begins with a forward-slash character ("/"). Each field is of the form "XX=value", where "XX" is the abbreviation of the node type in the tree.

Common values include:

- "C" (country),
- "ST" (state),
- "L" (locality),
- "O" (organization),
- "OU" (organizational unit), and
- "CN" (common name).

Of these fields, "CN" is usually the most important.

**NOTE:** For a server certificate, many applications require that the network name of the server matches the common name in the server's certificate.

**Example** To configure the trustpoint named "example" and set its subject name, use the following commands:

```
awplus> enable
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint example
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# subject-name "/O=My Company/
CN=192.168.1.1
```

**Related** `crypto pki enroll`  
**commands**

# 38

## TACACS+ Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1837
  - **aaa authorization commands** on page 1838
  - **aaa authorization config-commands** on page 1840
  - **authorization commands** on page 1841
  - **ip tacacs source-interface** on page 1843
  - **show tacacs+** on page 1845
  - **tacacs-server host** on page 1847
  - **tacacs-server key** on page 1849
  - **tacacs-server timeout** on page 1851



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure the device to use TACACS+ servers. For more information about TACACS+, see the [TACACS+ Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

TACACS+ is not available in Secure Mode (see the [crypto secure-mode](#) command).

## aaa authorization commands

**Overview** This command configures a method list for commands authorization that can be applied to console or VTY lines. When command authorization is enabled for a privilege level, only authorized users can executed commands in that privilege level.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a named method list or disable the default method list for a privilege level.

**Syntax** `aaa authorization commands <privilege-level> {default|<list-name>} group tacacs+ [none]`  
`no aaa authorization commands <privilege-level> {default|<list-name>}`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <privilege-level> | The privilege level of the set of commands the method list will be applied to.<br><br>AlliedWare Plus defines three sets of commands, that are indexed by a level value:<br><b>Level = 1:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 1 and 6 inclusive<br><b>Level = 7:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 7 and 14 inclusive<br><b>Level = 15:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level 15 |
| group             | Specify the server group where authorization messages are sent. Only the tacacs+ group is available for this command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| tacacs+           | Use all TACACS+ servers configured by the <b>tacacs-server host</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| default           | Configure the default authorization commands method list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <list-name>       | Configure a named authorization commands method list                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| none              | If specified, this provides a local fallback to command authorization so that if authorization servers become unavailable then the device will accept all commands normally allowed for the privilege level of the user.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** TACACS+ command authorization provides centralized control of the commands available to a user of an AlliedWare Plus device. Once enabled:

- The command string and username are encrypted and sent to the first available configured TACACS+ server (the first server configured) for authorization.
- The TACACS+ server decides if the user is authorized to execute the command and returns the decision to the AlliedWare Plus device.
- Depending on this decision the device will then either execute the command or notify the user that authorization has failed.

If multiple TACACS+ servers are configured, and the first server is unreachable or does not respond, the other servers will be queried, in turn, for an authorization decision. If all servers are unreachable and a local fallback has been configured, with the **none** parameter, then commands are authorized based on the user's privilege level; the same behavior as if command authorization had not been configured. If, however, the local fallback is not configured and all servers become unreachable then all commands except **logout**, **exit**, and **quit** will be denied.

The **default** method list is defined with a local fallback unless configured differently using this command.

**Example** To configure a commands authorization method list, named TAC15, using all TACACS+ servers to authorize commands for privilege level 15, with a local fallback, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa authorization commands 15 TAC15 group tacacs  
+ none
```

To configure the default method list to authorize commands for privilege level 7, with no local fallback, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# aaa authorization commands 7 default group  
tacacs+
```

To remove the authorization method list TAC15, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no aaa authorization commands 15 TAC15
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization config-commands](#)  
[authorization commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# aaa authorization config-commands

**Overview** Use this command to enable command authorization on configuration mode commands. By default, command authorization applies to commands in exec mode only.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable command authorization on configuration mode commands.

**Syntax** `aaa authorization config-commands`  
`no aaa authorization config-commands`

**Default** By default, command authorization is disabled on configuration mode commands.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If authorization of configuration mode commands is not enabled then all configuration commands are accepted by default, including command authorization commands.

**NOTE:** *Authorization of configuration commands is required for a secure TACACS+ command authorization configuration as it prevents the feature from being disabled to gain access to unauthorized exec mode commands.*

**Example** To enable command authorization for configuration mode commands, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# aaa authorization config-commands
```

To disable command authorization for configuration mode commands, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no aaa authorization config-commands
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization commands](#)  
[authorization commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# authorization commands

**Overview** This command applies a command authorization method list, defined using the **aaa authorization commands** command, to console and VTY lines.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the command authorization configuration on the console and VTY lines.

**Syntax** authorization commands <privilege-level> {default|<list-name>}  
no authorization commands <privilege-level>

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <privilege-level> | The privilege level of the set of commands the method list will be applied to.<br><br>AlliedWare Plus defines three sets of commands, that are indexed by a level value:<br><b>Level = 1:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 1 and 6 inclusive<br><b>Level = 7:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level between 7 and 14 inclusive<br><b>Level = 15:</b> All commands that can be accessed by a user with privilege level 15 |
| default           | Configure the default authorization commands method list.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <list-name>       | Configure a named authorization commands method list                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** The **default** method list is applied to each console and VTY line by default.

**Mode** Line Configuration

**Usage notes** If the specified method list does not exist users will not be able to execute any commands in the specified method list on the specified VTY lines.

**Example** To apply the TAC15 command authorization method list with privilege level 15 to VTY lines 0 to 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# authorization commands 15 TAC15
```

To reset the command authorization configuration with privilege level 15 on VTY lines 0 to 5, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# line vty 0 5
awplus(config-line)# no authorization commands 15
```

**Related commands** [aaa authorization commands](#)  
[aaa authorization config-commands](#)  
[tacacs-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added

# ip tacacs source-interface

**Overview** This command sets the source interface, or IP address, to use for all TACACS+ packets sent from the device. By default, TACACS+ packets use the source IP address of the egress interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the source interface configuration and use the source IP address of the egress interface.

**Syntax** `ip tacacs source-interface {<interface>|<ip-address>}`  
`no ip tacacs source-interface`

| Parameter    | Description                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <interface>  | Interface name.                                  |
| <ip-address> | IP address in the dotted decimal format A.B.C.D. |

**Default** The source IP address of outgoing TACACS+ packets default to the IP address of the egress interface.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Setting the source interface ensures that all TACACS+ packets sent from the device will have the same source IP address. Once configured this affects all TACACS+ packets, namely accounting, authentication, and authorization.

If the specified interface is down or there is no IP address on the interface, then the source IP address of outgoing TACACS+ packets will default to the IP address of the egress interface.

**Example** To configure all outgoing TACACS+ packets to use the IP address of the loop-back "lo" interface as the source IP address, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip tacacs source-interface lo
```

To reset the source interface configuration for all TACACS+ packets, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip tacacs source-interface
```

**Related commands** [tacacs-server host](#)  
[show tacacs+](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: command added



## show tacacs+

**Overview** This command displays the current TACACS+ server configuration and status.

**Syntax** show tacacs+

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current status of TACACS+ servers, use the command:  
awplus# show tacacs+

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show tacacs+ command**

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| TACACS+ Global Configuration |                  |
| Source Interface             | : not configured |
| Timeout                      | : 5 sec          |
| Server Host/<br>IP Address   | Server<br>Status |
| -----                        |                  |
| 192.168.1.10                 | Alive            |
| 192.168.1.11                 | Unknown          |

**Parameters in the output of the show tacacs+ command**

| Output Parameter       | Meaning                                                                                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Source Interface       | IP address of source interface if set with <b>ip tacacs source-interface</b> .                |
| Timeout                | A time interval in seconds.                                                                   |
| Server Host/IP Address | TACACS+ server hostname or IP address.                                                        |
| Server Status          | The status of the authentication port.                                                        |
|                        | Alive            The server is alive.                                                         |
|                        | Dead            The server has timed out.                                                     |
|                        | Error            The server is not responding or there is an error in the key string entered. |
|                        | Unknown        The server is never used or the status is unknown.                             |
|                        | Unreachable    The server is unreachable.                                                     |
|                        | Unresolved     The server name can not be resolved.                                           |

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: **Source Interface** parameter added

## tacacs-server host

**Overview** Use this command to specify a remote TACACS+ server host for authentication, authorization and accounting, and to set the shared secret key to use with the TACACS+ server. The parameters specified with this command override the corresponding global parameters for TACACS+ servers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified server host as a TACACS+ authentication and authorization server.

**Syntax** tacacs-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>} [key [8|9] <key-string>]  
no tacacs-server host {<host-name>|<ip-address>}

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <host-name>  | Server host name. The DNS name of the TACACS+ server host.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ip-address> | The IP address of the TACACS+ server host, in dotted decimal notation A.B.C.D.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| key          | Set shared secret key with TACACS+ servers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 8            | Specifies a string in a DES encrypted format instead of plain text. DES has been deprecated and should not be used. The default encryption format is now AES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 9            | Specifies a string in an AES encrypted format instead of plain text. This is the default.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <key-string> | Shared key string applied, a value in the range 1 to 64 characters.<br><br>Specifies the shared secret authentication or encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between this device and the TACACS+ server. This key must match the encryption used on the TACACS+ server. This setting overrides the global setting of the <b>tacacs-server key</b> command. If no key value is specified, the global value is used. |

**Default** No TACACS+ server is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** A TACACS+ server host cannot be configured multiple times like a RADIUS server.

As many as four TACACS+ servers can be configured and consulted for login authentication, enable password authentication and accounting. The first server configured is regarded as the primary server and if the primary server fails then the backup servers are consulted in turn. A backup server is consulted if the primary server fails, not if a login authentication attempt is rejected. The reasons a server would fail are:

- it is not network reachable
- it is not currently TACACS+ capable
- it cannot communicate with the switch properly due to the switch and the server having different secret keys

**Examples** To add the server tac1.company.com as the TACACS+ server host, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# tacacs-server host tac1.company.com
```

To set the secret key to 'secret' on the TACACS+ server 192.168.1.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# tacacs-server host 192.168.1.1 key secret
```

To remove the TACACS+ server tac1.company.com, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no tacacs-server host tac1.company.com
```

**Related commands**

- [aaa accounting commands](#)
- [aaa authentication login](#)
- [tacacs-server key](#)
- [tacacs-server timeout](#)
- [show tacacs+](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.4-0.1: DES encrypted format deprecated
- Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF

## tacacs-server key

**Overview** This command sets a global secret key for TACACS+ authentication, authorization and accounting. The shared secret text string is used for TACACS+ communications between the switch and all TACACS+ servers.

Note that if no secret key is explicitly specified for a TACACS+ server with the **tacacs-server host** command, this global secret key will be used for the shared secret for the server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the global secret key.

**Syntax** tacacs-server key [8|9] <key-string>  
no tacacs-server key

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8            | Specifies a string in a DES encrypted format instead of plain text. DES has been deprecated and should not be used. The default encryption format is now AES.                                                                                                                      |
| 9            | Specifies a string in an AES encrypted format instead of plain text.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <key-string> | Shared key string applied, a value in the range 1 to 64 characters.<br><br>Specifies the shared secret authentication or encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between this device and all TACACS+ servers. This key must match the encryption used on the TACACS+ server. |

**Default** AES encrypted format

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Use this command to set the global secret key shared between this client and its TACACS+ servers. If no secret key is specified for a particular TACACS+ server using the **tacacs-server host** command, this global key is used.

**Examples** To set the global secret key to secret for TACACS+ server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# tacacs-server key secret
```

To delete the global secret key for TACACS+ server, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no tacacs-server key
```

**Related commands** **tacacs-server host**  
**show tacacs+**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: DES encrypted format deprecated

# tacacs-server timeout

**Overview** Use this command to specify the TACACS+ global timeout value. The timeout value is how long the device waits for a reply to a TACACS+ request before considering the server to be dead.

Note that this command configures the **timeout** parameter for TACACS+ servers globally.

The **no** variant of this command resets the transmit timeout to the default (5 seconds).

**Syntax** tacacs-server timeout <seconds>  
no tacacs-server timeout

| Parameter | Description                                                |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <seconds> | TACACS+ server timeout in seconds, in the range 1 to 1000. |

**Default** The default timeout value is 5 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the timeout value to 3 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# tacacs-server timeout 3
```

To reset the timeout period for TACACS+ servers to the default, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no tacacs-server timeout
```

**Related commands** [tacacs-server host](#)  
[show tacacs+](#)

# 39 DHCP Snooping Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1853
  - **arp security** on page 1854
  - **arp security drop link-local-arps** on page 1855
  - **arp security violation** on page 1857
  - **clear arp security statistics** on page 1859
  - **clear ip dhcp snooping binding** on page 1860
  - **clear ip dhcp snooping statistics** on page 1861
  - **debug arp security** on page 1862
  - **debug ip dhcp snooping** on page 1863
  - **ip dhcp snooping** on page 1864
  - **ip dhcp snooping agent-option** on page 1866
  - **ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted** on page 1867
  - **ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriple** on page 1868
  - **ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id** on page 1869
  - **ip dhcp snooping binding** on page 1871
  - **ip dhcp snooping database** on page 1873
  - **ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client** on page 1874
  - **ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown** on page 1875
  - **ip dhcp snooping max-bindings** on page 1876
  - **ip dhcp snooping trust** on page 1878
  - **ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address** on page 1879
  - **ip dhcp snooping violation** on page 1880
  - **ip source binding** on page 1882
  - **service dhcp-snooping** on page 1884
  - **show arp security** on page 1887
  - **show arp security interface** on page 1888
  - **show arp security statistics** on page 1890
  - **show debugging arp security** on page 1893
  - **show debugging ip dhcp snooping** on page 1894
  - **show ip dhcp snooping** on page 1895
  - **show ip dhcp snooping acl** on page 1896
  - **show ip dhcp snooping agent-option** on page 1899
  - **show ip dhcp snooping binding** on page 1901
  - **show ip dhcp snooping interface** on page 1903
  - **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** on page 1905
  - **show ip source binding** on page 1908



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter gives detailed information about the commands used to configure DHCP snooping. For detailed descriptions of related ACL commands, see [IPv4 Hardware Access Control List \(ACL\) Commands](#). For more information about DHCP snooping, see the [DHCP Snooping Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

DHCP snooping can operate on static link aggregators (e.g. sa2) and dynamic link aggregators (e.g. po2), as well as on switch ports (e.g. port1.0.2).

# arp security

**Overview** Use this command to enable ARP security on untrusted ports in the VLANs, so that the switch only responds to/forwards ARP packets if they have recognized IP and MAC source addresses.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable ARP security on the VLANs.

**Syntax** arp security  
no arp security

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration (VLANs)

**Usage** Enable ARP security to provide protection against ARP spoofing. DHCP snooping must also be enabled on the switch (**service dhcp-snooping**), and on the VLANs (**ip dhcp snooping**).

**Example** To enable ARP security on VLANs 2 to 4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# arp security
```

**Related commands** **arp security violation**  
**show arp security**  
**show arp security interface**  
**show arp security statistics**

# arp security drop link-local-arps

**Overview** Use this command to enable ARP security on a per-port basis. This means that IPv4 link-local ARPs will be dropped without causing an ARP security violation when received.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default setting of disabled.

**Syntax** `arp security drop link-local-arps`  
`no arp security drop link-local-arps`

**Default** Disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Hosts that implement RFC 3927 may automatically assign themselves link-local IPv4 addresses in the subnet 169.254.0.0/16, if they are configured to learn their IP addresses via DHCP but are unable to contact a DHCP server. This is common behavior for all versions of Microsoft Windows since Windows XP. In an attempt to avoid IP address collision with other devices on the local network, the host will broadcast ARP probes for its randomly selected link-local IP address.

By default, ARP security will treat these ARP probes as violations and carry out the configured violation action on the port they are received on. If the violation action is configured as link-down, this will result in the host being disconnected from the network, which will interrupt any DHCP IP address discovery that was in progress.

Use this command to configure ARP Security to drop these ARP probes, and any other ARPs that contain link-local IP addresses, without raising a violation on the affected port. The count of ARPs dropped in this manner can be seen in the output of **show arp security statistics detail**.

**Example** To configure ARP security to drop IPv4 link local ARPs on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# arp security drop link-local-arps
```

**Related commands** [arp security](#)  
[arp security violation](#)  
[show arp security statistics](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.1: command added.

## arp security violation

**Overview** Use this command to specify an additional action to perform if an ARP security violation is detected on the ports. ARP security must also be enabled (**arp security**).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified action, or all actions. Traffic violating ARP security will be dropped, but no other action will be taken.

**Syntax** `arp security violation {log|trap|link-down} ...`  
`no arp security violation [log|trap|link-down] ...`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| log       | Generate a log message. To display these messages, use the <b>show log</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| trap      | <p>Generate an SNMP notification (trap). To send SNMP notifications, SNMP must also be configured, and DHCP snooping notifications must be enabled using the <b>snmp-server enable trap</b>.</p> <p>Notifications are limited to one per second and to one per source MAC and violation reason. Additional violations within a second of a notification being sent will not result in further notifications.</p> <p>Default: disabled.</p> |
| link-down | <p>Shut down the port that received the packet.</p> <p>Default: disabled.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** When the switch detects an ARP security violation, it drops the packet. By default, it does not perform any other violation actions.

**Mode** Interface Configuration (switch ports, static or dynamic aggregated links)

**Usage notes** When the switch detects an ARP security violation on an untrusted port in a VLAN that has ARP security enabled, it drops the packet. This command sets the switch to perform additional actions in response to ARP violations.

If a port has been shut down in response to a violation, to bring it back up again after any issues have been resolved, use the **shutdown**.

**Example** To send SNMP notifications for ARP security violations on ports 1.0.1 to 1.0.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap dhcpsnooping
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# arp security violation trap
```

**Related commands**

- arp security**
- show arp security interface**
- show arp security statistics**
- show log**
- snmp-server enable trap**

# clear arp security statistics

**Overview** Use this command to clear ARP security statistics for the specified ports, or for all ports.

**Syntax** clear arp security statistics [interface *<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to clear statistics for. If no ports are specified, statistics are cleared for all ports. The ports may be switch ports, or static or dynamic link aggregators. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear statistics for ARP security on interface port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear arp security statistics interface port1.0.1
```

**Related commands**

- [arp security violation](#)
- [show arp security](#)
- [show arp security statistics](#)

# clear ip dhcp snooping binding

**Overview** Use this command to remove one or more DHCP Snooping dynamic entries from the DHCP Snooping binding database. If no options are specified, all entries are removed from the database.



**CAUTION:**

**Syntax** `clear ip dhcp snooping binding [<ipaddr>] [interface <port-list>] [vlan <vid-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipaddr>    | Remove the entry for this client IP address.                                                                                         |
| <port-list> | Remove all entries for these ports. The port list may contain switch ports, and static or dynamic link aggregators (channel groups). |
| <vid-list>  | Remove all entries associated with these VLANs.                                                                                      |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage** This command removes dynamic entries from the database. Note that dynamic entries can also be deleted by using the **no** variant of the **ip dhcp snooping binding**.

Dynamic entries can individually be restored by using the **ip dhcp snooping binding** command.

To remove static entries, use the **no** variant of the **ip source binding**.

**Example** To remove a dynamic lease entry from the DHCP snooping database for a client with the IP address 192.168.1.2, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ip dhcp snooping binding 192.168.1.2
```

**Related commands**

- ip dhcp snooping binding**
- ip source binding**
- show ip dhcp snooping binding**



# clear ip dhcp snooping statistics

**Overview** Use this command to clear DHCP snooping statistics for the specified ports, or for all ports.

**Syntax** clear ip dhcp snooping statistics [interface *<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to clear statistics for. If no ports are specified, statistics are cleared for all ports. The port list can contain switch ports, or static or dynamic link aggregators. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear statistics for the DHCP snooping on interface port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ip dhcp snooping statistics interface port1.0.1
```

**Related commands**

- [clear arp security statistics](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping statistics](#)

# debug arp security

**Overview** Use this command to enable ARP security debugging.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable debugging for ARP security.

**Syntax** debug arp security  
no debug arp security

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable ARP security debugging, use the commands:

```
awplus# debug arp security
```

**Related commands** [show debugging arp security](#)  
[show log](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)

# debug ip dhcp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to enable the specified types of debugging for DHCP snooping.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified types of debugging.

**Syntax** debug ip dhcp snooping {all|acl|db|packet [detail]}  
no debug ip dhcp snooping {all|acl|db|packet [detail]}

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | All DHCP snooping debug.                                                                                                                   |
| acl       | DHCP snooping access list debug.                                                                                                           |
| db        | DHCP snooping binding database debug.                                                                                                      |
| packet    | DHCP snooping packet debug. For the <b>no</b> variant of this command, this option also disables detailed packet debug, if it was enabled. |
| detail    | Detailed packet debug.                                                                                                                     |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable access list debugging for DHCP snooping, use the commands:

```
awplus# debug ip dhcp snooping acl
```

**Related commands** [debug arp security](#)  
[show debugging ip dhcp snooping](#)  
[show log](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)

# ip dhcp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to enable DHCP snooping on one or more VLANs.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable DHCP snooping on the VLANs.

**Syntax** ip dhcp snooping  
no ip dhcp snooping

**Default** DHCP snooping is disabled on VLANs by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration (VLANs)

## Usage notes Enabling DHCP snooping

For DHCP snooping to operate on a VLAN, you must:

- enable the service on the switch by using the **service dhcp-snooping** command, and
- enable DHCP snooping on the particular VLAN by using the **ip dhcp snooping** command, and
- if there is an external DHCP server, configure the port connected to the server as a trusted port, by using the **ip dhcp snooping trust** command

## Disabling DHCP snooping

Use **no service dhcp-snooping** to disable DHCP snooping.

Disabling DHCP snooping removes all DHCP snooping configuration from the running configuration, except for:

- any DHCP snooping maximum bindings settings (**ip dhcp snooping max-bindings**), and
- any additional DHCP snooping-based ACLs you have created for filtering on untrusted ports.

You must remove any such additional DHCP snooping-based ACLs, using the **no access-group** command. This is because these ACLs block all traffic except for traffic that matches DHCP snooping entries. Once you have disabled DHCP snooping, these ACLs will block all traffic. Note that if you disable DHCP snooping on particular VLANs (using the **no ip dhcp snooping** command), you need to make sure you remove any such additional ACLs that apply to those VLANs.

If you re-enable the service, the switch repopulates the DHCP snooping database from the dynamic lease entries in the database backup file (see the **ip dhcp snooping database** command). It also updates the lease expiry times.

**Examples** To enable DHCP snooping on VLANs 2 to 4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping
```

To disable DHCP snooping on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2-vlan4
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp snooping
```

**Related commands**

- ip dhcp snooping trust**
- service dhcp-snooping**
- show ip dhcp snooping**

## ip dhcp snooping agent-option

**Overview** Use this command to enable DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information insertion on the switch. When this is enabled, the switch:

- inserts DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information into DHCP packets that it receives on untrusted ports
- removes DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information from DHCP packets that it sends to untrusted ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 insertion.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping agent-option`  
`no ip dhcp snooping agent-option`

**Default** DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 insertion is enabled by default when DHCP snooping is enabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** DHCP snooping must also be enabled on the switch ([service dhcp-snooping](#)), and on the VLANs ([ip dhcp snooping](#)).

**Example** To disable DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dhcp snooping agent-option
```

**Related commands** [ip dhcp snooping](#)  
[ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted](#)  
[service dhcp-snooping](#)  
[show ip dhcp snooping](#)

# ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted

**Overview** Use this command to enable DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information reception on untrusted ports. When this is enabled, the switch accepts incoming DHCP packets that contain DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information on untrusted ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information reception on untrusted ports.

**Syntax** ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted  
no ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the switch is connected via untrusted ports to edge switches that insert DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information into DHCP packets, you may need to allow these DHCP packets through the untrusted ports, by using this command.

When this is disabled (default), the switch treats incoming DHCP packets on untrusted ports that contain DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information as DHCP snooping violations: it drops them and applies any violation action specified by the **ip dhcp snooping violation**. The switch stores statistics for packets dropped; to display these statistics, use the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics**.

**Example** To enable DHCP snooping Option 82 information reception on untrusted ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp snooping agent-option allow-untrusted
```

**Related commands** **ip dhcp snooping agent-option**  
**ip dhcp snooping violation**  
**show ip dhcp snooping**  
**show ip dhcp snooping statistics**

# ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriplet

**Overview** Use this command to specify the Circuit ID sub-option of the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field as the VLAN ID and port number. The Circuit ID specifies the switch port and VLAN ID that the client-originated DHCP packet was received on.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the Circuit ID to the default, the VLAN ID and Ifindex (interface number).

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriplet`  
`no ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id`

**Default** By default, the Circuit ID is the VLAN ID and Ifindex (interface number).

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage** The Circuit ID sub-option is included in the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field of forwarded client DHCP packets:

- DHCP snooping Option 82 information insertion is enabled (**ip dhcp snooping agent-option**; enabled by default), and
- DHCP snooping is enabled on the switch (**service dhcp-snooping**) and on the VLAN to which the port belongs (**ip dhcp snooping**)

**Examples** To set the Circuit ID to `vlantriplet` for client DHCP packets received on `vlan1`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id
vlantriplet
```

To return the Circuit ID format to the default for `vlan1`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id
```

**Related commands** **ip dhcp snooping agent-option**  
**ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id**  
**show ip dhcp snooping**  
**show ip dhcp snooping agent-option**



# ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id

**Overview** Use this command to specify the Remote ID sub-option of the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field. The Remote ID identifies the device that inserted the Option 82 information. If a Remote ID is not specified, the Remote ID sub-option is set to the switch's MAC address.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the Remote ID to the default, the switch's MAC address.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id <remote-id>`  
`no ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;remote-id&gt;</code> | An alphanumeric (ASCII) string, 1 to 63 characters in length. If the Remote ID contains spaces, it must be enclosed in double quotes. Wildcards are not allowed. |

**Default** The Remote ID is set to the switch's MAC address by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a VLAN interface.

**Usage** The Remote ID sub-option is included in the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field of forwarded client DHCP packets:

- DHCP snooping Option 82 information insertion is enabled (**ip dhcp snooping agent-option**; enabled by default), and
- DHCP snooping is enabled on the switch (**service dhcp-snooping**) and on the VLAN to which the port belongs (**ip dhcp snooping**)

**Examples** To set the Remote ID to `myid` for client DHCP packets received on `vlan1`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id myid
```

To return the Remote ID format to the default for `vlan1`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id
```

**Related commands** **ip dhcp snooping agent-option**  
**ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriplet**  
**show ip dhcp snooping**  
**show ip dhcp snooping agent-option**

## ip dhcp snooping binding

**Overview** Use this command to manually add a dynamic-like entry (with an expiry time) to the DHCP snooping database. Once added to the database, this entry is treated as a dynamic entry, and is stored in the DHCP snooping database backup file. This command is not stored in the switch's running configuration.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a dynamic entry for an IP address from the DHCP snooping database, or to delete all dynamic entries from the database.



### CAUTION:

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping binding <ipaddr> [<macaddr>] vlan <vid>  
interface <port> expiry <expiry-time>  
no ip dhcp snooping binding [<ipaddr>]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipaddr>      | Client's IP address.                                                                                                         |
| <macaddr>     | Client's MAC address in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format.                                                                               |
| <vid>         | The VLAN ID for the entry, in the range 1 to 4094.                                                                           |
| <port>        | The port the client is connected to. The port can be a switch port, or a static or dynamic link aggregation (channel group). |
| <expiry-time> | The expiry time for the entry, in the range 5 to 2147483647 seconds.                                                         |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Note that dynamic entries can also be deleted from the DHCP snooping database by using the [clear ip dhcp snooping binding](#).

To add or remove static entries from the database, use the [ip source binding](#).

**Example** To restore an entry in the DHCP snooping database for a DHCP client with the IP address 192.168.1.2, MAC address 0001.0002.0003, on port1.0.6 of vlan6, and with an expiry time of 1 hour, use the commands:

```
awplus# ip dhcp snooping binding 192.168.1.2 0001.0002.0003 vlan  
6 interface port1.0.6 expiry 3600
```

**Related commands** **clear ip dhcp snooping binding**  
**ip source binding**  
**show ip dhcp snooping binding**

## ip dhcp snooping database

**Overview** Use this command to set the location of the file to which the dynamic entries in the DHCP snooping database are written. This file provides a backup for the DHCP snooping database.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the database location back to the default, a folder named nvs within Flash memory.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping database {nvs|flash|usb}`  
`no ip dhcp snooping database`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| nvs       | The switch checks the database and writes the file to a folder named nvs within Flash memory on the switch at 2 second intervals if it has changed. |
| flash     | The switch checks the database and writes the file to Flash memory on the switch at 60 second intervals if it has changed.                          |
| usb       | The switch checks the database and writes the file to a USB storage device installed in the switch at 2 second intervals if it has changed.         |

**Default** nvs

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** In a stack, the backup file is automatically synchronized across all stack members to the location configured. If the backup file is stored on a USB storage device on the stack master, it is only synchronized across stack members that also have USB storage devices installed.

If the location of the backup file is changed by using this command, a new file is created in the new location, and the old version of the file remains in the old location. This can be removed if necessary (hidden file: `.dhcp.dsn.gz`).

**Example** To set the location of the DHCP snooping database to Flash memory, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp snooping database flash
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp snooping](#)

# ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client

**Overview** Use this command to set the switch to remove a dynamic entry from the DHCP snooping database when it receives a valid DHCP release message with matching IP address, VLAN ID, and client hardware address on an untrusted port, and to discard release messages that do not match an entry in the database.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the switch to forward DHCP release messages received on untrusted ports without removing any entries from the database.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client`  
`no ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client`

**Default** Enabled: by default, DHCP lease entries are deleted from the DHCP snooping database when matching DHCP release messages are received.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** DHCP clients send a release message when they no longer wish to use the IP address they have been allocated by a DHCP server. Use this command to enable DHCP snooping to use the information in these messages to remove entries from its database immediately. Use the **no** variant of this command to ignore these release messages. Lease entries corresponding to ignored DHCP release messages eventually time out when the lease expires.

**Examples** To set the switch to delete DHCP snooping lease entries from the DHCP snooping database when a matching release message is received, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client
```

To set the switch to forward and ignore the content of any DHCP release messages it receives, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dhcp snooping delete-by-client
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp snooping](#)

# ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown

**Overview** Use this command to set the switch to remove a dynamic entry from the DHCP snooping database when its port goes down. If the port is part of an aggregated link, the entries in the database are only deleted if all the ports in the aggregated link are down.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the switch not to delete entries when ports go down.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown`  
`no ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown`

**Default** Disabled: by default DHCP Snooping bindings are not deleted when an interface goes down.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the switch to delete DHCP snooping lease entries from the DHCP snooping database when links go down, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown
```

To set the switch not to delete DHCP snooping lease entries from the DHCP snooping database when links go down, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp snooping](#)

## ip dhcp snooping max-bindings

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum number of DHCP lease entries that can be stored in the DHCP snooping database for each of the ports. Once this limit has been reached, no further DHCP lease allocations made to devices on the port are stored in the database.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the maximum to the default, 1.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping max-bindings <0-520>`  
`no ip dhcp snooping max-bindings`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-520>   | The maximum number of bindings that will be stored for the port in the DHCP snooping binding database. If 0 is specified, no entries will be stored in the database for the port. |

**Default** The default for maximum bindings is 1.

**Mode** Interface Configuration (port)

**Usage notes** The maximum number of leases cannot be changed for a port while there are DHCP snooping Access Control Lists (ACL) associated with the port. Before using this command, remove any DHCP snooping ACLs associated with the ports. To display ACLs used for DHCP snooping, use the [show ip dhcp snooping acl](#).

In general, the default (1) will work well on an edge port with a single directly connected DHCP client. If the port is on an aggregation switch that is connected to an edge switch with multiple DHCP clients connected through it, then use this command to increase the number of lease entries for the port.

If there are multiple VLANs configured on the port, the limit is shared between all the VLANs on this port. For example, the default only allows one lease to be stored for one VLAN. To allow connectivity for the other VLANs, use this command to increase the number of lease entries for the port.

**Example** To set the maximum number of bindings to be stored in the DHCP snooping database to 10 per port for ports 1.0.1 to 1.0.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.6
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping max-bindings 10
```



**Related** **access-group**  
**commands** **show ip dhcp snooping acl**  
**show ip dhcp snooping interface**

# ip dhcp snooping trust

**Overview** Use this command to set the ports to be DHCP snooping trusted ports.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to return the ports to their default as untrusted ports.

**Syntax** ip dhcp snooping trust  
no ip dhcp snooping trust

**Default** All ports are untrusted by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration (port)

**Usage notes** Typically, ports connecting the switch to trusted elements in the network (towards the core) are set as trusted ports, while ports connecting untrusted network elements are set as untrusted. Configure ports connected to DHCP servers as trusted ports.

**Example** To set switch ports 1.0.1 and 1.0.2 to be trusted ports, use the commands:  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp snooping interface](#)

# ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

**Overview** Use this command to verify that the source MAC address and client hardware address match in DHCP packets received on untrusted ports.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable MAC address verification.

**Syntax** ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address  
no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

**Default** Enabled—source MAC addresses are verified by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** When MAC address verification is enabled, the switch treats DHCP packets with source MAC address and client hardware address that do not match as DHCP snooping violations: it drops them and applies any other violation action specified by the **ip dhcp snooping violation**. To bring the port back up again after any issues have been resolved, use the **shutdown**.

**Example** To disable MAC address verification on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
```

**Related commands** **ip dhcp snooping violation**  
**show ip dhcp snooping**  
**show ip dhcp snooping statistics**

## ip dhcp snooping violation

**Overview** Use this command to specify the action the switch will take when it detects a DHCP snooping violation by a DHCP packet on the ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified violation actions, or all violation actions.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp snooping violation {log|trap|link-down} ...`  
`no ip dhcp snooping violation [{log|trap|link-down} ...]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| log       | Generate a log message. To display these messages, use the <a href="#">show log</a> .<br>Default: disabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| trap      | Generate an SNMP notification (trap). To send SNMP notifications, SNMP must also be configured, and DHCP snooping notifications must be enabled using the <a href="#">snmp-server enable trap</a> .<br>Notifications are limited to one per second and to one per source MAC and violation reason.<br>Default: disabled. |
| link-down | Set the port status to link-down.<br>Default: disabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Default** By default, DHCP packets that violate DHCP snooping are dropped, but no other violation action is taken.

**Mode** Interface Configuration (port)

**Usage notes** If a port has been shut down in response to a violation, to bring it back up again after any issues have been resolved, use the [shutdown](#).

IP packets dropped by DHCP snooping filters do not result in other DHCP snooping violation actions.

**Example** To set the switch to send an SNMP notification and set the link status to link-down if it detects a DHCP snooping violation on switch ports 1.0.1 to 1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap dhcpsnooping
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping violation trap link-down
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp snooping interface](#)  
[show log](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)

## ip source binding

**Overview** Use this command to add or replace a static entry in the DHCP snooping database.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the specified static entry or all static entries from the database.

**Syntax** `ip source binding <ipaddr> [<macaddr>] vlan <vid> interface <port>`  
`no ip source binding [<ipaddr>]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipaddr>  | Client's IP address. If there is already an entry in the DHCP snooping database for this IP address, then this command replaces it with the new entry. |
| <macaddr> | Client's MAC address in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format.                                                                                                         |
| <vid>     | The VLAN ID associated with the entry.                                                                                                                 |
| <port>    | The port the client is connected to.                                                                                                                   |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command removes static entries from the database.

To remove dynamic entries, use the **clear ip dhcp snooping binding** or the **no** variant of the **ip dhcp snooping binding**.

**Examples** To add a static entry to the DHCP snooping database for a client with the IP address 192.168.1.2, MAC address 0001.0002.0003, on port1.0.6 of vlan6, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip source binding 192.168.1.2 0001.0002.0003
vlan 6 interface port1.0.6
```

To remove the static entry for IP address 192.168.1.2 from the database, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip source binding 192.168.1.2
```

To remove all static entries from the database, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip source binding
```

**Related commands**

- clear ip dhcp snooping binding**
- ip dhcp snooping binding**
- show ip dhcp snooping binding**
- show ip source binding**

## service dhcp-snooping

**Overview** Use the **service dhcp-snooping** command to enable the DHCP snooping service globally on the switch. As well, you need to enable it on the desired VLANs, using the **ip dhcp snooping** command. The switch creates a global DHCP snooping Access Control list (ACL) the first time you use the **ip dhcp snooping** command, to send DHCP packets to the CPU for processing. Note that the switch will forward all DHCP traffic to the CPU, no matter what VLAN it belongs to.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the DHCP snooping service on the switch.

**Syntax** service dhcp-snooping  
no service dhcp-snooping

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration



### Usage notes **Enabling DHCP snooping**

For DHCP snooping to operate on a VLAN, you must:

- enable the service on the switch by using this command, and
- enable DHCP snooping on the particular VLAN by using the **ip dhcp snooping** command, and
- if there is an external DHCP server, configure the port connected to the server as a trusted port, by using the **ip dhcp snooping trust** command

### **Disabling DHCP snooping**

Use **no service dhcp-snooping** to disable DHCP snooping.

Disabling DHCP snooping removes all DHCP snooping configuration from the running configuration, except for:

- any DHCP snooping maximum bindings settings (**ip dhcp snooping max-bindings**), and
- any additional DHCP snooping-based ACLs you have created for filtering on untrusted ports.

You must remove any such additional DHCP snooping-based ACLs, using the **no access-group** command. This is because these ACLs block all traffic except for traffic that matches DHCP snooping entries. Once you have disabled DHCP snooping, these ACLs will block all traffic. Note that if you disable DHCP snooping on particular VLANs (using the **no ip dhcp snooping** command), you need to make sure you remove any such additional ACLs that apply to those VLANs.

If you re-enable the service, the switch repopulates the DHCP snooping database from the dynamic lease entries in the database backup file (see the **ip dhcp snooping database** command). It also updates the lease expiry times.

**Examples** To enable the DHCP snooping service on only the VLANs that have DHCP snooping enabled, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service dhcp-snooping
```

To disable the DHCP snooping service on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service dhcp-snooping
```

**Related commands**

- access-group**
- ip dhcp snooping**
- ip dhcp snooping database**
- ip dhcp snooping max-bindings**
- show ip dhcp snooping**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: **per -vlan** parameter added for SBx8100, x530, and x320 series.

Version 5.4.9-2.1: **per -vlan** parameter added for IE510, IE340, IE300, SBx908 GEN2, x950, x930, and x510 series.

# show arp security

**Overview** Use this command to display ARP security configuration.

**Syntax** show arp security

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display ARP security configuration on the switch use the command:

```
awplus# show arp security
```

## Example output from the show arp security command

```
awplus# show arp security

ARP Security Information:
  Total VLANs enabled ..... 2
  Total VLANs disabled ..... 11
  vlan1 ..... Disabled
  vlan2 ..... Disabled
  vlan3 ..... Disabled
  vlan4 ..... Disabled
  vlan5 ..... Disabled
  vlan100 ..... Disabled
  vlan101 ..... Disabled
  vlan102 ..... Disabled
  vlan103 ..... Disabled
  vlan104 ..... Disabled
  vlan105 ..... Enabled
  vlan1000 ..... Disabled
  vlan1001 ..... Enabled
```

## Parameters in the output from the show arp security command

| Parameter            | Description                                          |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Total VLANs enabled  | The number of VLANs that have ARP security enabled.  |
| Total VLANs disabled | The number of VLANs that have ARP security disabled. |

**Related commands**

- [arp security](#)
- [show arp security interface](#)
- [show arp security statistics](#)

## show arp security interface

**Overview** Use this command to display ARP security configuration for the specified ports or all ports.

**Syntax** show arp security interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display ARP security information about. The port list can include switch ports, and static or dynamic aggregated links. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display ARP security configuration for ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show arp security interface
```

**Example output from the show arp security interface command**

```
awplus#show arp security interface

Arp Security Port Status and Configuration:

  Port: Provisioned ports marked with brackets, e.g. (portx.y.z)
  KEY:  LG = Log
        TR = Trap
        LD = Link down

Port          Action
-----
port1.0.1     -- -- --
port1.0.2     -- -- --
port1.0.3     LG TR LD
port1.0.4     LG -- --
port1.0.5     LG -- --
port1.0.6     LG TR --
port1.0.7     LG -- LD
...
```

**Parameters in the output from the show arp security interface command**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                        |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Action        | The action the switch takes when it detects an ARP security violation on the port. |
| Port          | The port. Parentheses indicate that ports are configured for provisioning.         |
| LG, Log       | Generate a log message                                                             |
| TR, Trap      | Generate an SNMP notification (trap).                                              |
| LD, Link down | Shut down the link.                                                                |

**Related commands**

- [arp security violation](#)
- [show arp security](#)
- [show arp security statistics](#)
- [show log](#)
- [snmp-server enable trap](#)

# show arp security statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display ARP security statistics for the specified ports or all ports.

**Syntax** show arp security statistics [detail] [interface *<port-list>*]

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| detail                             | Display detailed statistics.                                                                                               |
| interface <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | Display statistics for the specified ports. The port list can include switch ports, and static or dynamic aggregated links |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the brief statistics for the ARP security, use the command:

```
awplus# show arp security statistics
```

**Example output from the show arp security statistics command**

```
awplus# show arp security statistics

DHCP Snooping ARP Security Statistics:
  Interface      In      In
                Packets Discards
  -----
  port1.0.3      20      20
  port1.0.4      30      30
  port1.0.12     120      0
```

**Parameters in the output from the show arp security statistics command**

| Parameter   | Description                                                                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface   | A port name. Parentheses indicate that ports are configured for provisioning.             |
| In Packets  | The total number of incoming ARP packets that are processed by DHCP Snooping ARP Security |
| In Discards | The total number of ARP packets that are dropped by DHCP Snooping ARP Security.           |

**Example output from the show arp security statistics detail command**

```
awplus#show arp security statistics detail

DHCP Snooping ARP Security Statistics:
Interface ..... port1.0.3
  In Packets ..... 20
  In Discards ..... 20
  No Lease ..... 20
  Bad Vlan ..... 0
  Bad Port ..... 0
  Source Ip Not Allocated .... 0
Interface ..... port1.0.4
  In Packets ..... 30
  In Discards ..... 30
  No Lease ..... 30
  Bad Vlan ..... 0
  Bad Port ..... 0
  Source Ip Not Allocated .... 0
Interface ..... port1.0.12
  In Packets ..... 120
  In Discards ..... 0
  No Lease ..... 0
  Bad Vlan ..... 0
  Bad Port ..... 0
  Source Ip Not Allocated .... 0
```

**Related commands**

- arp security**
- arp security violation**
- clear arp security statistics**
- show arp security**
- show arp security interface**
- show log**



# show debugging arp security

**Overview** Use this command to display the ARP security debugging configuration.

**Syntax** show debugging arp security

**Mode** User and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the debugging settings for ARP security on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging arp security
```

## Example output from the show debugging arp security command

```
awplus# show debugging arp security
ARP Security debugging status:
  ARP Security debugging is off
```

**Related commands** [arp security violation](#)  
[debug arp security](#)

# show debugging ip dhcp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to display the DHCP snooping debugging configuration.

**Syntax** show debugging ip dhcp snooping

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the DHCP snooping debugging configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging ip dhcp snooping
```

## Example output from the show debugging ip dhcp snooping command

```
awplus# show debugging ip dhcp snooping

DHCP snooping debugging status:
  DHCP snooping debugging is off
  DHCP snooping all debugging is off
  DHCP snooping acl debugging is off
  DHCP snooping binding DB debugging is off
  DHCP snooping packet debugging is off
  DHCP snooping detailed packet debugging is off
```

**Related commands** [debug ip dhcp snooping](#)  
[show log](#)

# show ip dhcp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to display DHCP snooping global configuration on the switch.

**Syntax** show ip dhcp snooping

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display global DHCP snooping configuration on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping
```

## Example output from show ip dhcp snooping

```
DHCP Snooping Information:
  DHCP Snooping service ..... Enabled
  Binding delete by client ..... Disabled
  Binding delete by link down ..... Disabled
  Verify MAC address ..... Disabled
  SNMP DHCP Snooping trap ..... Disabled

DHCP Snooping database:
  Database location ..... nvs
  Number of entries in database ..... 2

DHCP Snooping VLANs:
  Total VLANs enabled ..... 1
  Total VLANs disabled ..... 9
  vlan1 ..... Enabled
  vlan2 ..... Disabled
  vlan3 ..... Disabled
  vlan4 ..... Disabled
  vlan5 ..... Disabled
  vlan100 ..... Disabled
  vlan101 ..... Disabled
  vlan105 ..... Disabled
  vlan1000 ..... Disabled
  vlan1001 ..... Disabled
```

**Related commands**

- [service dhcp-snooping](#)
- [show arp security](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping acl](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping binding](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping interface](#)

## show ip dhcp snooping acl

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the Access Control Lists (ACL) that are using the DHCP snooping database.

**Syntax** `show ip dhcp snooping acl`  
`show ip dhcp snooping acl [detail|hardware] [interface`  
`<interface-list>]`

| Parameter        | Description                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| detail           | Detailed DHCP Snooping ACL information.      |
| hardware         | DHCP Snooping hardware ACL information.      |
| interface        | ACL Interface information.                   |
| <interface-list> | The interfaces to display information about. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display DHCP snooping ACL information, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping acl
```

**Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping acl command**

```
awplus#show ip dhcp snooping acl
```

DHCP Snooping Based Filters Summary:

| Interface    | Bindings | Maximum Bindings | Template Filters | Attached Hardware Filters |
|--------------|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| port1.0.1    | 1        | 520              | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.2    | 1        | 3                | 2                | 6                         |
| port1.0.3    | 1        | 2                | 4                | 8                         |
| port1.0.4    | 1        | 2                | 7                | 14                        |
| port1.0.5    | 0        | 2                | 6                | 12                        |
| port1.0.6    | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.7    | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.8    | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.9    | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.10   | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.11   | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| port1.0.12   | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |
| (port2.0.1 ) | 0        | 520              | 0                | 0                         |
| (port2.0.2 ) | 0        | 1                | 0                | 0                         |

To display DHCP snooping hardware ACL information, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping acl hardware
```

**Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping acl hardware command**

```
awplus#show ip dhcp snooping acl hardware
```

DHCP Snooping Based Filters in Hardware:

| Interface | Access-list(/ClassMap) | Source IP   | Source MAC     |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 10.10.10.10 | aaaa.bbbb.cccc |
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 20.20.20.20 | 0000.aaaa.bbbb |
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.2 | dhcpsn1                | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 30.30.30.30 | aaaa.bbbb.dddd |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 40.40.40.40 | 0000.aaaa.cccc |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 50.50.50.50 | 0000.aaaa.dddd |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 60.60.60.60 | 0000.aaaa.eeee |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.3 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 0.0.0.0     | 0000.0000.0000 |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn3/cmap2          | 70.70.70.70 |                |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn3/cmap2          | 80.80.80.80 |                |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 70.70.70.70 |                |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn2/cmap1          | 80.80.80.80 |                |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn1                | 70.70.70.70 |                |
| port1.0.4 | dhcpsn1                | 80.80.80.80 |                |

To display detailed DHCP snooping ACL information for port 1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping acl detail interface port1.0.4
```

### Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping acl detail interface command

```
awplus#show ip dhcp snooping acl detail interface port1.0.4

DHCP Snooping Based Filters Information:

port1.0.4 : Maximum Bindings ..... 2
port1.0.4 : Template filters ..... 7
port1.0.4 : Attached hardware filters .. 14
port1.0.4 : Current bindings ..... 1, 1 free
port1.0.4 : Client 1 ..... 120.120.120.120
port1.0.4 : Templates: cheese (via class-map: cmap2)
port1.0.4 : 10 permit ip dhcpsnooping 100.0.0.0/8
port1.0.4 : Template: dhcpsn2 (via class-map: cmap1)
port1.0.4 : 10 permit ip dhcpsnooping any
port1.0.4 : 20 permit ip dhcpsnooping 10.0.0.0/8
port1.0.4 : 30 permit ip dhcpsnooping 20.0.0.0/8
port1.0.4 : 40 permit ip dhcpsnooping 30.0.0.0/8
port1.0.4 : Template: dhcpsn1 (via access-group)
port1.0.4 : 10 permit ip dhcpsnooping any mac dhcpsnooping abcd.0000.0000 00
00.ffff.ffff
port1.0.4 : 20 permit ip dhcpsnooping any
```

**Related commands** [access-list hardware \(named hardware ACL\)](#)  
[show access-list \(IPv4 Hardware ACLs\)](#)

# show ip dhcp snooping agent-option

**Overview** Use this command to display DHCP snooping Option 82 information for all interfaces, a specific interface or a range of interfaces.

**Syntax** show ip dhcp snooping agent-option [interface <interface-list>]

| Parameter        | Description                              |
|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| interface        | Specify the interface.                   |
| <interface-list> | The name of the interface or interfaces. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display DHCP snooping Option 82 information for all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping agent-option
```

To display DHCP snooping Option 82 information for vlan1, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping agent-option interface vlan1
```

To display DHCP snooping Option 82 information for port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping agent-option interface port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping agent-option command**

```
awplus#show ip dhcp snooping agent-option

DHCP Snooping Option 82 Configuration:

Key:      C Id = Circuit Id Format
          R Id = Remote Id
          S Id = Subscriber Id

Option 82 insertion ..... Enabled
Option 82 on untrusted ports ..... Not allowed

-----
vlan1      C Id = vlanifindex
           R Id = Access-Island-01-M1
vlan2      C Id = vlantriplet
           R Id = Access-Island-01-M1
vlan3      C Id = vlantriplet
           R Id = Access-Island-01-M3
vlan4      C Id = vlantriplet
           R Id = 0000.cd28.074c
vlan5      C Id = vlantriplet
           R Id = 0000.cd28.074c
vlan6      C Id = vlantriplet
           R Id = 0000.cd28.074c
port1.0.1  S Id =
port1.0.2  S Id =
port1.0.3  S Id = phone_1
port1.0.4  S Id =
port1.0.5  S Id = PC_1
port1.0.6  S Id = phone_2
```

**Related commands**

- ip dhcp snooping agent-option**
- ip dhcp snooping agent-option circuit-id vlantriplet**
- ip dhcp snooping agent-option remote-id**
- show ip dhcp snooping**
- show ip dhcp snooping interface**



# show ip dhcp snooping binding

**Overview** Use this command to display all dynamic and static entries in the DHCP snooping binding database.

**Syntax** show ip dhcp snooping binding

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display entries in the DHCP snooping database, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping binding
```

### Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping binding command

| awplus# show ip dhcp snooping binding<br>DHCP Snooping Bindings: |                |                      |      |       |                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|
| Client<br>IP Address                                             | MAC<br>Address | Server<br>IP Address | VLAN | Port  | Expires<br>(sec) | Type |
| 1.2.3.4                                                          | aaaa.bbbb.cccc | --                   | 7    | 1.0.6 | Infinite         | Stat |
| 1.2.3.6                                                          | any            | --                   | 4077 | 1.0.6 | Infinite         | Stat |
| 1.3.4.5                                                          | any            | --                   | 1    | sa1   | Infinite         | Stat |
| 111.111.100.101                                                  | 0000.0000.0001 | 111.112.1.1          | 1    | 1.0.6 | 4076             | Dyna |
| 111.111.101.108                                                  | 0000.0000.0108 | 111.112.1.1          | 1    | 1.0.6 | 4084             | Dyna |
| 111.111.101.109                                                  | 0000.0000.0109 | 111.112.1.1          | 1    | 1.0.6 | 4085             | Dyna |
| 111.211.100.101                                                  | --             | --                   | 1    | 1.0.2 | 2147483325       | Dyna |
| 111.211.100.109                                                  | 00b0.0000.0009 | 111.112.111.111      | 1    | 1.0.2 | 21               | Dyna |
| 111.211.101.101                                                  | 00b0.0000.0101 | 111.112.111.111      | 1    | 1.0.2 | 214              | Dyna |
| Total number of bindings in database: 9                          |                |                      |      |       |                  |      |

### Parameters in the output from the show ip dhcp snooping binding command

| Parameter                            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Client IP                            | The IP address of the DHCP client.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MAC Address                          | The MAC address of the DHCP client.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Server IP                            | The IP address of the DHCP server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| VLAN                                 | The VLAN associated with this entry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Port                                 | The port the client is connected to.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Expires (sec)                        | The time in seconds until the lease expires.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Type                                 | The source of the entry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dyna: dynamically entered by snooping DHCP traffic, configured by the <b>ip dhcp snooping binding</b> command, or loaded from the database backup file.</li><li>Stat: added statically by the <b>ip source binding</b> command</li></ul> |
| Total number of bindings in database | The total number of dynamic and static lease entries in the DHCP snooping database.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Related commands** [ip dhcp snooping binding](#)  
[ip dhcp snooping max-bindings](#)  
[show ip source binding](#)

# show ip dhcp snooping interface

**Overview** Use this command to display information about DHCP snooping configuration and leases for the specified ports, or all ports.

**Syntax** show ip dhcp snooping interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports to display DHCP snooping configuration information for. If no ports are specified, information for all ports is displayed. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display DHCP snooping information for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping interface
```

### Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping interface command

```
awplus#show ip dhcp snooping interface

DHCP Snooping Port Status and Configuration:

Port: Provisioned ports marked with brackets, e.g. (portx.y.z)
Action: LG = Log
        TR = Trap
        LD = Link down
```

| Port       | Status    | Full Leases | Max Leases | Action   | Subscriber-ID      |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| port1.0.1  | Untrusted | 1           | 1          | LG -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.2  | Untrusted | 0           | 50         | LG TR LD | Building 1 Level 1 |
| port1.0.3  | Untrusted | 0           | 50         | LG -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.4  | Untrusted | 0           | 50         | LG -- -- | Building 1 Level 2 |
| port1.0.5  | Untrusted | 0           | 50         | LG -- LD | Building 2 Level 1 |
| port1.0.6  | Untrusted | 0           | 1          | LG -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.7  | Untrusted | 0           | 1          | LG -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.8  | Untrusted | 0           | 1          | LG -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.9  | Untrusted | 0           | 1          | -- TR -- |                    |
| port1.0.10 | Untrusted | 0           | 1          | -- -- LD |                    |
| port1.0.11 | Trusted   | 0           | 1          | -- -- -- |                    |
| port1.0.12 | Trusted   | 0           | 1          | -- -- -- |                    |

### Parameters in the output from the show ip dhcp snooping interface command

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port          | The port interface name.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Status        | The port status: untrusted (default) or trusted.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Full Leases   | The number of entries in the DHCP snooping database for the port.                                                                                                                                                    |
| Max Leases    | The maximum number of entries that can be stored in the database for the port.                                                                                                                                       |
| Action        | The DHCP snooping violation actions for the port.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Subscriber ID | The subscriber ID for the port. If the subscriber ID is longer than 34 characters, only the first 34 characters are displayed. To display the whole subscriber ID, use the command <b>show running-config dhcp</b> . |

**Related commands**

- [show ip dhcp snooping](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping statistics](#)
- [show running-config dhcp](#)

# show ip dhcp snooping statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display DHCP snooping statistics.

**Syntax** `show ip dhcp snooping statistics [detail] [interface <interface-list>]`

| Parameter                                     | Description                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>detail</code>                           | Display detailed statistics.                                                                                                                                 |
| <code>interface &lt;interface-list&gt;</code> | Display statistics for the specified interfaces. The interface list can contain switch ports, static or dynamic link aggregators (channel groups), or VLANs. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current DHCP snooping statistics for all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping statistics
```

**Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping statistics command**

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping statistics
```

| DHCP Snooping Statistics: |                     |                      |               |                |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Interface                 | In BOOTP<br>Packets | In BOOTP<br>Requests | In<br>Replies | In<br>Discards |
| vlan1                     | 444                 | 386                  | 58            | 223            |
| port1.0.1                 | 386                 | 386                  | 0             | 223            |
| port1.0.2                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0             | 0              |
| port1.0.3                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0             | 0              |
| port1.0.4                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0             | 0              |
| port1.0.5                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0             | 0              |
| port1.0.6                 | 58                  | 0                    | 58            | 0              |

**Example output from the show ip dhcp snooping statistics detail command**

```
awplus# show ip dhcp snooping statistics detail
```

| DHCP Snooping Statistics:              |                           |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.1, All counters 0 |
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.2, All counters 0 |
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.3, All counters 0 |
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.4                 |
| In Packets .....                       | 50                        |
| In BOOTP Requests .....                | 25                        |
| In BOOTP Replies .....                 | 25                        |
| In Discards .....                      | 1                         |
| Invalid BOOTP Information .....        | 0                         |
| Invalid DHCP ACK .....                 | 0                         |
| Invalid DHCP Release or Decline .....  | 0                         |
| Invalid IP/UDP Header .....            | 0                         |
| Max Bindings Exceeded .....            | 1                         |
| Reply Received On Untrusted Port ..... | 0                         |
| Source MAC/CHADDR Mismatch .....       | 0                         |
| Static Entry Already Exists .....      | 0                         |
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.5, All counters 0 |
| Interface .....                        | port1.0.6, All counters 0 |

**Parameters in the output from the show ip dhcp snooping statistics command**

| Parameter         | Description                                                               |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface         | The interface name.                                                       |
| In Packets        | The total number of incoming packets that are processed by DHCP Snooping. |
| In BOOTP Requests | The total number of incoming BOOTP Requests.                              |
| In BOOTP Replies  | The total number of incoming BOOTP Replies.                               |
| In Discards       | The total number of incoming packets that have been discarded.            |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Invalid BOOTP Information        | Packet contained invalid BOOTP information, such as an invalid BOOTP.OPCode.                                                              |
| Invalid DHCP ACK                 | A DHCP ACK message was discarded, for reasons such as missing Server Option or Lease Option.                                              |
| Invalid DHCP Release or Decline  | A DHCP Release or Decline message was discarded, for reasons such as mismatch between received interface and current binding information. |
| Invalid IP/UDP Header            | A problem was detected in the IP or UDP header of the packet.                                                                             |
| Max Bindings Exceeded            | Accepting the packet would cause the maximum number of bindings on a port to be exceeded.                                                 |
| Reply Received On Untrusted Port | A BOOTP reply was received on an untrusted port.                                                                                          |
| Source MAC/CHADDR Mismatch       | The L2 Source MAC address of the packet did not match the client hardware address field (BOOTP.CHADDR).                                   |
| Static Entry Already Exists      | An entry could not be added as a static entry already exists.                                                                             |

**Related commands** [clear ip dhcp snooping statistics](#)  
[ip dhcp snooping](#)  
[ip dhcp snooping violation](#)

# show ip source binding

**Overview** Use this command to display static entries in the DHCP snooping database. These are the entries that have been added by using the **ip source binding**.

**Syntax** show ip source binding

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display static entries in the DHCP snooping database information, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip source binding
```

## Example output from the show ip source binding command

|                                |                |       |           |                  |        |  |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|------------------|--------|--|
| awplus# show ip source binding |                |       |           |                  |        |  |
| IP Source Bindings:            |                |       |           |                  |        |  |
| Client<br>IP Address           | MAC<br>Address | VLAN  | Port      | Expires<br>(sec) | Type   |  |
| -----                          | -----          | ----- | -----     | -----            | -----  |  |
| 1.1.1.1                        | 0000.1111.2222 | 1     | port1.0.1 | Infinite         | Static |  |

## Parameters in the output from the show ip source binding command

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Client IP Address | The IP address of the DHCP client.                                                                         |
| MAC Address       | The MAC address of the DHCP client.                                                                        |
| VLAN              | The VLAN ID the packet is received on.                                                                     |
| Port              | The Layer 2 port name the packet is received on.                                                           |
| Expires (sec)     | Always infinite for static bindings, or when the leave time in the DHCP message was 0xffffffff (infinite). |
| Type              | DHCP Snooping binding type: Static                                                                         |

**Related commands** **ip source binding**  
**show ip dhcp snooping binding**



# 40

## OpenFlow Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1910
  - **openflow** on page 1911
  - **openflow controller** on page 1912
  - **openflow datapath-id** on page 1915
  - **openflow failmode** on page 1916
  - **openflow inactivity** on page 1919
  - **openflow native vlan** on page 1920
  - **openflow ssl peer certificate** on page 1921
  - **openflow ssl trustpoint** on page 1923
  - **openflow version** on page 1924
  - **show openflow config** on page 1925
  - **show openflow coverage** on page 1928
  - **show openflow flows** on page 1931
  - **show openflow rules** on page 1934
  - **show openflow ssl** on page 1937
  - **show openflow status** on page 1938

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure the OpenFlow protocol.

# openflow

**Overview** Use this command to specify a port or static aggregator as a data plane port. The ingress and egress traffic on the data plane port become controlled by the OpenFlow Controller. A data plane port number is assigned to the port automatically.

Use the **no** variant of this command to cancel the setting of a port as a data plane port.

**Syntax** openflow  
no openflow

**Default** All the ports are non-data plane ports by default.

**Mode** Interface mode for a switch port (e.g. port1.0.1) or static aggregator (e.g. sa1)

**Example** To specify port1.0.1 as a data plane port:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# openflow
```

**Related commands** [show openflow config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added

Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products

Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2

Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow controller

**Overview** Use this command to specify the name, address, and port number of the OpenFlow Controller. If you do not specify a controller name, a name will automatically be created using the following format: 'ocxx', where 'xx' is a sequential number starting from 1.

You can specify one or more OpenFlow Controllers to the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete one or more OpenFlow Controllers specified to the switch.

You can delete a controller by specifying only the controller name. If you do not know the controller name, you can identify it from the **show openflow config** command output.

**Syntax** openflow controller <protocol> <address> <port>  
openflow controller <controller-name> <protocol> <address>  
<port> [in-band]  
no openflow controller <controller-name>

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <controller-name> | The user specified or auto-generated (in the case of legacy syntax) controller name that can contain alphanumeric and/or special characters other than the following set of characters: ':', '=', ';;', '[', ']', '{', '}', '!', '<', '>'                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <protocol>        | The protocol type to communicate with the OpenFlow Controller.<br><br>There are two options, TCP and SSL:<br><br>Use <b>TCP</b> for an insecure connection. Use <b>SSL</b> for a connection protected by TLS.<br><br>OpenFlow switches support TLSv1.2 and v1.3. The TLS version used between an OpenFlow switch and OpenFlow Controller is determined by peer negotiation. The peer negotiation will select the highest version supported by both ends. |
| <address>         | The IPv4 address of the Controller.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <port>            | Port number used to communicate with the Controller. The IANA has assigned the number 6653 for this purpose, but a different number can be used for local reasons.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| in-band           | Optional: Specifies that the controller be set up as an in-band controller. Out-of-band is the alternative choice (denoted by leaving out the in-band parameter) and is the default.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** No OpenFlow Controller is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The older version of this command is supported. If you enter the legacy CLI syntax (without the controller name), it will automatically adapt and display in the running configuration as the newer syntax.

For example, entering the legacy command:

```
awplus(config)# openflow controller tcp 192.168.1.2 6653
```

Displays as following in the running-config:

```
awplus(config)# openflow controller oc1 tcp 192.168.1.2 6653
```

**Examples** To add an OpenFlow Controller with the address 10.1.1.1 using the TCP protocol and the IANA assigned port number of 6653, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# openflow controller tcp 10.1.1.1 6653
```

To add an OpenFlow Controller for the switch whose name is 'controller1', with the address 10.1.2.1 using the TCP protocol on port number 6653, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# openflow controller controller1 tcp 10.1.2.1  
6653
```

To add on OpenFlow Controller for the switch whose name is 'controller1', with the address 10.1.2.1, using the TCP protocol on port number 6653. This is also an in-band Controller.

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# openflow controller controller1 tcp 10.1.2.1  
6653 in-band
```

To delete an OpenFlow Controller whose name is 'controller1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no openflow controller controller1
```

**Related commands** [show openflow config](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added to SBx908 GEN2
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added to IE210L series products
- Version 5.4.8-2.1: *<controller-name>* parameter added
- Version 5.5.3-0.1: TLSv1.0 and 1.2 support removed
- Version 5.5.3-1.1: TLSv1.3 support added
- Version 5.5.3-1.2: **in-band** parameter added

# openflow datapath-id

**Overview** Use this command to change the Datapath Identifier (DPID) of the OpenFlow switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert back to the default DPID.

**Syntax** openflow datapath-id <dpid>  
no openflow datapath-id

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <dpid>    | The DPID field consists of 16 Hex digits. If you specify a DPID less than 16 Hex digits, then the upper bits are padded out with zeros. |

**Default** Each OpenFlow instance on a switch is identified by a Datapath Identifier. This is a 64 bit number. By default, the lower 48 bits are configured based on the switch MAC address. The top 16 bits are padded with zeros.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command changes the DPID, which is used as the OpenFlow switch ID in OpenFlow Controller(s).

**Example** To change the DPID to "0000000000000001", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# openflow datapath-id 1
```

To revert back to the default DPID, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no openflow datapath-id
```

**Related commands** [show openflow status](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow failmode

**Overview** Use this command to set the operation mode for the switch when the Controller connection fails or no Controllers are defined.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default mode.

**Syntax** openflow failmode secure non-rule-expired  
openflow failmode standalone  
no openflow failmode

| Parameter               | Description                                                                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| secure non-rule-expired | Set the mode to secure non-rule-expired. See the Usage section for details. |
| standalone              | Set the mode to standalone. See the Usage section for details.              |

**Default** Secure mode, without the **non-rule-expired** option

**Mode** Global Configuration



**Usage notes** If an OpenFlow switch loses contact with all Controllers as a result of echo request timeouts, then the OpenFlow switch goes into **fail mode**. There are three fail modes available:

- In **standalone** mode, if no message is received from the OpenFlow Controller for three times the inactivity probe interval, then OpenFlow will take over responsibility for setting up flows. OpenFlow will cause the switch to act like an ordinary MAC-learning switch, but continue to retry connecting to the Controller in the background. When the connection succeeds, it will discontinue its standalone behavior.

**NOTE:** *If the OpenFlow switch is in fail mode, and you change the configured fail mode to or from standalone mode, OpenFlow will flush all existing rules.*

- In **secure** mode, OpenFlow will not set up new flows on its own when the Controller connection fails or when no Controllers are defined, but all existing flows are left in place. The switch will continue to retry connecting to any defined Controllers forever, unless a rule timeout causes it to expire.

This mode is the default, and you can also set it by using the command **no openflow failmode**.

- In **secure non-rule-expired** mode, OpenFlow will not set up new flows on its own when the Controller connection fails or when no Controllers are defined, but all existing flows are left in place. The switch will continue to retry connecting to any defined Controllers forever. The **non-rule-expired** parameter means that existing rules won't be expired regardless of their timeouts while under fail mode. In other words, the OpenFlow switch will ignore timeout values of both idle timeout and hard timeout in existing rules.

**Example** To set the fail mode to **standalone** mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# openflow failmode standalone
```

To set the fail mode to **secure non-rule-expired** mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# openflow failmode secure non-rule-expired mode
```

To revert the fail mode to the default mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no openflow failmode
```

**Related commands** [openflow controller](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.1: non-rule-expired parameter added  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow inactivity

**Overview** Use this command to set the value of the Controller inactivity timeout.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the inactivity timeout value to its default.

**Syntax** openflow inactivity <5-2073600>  
no openflow inactivity

| Parameter   | Description                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------|
| <5-2073600> | Specifies the timeout value in seconds |
| inactivity  | OpenFlow inactivity probe              |

**Default** 10 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** OpenFlow uses the inactivity probe timer to monitor its connection to Controller(s). If no message is received from any Controller for three times the inactivity probe interval, then OpenFlow will take over responsibility for setting up flows, if in standalone mode.

**Example** To configure the inactivity probe timeout to 20 seconds, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# openflow inactivity 20
```

To reset the inactivity probe timeout to its default value of 10 seconds, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no openflow inactivity
```

**Related commands** [openflow controller](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

## openflow native vlan

**Overview** Use this command to specify a VLAN as a native VLAN for the data plane ports. You must create a VLAN (using the **vlan database** command) before specifying the VLAN as a native VLAN.

The OpenFlow native VLAN **must** be different from the native VLAN of the control plane. This prevents the OpenFlow ports from receiving any broadcast or multicast traffic flooded on the control plane native VLAN.

The VLAN used as the OpenFlow native VLAN should not be used on non-OpenFlow ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the native VLAN for the data plane ports back to the default VLAN 1.

**Syntax** openflow native vlan <vlan-id>  
no openflow native vlan

| Parameter | Description                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <vlan-id> | VLAN ID in the range <1-4090> |

**Default** The native VLAN for the data plane ports is VLAN 1 by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To specify VLAN 100 as a native VLAN for the data plane ports:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# openflow native vlan 100
```

To change the native VLAN for the data plane ports back to the VLAN 1:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no openflow native vlan
```

**Related commands** **show openflow config**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added

Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products

Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2

Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow ssl peer certificate

**Overview** Use this command to enable a peer certificate to be sent from the machine that the OpenFlow Controller is running.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable a peer certificate from being sent from the machine that the OpenFlow Controller is running.

**Syntax** openflow ssl peer certificate {<file>|bootstrap}  
no openflow ssl peer certificate

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <file>    | The CA certificate of an OpenFlow Controller must be in PEM format and specified with an absolute path using the format flash:cacert.pem. You must copy the file from the machine on which the OpenFlow Controller is running beforehand to the OpenFlow switch.              |
| bootstrap | In bootstrap mode, when the switch first connects to the OpenFlow Controller, it accepts and saves to RAM a self-signed CA certificate sent from the Controller. Thereafter, the OpenFlow switch will only connect to OpenFlow Controllers signed by the same CA certificate. |

**Default** Peer certificate validation is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables or disables peer certification on an OpenFlow Controller.

**Example** To validate a peer certificate using the bootstrap mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# openflow ssl peer certificate bootstrap
```

To disable peer certificate validation, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no openflow ssl peer certificate
```

**Related commands** [show openflow ssl](#)  
[openflow controller](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow ssl trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to configure the local trustpoint to be used for authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the local trustpoint.

**Syntax** openflow ssl trustpoint local  
no openflow ssl trustpoint local

**Default** There is no trustpoint configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration mode.

**Usage notes** Use this command to specify a local self-signed certificate authority trustpoint for authentication. You must first create the trustpoint using the **crypto pki trustpoint** command.

**Example** To configure a local trustpoint, use the commands:  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# openflow ssl trustpoint local  
To delete the local trustpoint, use the command:  
awplus(config)# no openflow ssl trustpoint

**Related commands** [openflow controller](#)  
[openflow ssl trustpoint](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# openflow version

**Overview** Use this command to change the supported OpenFlow version numbers on the switch. You can specify a list of version numbers.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the version number of the OpenFlow protocol back to the default version 1.3.

**Syntax** openflow version <version-list>  
no openflow version

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                    |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <version-list> | Specifies a list of version numbers separated by a space. The version numbers are 1.0 and 1.3. |

**Default** The OpenFlow version is set to 1.3 by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command overwrites any previously configured OpenFlow versions with the default OpenFlow version 1.3.

**Example** To change the OpenFlow protocol version to 1.0 and 1.3:

```
awplus(config)# openflow version 1.0 1.3
```

To change the OpenFlow protocol version to the default 1.3:

```
awplus(config)# no openflow version
```

**Related commands** [show openflow config](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added

Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products

Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2

Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products



# show openflow config

**Overview** Use this command to display the OpenFlow configuration database on the switch.

**Syntax** show openflow config

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the contents of the OpenFlow configuration database on the switch:

```
awplus# show openflow config
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show openflow config

```
awplus# show openflow config
258a3d74-d349-4d18-9d75-09ab66e19d81
  Bridge of0
    Controller "tcp:192.168.1.2:6653"
      is_connected: true
    fail_mode: standalone
  Port of0
    Interface of0
      type: internal
  Port port1.0.4
    Interface port1.0.4
      type: system
      options: {ifindex="5004", mtu="1500", native_vlan="4090"}
  Port port1.0.8
    Interface port1.0.8
      type: system
      options: {ifindex="5008", mtu="1500", native_vlan="4090"}
...
```

### Parameters in the output from show openflow config

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| First line         | The switch ID                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Bridge of0         | The configuration of the OpenFlow bridge.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Controller         | The address of the OpenFlow Controller and SSL port number                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| is_connected: true | Indicates that the switch is connected to the OpenFlow Controller. If the switch is not connected to the Controller, "is_connected" is not displayed.                                                                                                                           |
| fail_mode          | The fail mode. When the fail mode is "secure," OpenFlow on the switch does not set up flows when the OpenFlow Controller fails.<br><br>When the fail mode is "standalone", OpenFlow on the switch sets up flows to work as a Layer 2 switch when the OpenFlow Controller fails. |
| Port               | The port information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Interface          | The interface of the port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| type:              | The type of the port                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| options:           | The options for the port                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Related commands** [openflow controller](#)  
[openflow native vlan](#)  
[show openflow status](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# show openflow coverage

**Overview** Use this command to display the OpenFlow counters from the Open vSwitch.

**Syntax** show openflow coverage

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage** The information displayed by this command is for troubleshooting. Contact Allied Telesis Technical Support for assistance.

**Example** To show OpenFlow counters:  
awplus# show openflow coverage

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show openflow coverage

```
awplus# show openflow coverage
Event coverage, avg rate over last: 5 seconds, last minute, last hour,
hash=86bbd699:
netlink_sent          0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 14
netlink_recv_jumbo    0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 4
netlink_received      0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 49
nln_changed           0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 18
vconn_sent            0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.4703/sec      total: 1801
vconn_received        0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.4594/sec      total: 1768
vconn_open            0.4/sec      0.267/sec      0.2372/sec      total: 876
util_xalloc           370.2/sec    354.183/sec    416.7711/sec    total: 1590959
unixctl_replied       0.0/sec      0.017/sec      0.0028/sec      total: 10
unixctl_received      0.0/sec      0.017/sec      0.0028/sec      total: 10
stream_open           0.4/sec      0.267/sec      0.2372/sec      total: 877
pstream_open          0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 6

rconn_sent            0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.4219/sec      total: 1606
rconn_queued          0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.4219/sec      total: 1606
poll_zero_timeout     0.0/sec      0.033/sec      0.0875/sec      total: 362
poll_create_node      60.6/sec    55.967/sec     68.2844/sec     total: 256721
txn_success           0.2/sec      0.200/sec      0.1953/sec      total: 734
txn_incomplete        0.2/sec      0.267/sec      0.2622/sec      total: 994
txn_unchanged         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0019/sec      total: 34
netdev_get_stats      1.2/sec      1.200/sec      1.1850/sec      total: 4411
netdev_sent           0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.1219/sec      total: 475
netdev_received       0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.2608/sec      total: 1005
hmap_expand           10.0/sec     9.433/sec      11.0714/sec     total: 42476
hmap_pathological     0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 58
hindex_expand         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0006/sec      total: 3
miniflow_malloc       0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.2611/sec      total: 1008
flow_extract          0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0006/sec      total: 5

dpif_flow_del         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.1342/sec      total: 516
dpif_flow_put         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0014/sec      total: 5
dpif_flow_flush       0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 2
dpif_port_add         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 25
cmap_shrink           0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.2939/sec      total: 1157
cmap_expand           0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0006/sec      total: 3
ttp_rev_flow_table    0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.1050/sec      total: 410
ttp_rev_port_toggled  0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 2
ttp_rev_reconfigure   0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0006/sec      total: 20
xlate_actions         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.3969/sec      total: 1530
revalidate_missed_dp_flow 0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.1356/sec      total: 521
handler_duplicate_upcall 0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.1258/sec      total: 483
ofproto_update_port   0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 29
ofproto_recv_openflow 0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.4111/sec      total: 1573
ofproto_queue_req     0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0003/sec      total: 1
ofproto_packet_out    0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0006/sec      total: 4
ofproto_flush         0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 1
bridge_reconfigure    0.0/sec      0.000/sec      0.0000/sec      total: 19
72 events never hit
```

### Parameters in the output from show openflow coverage

| Parameter                     | Description                                                  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Event coverage                | The name of a coverage event                                 |
| avg rate over last: 5 seconds | The rate at which the event occurred for the last 5 seconds  |
| last minute                   | The rate at which the event occurred for the last one minute |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                     |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| last hour        | The rate at which the event occurred for the last one hour                                                      |
| hash             | The name of the internal hash on the counter                                                                    |
| total:           | The total number of occurrences of the event                                                                    |
| events never hit | The number of coverage events that have never occurred. When the value is 0, this information is not displayed. |

**Related commands** [show openflow status](#)  
[show openflow flows](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# show openflow flows

**Overview** Use this command to display all the entries in the switch's flow tables that resulted from receiving packets on OpenFlow ports.

**Syntax** show openflow flows

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The switch uses OpenFlow rules from the Controller to create a rule table that tells the switch what to do with packets. From the rules, the switch creates a software flow table to process packets. From the software flow table, the switch creates entries in its silicon hardware flow tables, when possible. When silicon table entries exist, the switch uses them to switch packets. When silicon table entries do not exist, the switch uses the software flow table to process packets.

See the "Communication and Packet Processing" section of the OpenFlow Feature Overview and Configuration Guide for a detailed explanation of how the switch puts entries into the software and silicon flow tables.

This command displays flows in both the software and silicon flow tables. A symbol at the start of each flow output indicates whether it is a silicon or software table entry:

- # indicates silicon flow table entries, and
- ~ indicates software flow table entries

**Example** To show the entries of the flow tables on the switch:

```
awplus# show openflow flows
```

**Output** Where possible, the switch uses OpenFlow rules from the Controller to create entries in its silicon hardware flow tables, and switches packets according to the silicon flow tables.

In the following example output, the OpenFlow ports are port1.0.14, port1.0.15, port1.0.16, port1.0.33 and sa3 (port1.0.27 and port1.0.38). As LOCAL and LAG ports are now supported, the first OpenFlow port number is used as the local port.

OpenFlow port numbering becomes:

- port1.0.14 is OpenFlow port number 2
- port1.0.15 is OpenFlow port number 3
- port1.0.33 is OpenFlow port number 5
- sa3 is OpenFlow port number 6

The clients are connected to port1.0.15 and port1.0.33 in this scenario and sa3 is used as OpenFlow ports for the uplink. The **show openflow flows** command shows the following:

#### Example output from show openflow flows

```
awplus# show openflow flows

~recirc_id(0),in_port(3),eth(src=08:00:27:9a:b6:7f,dst=08:00:27:4b:ef:3b),eth_type(0x0800),ipv4(fr
packets:0, bytes:0, used:never, actions:push_vlan(vid=79,pcp=0),6

~recirc_id(0),in_port(6),eth(dst=08:00:27:96:2d:48),eth_type(0x8100),vlan(vid=79,pcp=0),encap(eth
packets:1, bytes:64, used:8.990s, actions:pop_vlan,5

~recirc_id(0),in_port(6),eth(dst=08:00:27:9a:b6:7f),eth_type(0x8100),vlan(vid=79,pcp=0),encap(eth
packets:1, bytes:346, used:3.938s, actions:pop_vlan,3

#recirc_id(0),in_port(6),eth(dst=ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff/01:00:00:00:00:00),eth_type(0x0800),ipv4(frag=r
packets:28, bytes:2019, used:2.110s, actions:drop

~recirc_id(0),in_port(5),eth(src=08:00:27:96:2d:48,dst=08:00:27:4b:ef:3b),eth_type(0x0806),
packets:0, bytes:0, used:never, actions:push_vlan(vid=79,pcp=0),6
```

**NOTE:** This output includes added line spacing for readability purposes

#### Parameters in the output from show openflow flows

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recirc_id | Used to select the next packet processing steps among multiple instances of recirculation. Packets initially enter the process with an ID of 0, which indicates no recirculation. |
| in_port   | The OpenFlow port number                                                                                                                                                          |
| eth       | The source and destination MAC address of the packet                                                                                                                              |
| eth_type  | The Ethernet type                                                                                                                                                                 |
| ipv4      | The information in the IPv4 header                                                                                                                                                |
| packets   | The number of matched packets                                                                                                                                                     |



| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| bytes     | The number of matched bytes                         |
| actions   | A set of actions for the packets that match the key |

**Related commands** [show openflow coverage](#)  
[show openflow rules](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

## show openflow rules

**Overview** Use this command to display the software flow table and rules set by the OpenFlow controller.

**Syntax** show openflow rules

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the contents of the flow table on the switch:  
awplus# show openflow rules

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from show openflow rules

```
awplus# show openflow rules
duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=399,in_port=1,dl_src=ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd,actions=drop

duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=399,in_port=2,dl_src=ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd,actions=drop

duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=399,in_port=3,dl_src=ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd,actions=drop

duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=399,in_port=4,dl_src=ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd,actions=drop

duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=299,in_port=1,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:00/01:00:00:00:00:00,actions=goto_table:2duration=14s,
n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=298,in_port=1,actions=goto_table:3duration=14s,
n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=99,arp,actions=CONTROLLER:65535duration=14s, n_packets=0,
n_bytes=0,
priority=99,udp,tp_dst=67,actions=CONTROLLER:65535duration=14s,
n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, priority=0,actions=drop

table_id=1, duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=99,dl_dst=00:00:00:00:00:00/01:00:00:00:00:00,actions=goto_table:2table_id=1,
duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=0,actions=droptable_id=2, duration=14s, n_packets=0,
n_bytes=0, priority=98,in_port=1,actions=drop

table_id=2, duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=97,actions=output:1table_id=2, duration=14s, n_packets=0,
n_bytes=0, priority=0,actions=drop

table_id=3, duration=14s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=0,actions=drop

table_id=254, duration=85668s, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0,
priority=2,recirc_id=0,actions=drop

table_id=254, duration=85668s, n_packets=736, n_bytes=144050,
priority=0,reg0=0x1,actions=controller(reason=no_match)

table_id=254, duration=85668s, n_packets=19, n_bytes=5668,
priority=0,reg0=0x2,actions=drop
```

### Parameters in the output from show openflow rules

| Parameter | Description                                                |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| duration  | The duration of the flow entry in seconds                  |
| n_packets | The number of packets that match the flow entry            |
| n_bytes   | The number of bytes that match the flow entry              |
| priority  | The priority of the flow entry                             |
| in_port   | The OpenFlow port number on which the packets are received |
| dl_src    | The source address                                         |
| dl_dst    | The destination address                                    |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| actions   | A set of actions applied to a packet. The actions are: "drop", "goto_table", "pop_vlan", or "push_vlan" |
| table_id  | The table ID of the flow entry                                                                          |

**Related commands** [show openflow flows](#)  
[show openflow coverage](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# show openflow ssl

**Overview** Use this command to display the current SSL configuration for OpenFlow.

**Syntax** show openflow ssl

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays the current SSL configuration for OpenFlow.

**Example** To display the current SSL configuration for OpenFlow, use the command:  
awplus# show openflow ssl

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show openflow ssl

```
awplus#show openflow ssl
Private key: /flash/.certs/pki/local/cakey.pem
Certificate: /flash/.certs/pki/local/cacert.pem
CA Certificate: /etc/openvswitch/cacert.pem
Bootstrap: true
```

**Related commands** [openflow ssl trustpoint](#)  
[openflow controller](#)  
[openflow ssl peer certificate](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products

# show openflow status

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of each data plane port and the OpenFlow protocol messages queried by the OpenFlow Controller.

**Syntax** show openflow status

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the status of a switch with four OpenFlow ports, enter the command:

```
awplus# show openflow status
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show openflow status**

```
awplus#show openflow status
OFPT_FEATURES_REPLY (OF1.3) (xid=0x2): dpid:0000eccd6dc421bd
n_tables:254, n_buffers:0
capabilities: FLOW_STATS TABLE_STATS PORT_STATS GROUP_STATS
QUEUE_STATS
OFPST_PORT_DESC reply (OF1.3) (xid=0x3):
1(port1.0.1): addr:ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd
  config:      0
  state:       0
  current:     1GB-FD
  supported:   1GB-FD
  speed: 1000 Mbps now, 1000 Mbps max
2(port1.0.2): addr:ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd
  config:      0
  state:       LINK_DOWN
  current:     AUTO_NEG
  supported:   1GB-FD
  speed: 0 Mbps now, 1000 Mbps max
3(port1.0.3): addr:ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd
  config:      0
  state:       0
  current:     1GB-FD
  supported:   1GB-FD
  speed: 1000 Mbps now, 1000 Mbps max
4(port1.0.4): addr:ec:cd:6d:c4:21:bd
  config:      0
  state:       LINK_DOWN
  current:     AUTO_NEG
  supported:   1GB-FD
  speed: 0 Mbps now, 1000 Mbps max
LOCAL(of0): addr:1e:f3:f8:c7:13:df
  config:      0
  state:       0
  current:     10MB-FD
  speed: 10 Mbps now, 0 Mbps max
OFPT_GET_CONFIG_REPLY (OF1.3) (xid=0x5): frags=normal
miss_send_len=0
```

**Parameters in the output from show openflow status**

| Parameter                              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OFPT_FEATURES_REPLY (OF1.3) (xid=0x2): | Indicates that the following information is from the OpenFlow version 1.3 Feature reply.                                                                                                                                                |
| dpid:                                  | The datapath ID                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| n_tables                               | The number of tables supported by the switch                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| n_buffers                              | The maximum number of packets that the switch can buffer when sending packets to the OpenFlow controller                                                                                                                                |
| capabilities                           | A list of the OpenFlow capabilities: FLOW_STATS (flow statistics), TABLE_STATS (table statistics), PORT_STATS (port statistics), IP_REASM (IP fragments reassemble), QUEUE_STATS (queue statistics), and GROUP_STATS (group statistics) |

| Parameter                                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0FPST_PORT_DESC<br>replay (OF1.3)<br>(xid=0x3): | Indicates that the following information is from the OpenFlow version 1.3 Port Description Reply.                                                                                                                                   |
| 1(port1.0.1):<br>addr:ec:cd:6d:c4:21            | The port number and MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| config:                                         | The port status: 0 (the port is up) or PORT_DOWN (the port is down.)                                                                                                                                                                |
| state:                                          | The link status: 0 (the link is up) or LINK_DOWN (the link is down.)                                                                                                                                                                |
| current:                                        | The current feature status.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| supported:                                      | A list of the supported features: 1GB-FD, 10GB-FD, AUTO-NEG, etc.<br><br>Not displayed from software release 5.4.7 onwards for interfaces that do not have this capability, i.e. static LAG interfaces or the of0 bridge interface. |
| speed:                                          | The current port speed and maximum speed.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| OFPT_GET_CONFIG_REP<br>(OF1.3) (xid=0x5):       | Indicates that the switch responds to a configuration request by an OFPT_GET_CONFIG_REPLY message with the following information.                                                                                                   |
| frags:                                          | The action for the IP fragments: normal, dropped, or reassembled. Normal means that an attempt should be made to pass the fragments through the OpenFlow tables.                                                                    |
| miss_send_len=0:                                | The number of bytes of each packet that was sent to the OpenFlow controller when a flow table fails or reaches the controller                                                                                                       |

**Related commands**

- [show openflow flows](#)
- [show openflow rules](#)
- [show openflow config](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.6-1.1: command added
- Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added to GS900MX, XS900MX, x550 series products
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to IE300, IE500 series products
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx908 GEN2
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to IE210L series products



# Part 6: Network Availability

# 41

## Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1943
  - **clear counter stack** on page 1944
  - **debug stack** on page 1945
  - **delete stack-wide force** on page 1946
  - **dir stack-wide** on page 1947
  - **remote-login** on page 1949
  - **show counter stack** on page 1950
  - **show debugging stack** on page 1956
  - **show running-config stack** on page 1957
  - **show provisioning (stack)** on page 1958
  - **show stack** on page 1959
  - **show stack detail** on page 1961
  - **show stack resiliencylink** on page 1965
  - **stack disabled-master-monitoring** on page 1967
  - **stack enable** on page 1969
  - **stack management subnet** on page 1971
  - **stack management vlan** on page 1972
  - **stack priority** on page 1974
  - **stack renumber** on page 1975
  - **stack renumber cascade** on page 1977
  - **stack resiliencylink** on page 1979
  - **stack software-auto-synchronize** on page 1981
  - **stack virtual-chassis-id** on page 1982
  - **stack virtual-mac** on page 1983
  - **stackport** on page 1984
  - **switch provision (stack)** on page 1985
  - **switchport resiliencylink** on page 1987
  - **undebg stack** on page 1988

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™) commands.

For information on stacking, see **VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

VCStack is not available in Secure Mode (see the **crypto secure-mode** command).

Also note the following stacking trigger commands that are documented in the Triggers chapter:

- **type stack disabled-master**
- **type stack master-fail**
- **type stack member**
- **type stack link**

In addition to the stacking commands shown in this chapter, stacking content also exists in the following commands:

- **hostname**
- **reboot**
- **reload**
- **show cpu**
- **show cpu history**
- **show exception log**
- **show file systems**
- **show memory**
- **show memory history**
- **show process**
- **show system**



**CAUTION:** Stack operation is only supported if is enabled. For more information refer to .

# clear counter stack

**Overview** This command clears all stack counters for all stack members.

**Syntax** clear counter stack

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all stack counters:  
awplus# clear counter stack

**Related commands** [show counter stack](#)

# debug stack

**Overview** This command enables the stacking debugging facilities.

**Syntax** debug stack [link|topology|trace]  
no debug stack [link|topology|trace]

| Parameter | Description                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| link      | Stacking neighbor discovery events on stack links. |
| topology  | Stacking topology discovery messages.              |
| trace     | Notable stacking events.                           |

**Default** Stack trace debugging is enabled.

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The command displays debug information about the stacked devices. If no parameter is specified, all the stack debugging information will be displayed, including link events, topology discovery messages and all notable stacking events. If link parameter is specified, only the link events debugging information will be displayed.

**Examples** To enable debugging, enter the following command on the stack master:

```
awplus# debug stack
```

To enable link debugging, enter the following command on the stack master:

```
awplus# debug stack link
```

To enable topology discovery debugging, enter the following command on the stack master:

```
awplus# debug stack topology
```

To enable stack trace debugging, enter the following command on the stack master:

```
awplus# debug stack trace
```

**Related commands** [undebug stack](#)

# delete stack-wide force

**Overview** Use this command to delete files from all members of a stack.

**Syntax** delete stack-wide force [recursive] <name>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recursive | Delete directories that match the name, including their contents.                                                                                                                                        |
| <name>    | The name of the files or directories to delete.<br><br>The filename can include the wildcard *. Use the wildcard with caution, because this command does not ask for confirmation before deleting files. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec.

**Usage notes** This is a non-interactive command, so if the specified file or files exist, they are deleted without question or warning. This is indicated by the mandatory **force** parameter.

You can use this command within an AMF working set.

**Examples** To delete a file "test.scp" that is located in flash memory on all stack members, use the following command:

```
awplus# delete stack-wide force test.scp
```

To remove directories "output1" and "output2" from an external USB memory device on all stack members, use the following command:

```
awplus# delete stack-wide force recursive usb:output*
```

**Related commands** **cd**  
**dir stack-wide**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added.

## dir stack-wide

**Overview** This command lists the files on all stack members at once. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory.

**Syntax** `dir stack-wide [recursive] [sort [reverse] [name|size|time]] [<filename>|debug|flash|nvs|usb]`

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| recursive               | List the contents of directories recursively.                                                                                            |
| sort                    | Sort directory listing.                                                                                                                  |
| reverse                 | Sort using reverse order.                                                                                                                |
| name                    | Sort by name.                                                                                                                            |
| size                    | Sort by size.                                                                                                                            |
| time                    | Sort by modification time (default).                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;filename&gt;</i> | The name of the directory or file. If you don't specify a directory or file, then this command lists the files in the current directory. |
| debug                   | Debug root directory                                                                                                                     |
| flash                   | Flash memory root directory                                                                                                              |
| nvs                     | NVS memory root directory                                                                                                                |
| usb                     | USB storage device root directory                                                                                                        |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To list the files in the current directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide
```

To list files in the root flash directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide flash
```

To list files recursively in the root flash directory across all stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide recursive flash
```

To list the files in alphabetical order, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort name
```

To list the files by size, smallest to largest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort reverse size
```

To sort the files by modification time, oldest to newest, use the command:

```
awplus# dir stack-wide sort reverse time
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from using the `dir stack-wide` command to list files that start with `atmf`**

```
awplus#dir stack-wide atmf*

Stack member 1:
263 rw Nov 15 2017 15:22:52 flash:/atmfStableNodes.sh
3117 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:31 flash:/atmf-find.sh
2346 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:19 flash:/atmf-rec.sh

Stack member 2:
263 rw Nov 15 2017 15:22:52 flash:/atmfStableNodes.sh
3117 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:31 flash:/atmf-find.sh
2346 rw Nov 14 2017 13:26:19 flash:/atmf-rec.sh
```

**Related commands**

**cd**

**dir**

**mkdir**

**delete stack-wide force**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added.



# remote-login

## Overview

This command is used only on the master in order to log onto the CLI of another stack member. In most respects the result of this is similar to being logged into the stack master. Configuration commands are still applied to all stack members, but show commands and commands that access the file system are executed locally.

The specific output obtained will vary greatly depending on the show command chosen.

**Syntax** remote-login <stack-ID>

| Parameter  | Description                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Note that some commands such as **ping** or **telnet** are not available when the remote-login is used.

**Example** To log onto stack member 2, use the following command:

```
awplus# remote-login 2
```

To return to the command prompt on the master stack member, type **exit**.

# show counter stack

**Overview** Use this command to display stack related counter information.

**Syntax** show counter stack

**Default** All counters are reset when the stack member is rebooted.

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This displays the stacking counter information for every stack member.

**Examples** To display the stacking counter information about the whole stack, use the following command:

```
awplus# show counter stack
```

### Example output from the show counter stack command

```
Virtual Chassis Stacking counters

Stack member 1:

Topology Event counters
Units joined          .....1
Units left            .....0
Links up              .....1
Links down            .....0
ID conflict            .....0
Master conflict       .....0
Master failover       .....0
Master elected         .....1
Master discovered     .....0
SW autoupgrades       .....0

Stack Port 1 Topology Event counters
Link up               .....3
Link down             .....2
Nbr re-init           .....0
Nbr incompatible     .....0
Nbr 2way comms        .....1
Nbr full comms        .....1

Stack Port 2 Topology Event counters
Link up               .....0
Link down             .....0
Nbr re-init           .....0
Nbr incompatible     .....0
Nbr 2way comms        .....0
Nbr full comms        .....0

Topology Message counters
Tx Total              .....4
Tx Hellos              .....4
Tx Topo DB            .....0
Tx Topo update        .....0
Tx Link event         .....0
Tx Reinitialise       .....0
Tx Port 1              .....4
Tx Port 2              .....0
Tx 1-hop transport    .....4
Tx Layer-2 transport  .....0
Rx Total              .....1
Rx Hellos              .....1
Rx Topo DB            .....0
Rx Topo update        .....0
Rx Link event         .....0
Rx Reinitialise       .....0
Rx Port 1              .....1
Rx Port 2              .....0
Rx 1-hop transport    .....1
Rx Layer-2 transport  .....0

Topology Error counters
Version unsupported    .....0
Product unsupported    .....0
XEM unsupported        .....0
Too many units         .....0
Invalid messages       .....0

Resiliency Link counters
Health status good     .....1
Health status bad      .....0
Tx                      .....0
Tx Error                .....0
Rx                      .....3600
Rx Error                .....0
```

Stack member 2:

-- Output repeated for other stack members - details not shown --

### Parameters in the output of the show counter stack command

| Parameters                | Description                                                               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topology Event Counters   |                                                                           |
| Units joined              | Number of times that the stack acquires a member.                         |
| Units left                | Number of times that the stack loses a member.                            |
| Links up                  | Number of times that a stack link is up in the stack.                     |
| Links down                | Number of times that a stack link is down in the stack.                   |
| ID conflict               | Number of times that stack-ID conflicts.                                  |
| Master conflict           | Number of times that stack master conflict occurs.                        |
| Master failover           | Number of times that stack master fails.                                  |
| Master elected            | Number of times that stack master is elected.                             |
| Master discovered         | Number of times that stack master is discovered.                          |
| SW autoupgrades           | Number of times that the software in the stack members are auto upgraded. |
| Stack port                |                                                                           |
| Link up                   | Number of times that this unit's physical stack link has come up.         |
| Link down                 | Number of times that this unit's physical stack link has come down.       |
| Nbr re-init               | Number of times that the neighbor is detected as having reinitialized.    |
| Nbr incompatible          | Number of times that the neighbor is detected as incompatible.            |
| Nbr 2way comms            | Number of times that the neighbor is in two way communication status.     |
| Nbr full comms            | Number of times that the neighbor is in full communication status.        |
| Topology message counters |                                                                           |
| Total                     | Total number of topology messages.                                        |
| Hellos                    | Number of hello messages.                                                 |

| Parameters              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topology DB             | Number of topology database messages.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Topology update         | Number of topology database update messages.                                                                                                                                                        |
| Link event              | Number of link event messages.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Reinitialise            | Number of reinitialize messages.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1-hop transport         | Number of 1-hop transport messages.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Layer-2 transport       | Number of layer 2 transport messages.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Link event              | Number of link event messages.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Reinitialise            | Number of reinitialize messages.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1-hop transport         | Number of 1-hop transport messages.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Layer-2 transport       | Number of Layer 2 transport messages.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Topology error counters | Reasons why a neighboring unit could not join the stack.                                                                                                                                            |
| Version unsupported     | Number of stack software version unsupported errors.                                                                                                                                                |
| Product unsupported     | Number of product unsupported errors.                                                                                                                                                               |
| XEM unsupported         | Number of XEM unsupported errors.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Too many units          | Number of too many units errors.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Invalid messages        | Number of invalid messages.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Health status good      | The number of times that the resiliency link has successfully carried healthchecks following a failure at startup.                                                                                  |
| Health status bad       | The number of times that the resiliency link healthcheck has timed out. A timeout occurs when a backup stack member detects a delay greater than two seconds between healthcheck messages received. |
| Rx                      | The total number of healthcheck messages that a stack member has received from the stack master.                                                                                                    |
| Rx Error                | The total number of invalid healthcheck messages that have been received from the master. This message is not applicable to the stack master.                                                       |

**Related** [show stack](#)  
**commands**

# show debugging stack

## Overview

This command shows which debugging modes are currently enabled for stacking.

**Syntax** show debugging stack

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the stack debugging mode status, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging stack
```

## Example output from the show debugging stack command

```
Virtual Chassis Stacking debugging status:  
VCS link debugging is on  
VCS topology debugging is on  
VCS trace debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug stack](#)



# show running-config stack

**Overview** Use this command to display the running system information specific to the stack.

**Syntax** show running-config stack

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the stacking running configuration information, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config stack
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show running-config stack command

```
awplus#show running-config stack

stack virtual-mac
stack virtual-chassis-id 1982
stack management vlan 4000
stack management subnet 192.168.254.0
stack resiliencylink port1.0.1
stack enable
stack 2 priority 20
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)

# show provisioning (stack)

**Overview** Use this command to display the provisioning status of all installed or provisioned hardware. Provisioning is the preconfiguration necessary to accommodate future connection of hardware items such as a switch.

**Syntax** show provisioning

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show provisioning, use the following command:

```
awplus# show provisioning
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show provisioning

```
Switch provisioning summary information
```

```
ID  Board class Status
1.0 x240-26      Hardware present
```

## Parameters in the output of the show provisioning command

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ID          | The unit bay-location of the hardware provision.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Board class | The hardware type.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Status      | The provisioned state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hardware Present means that the hardware is currently installed in the stack.</li><li>• Provisioned means that although the hardware is not currently installed, the stack is preconfigured ready to accept the hardware installation.</li></ul> |

**Related commands** [show stack](#)  
[switch provision \(stack\)](#)

# show stack

**Overview** Use this command to display summary information about current stack members.

**Syntax** show stack

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays summary information about current stack members. See [show stack detail](#) to display detailed stack information.

**Example** To display summary information about the stack, use the command:  
awplus# show stack

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show stack command**

| Virtual Chassis Stacking summary information |            |                |                  |        |               |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|--------|---------------|
| ID                                           | Pending ID | MAC address    | Priority         | Status | Role          |
| 1                                            | -          | 0000.cd28.07e1 | 128              | Ready  | Active Master |
| 2                                            | -          | 0015.77c2.4d44 | 128              | Ready  | Backup Member |
| Operational Status                           |            |                | Normal operation |        |               |
| Stack MAC address                            |            |                | 0000.cd28.07e1   |        |               |

**Parameters in the output from the show stack command**

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ID          | Stack-ID.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Pending ID  | The pending stack member ID. This displays if you have used the command <b>stack renumber</b> to change the stack ID and have not yet applied the change by rebooting the switch. If there is no pending ID, the "-" symbol will display.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| MAC address | Stack member MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Priority    | Stack member master election priority (between 0 and 255). Note that the lowest number has the highest priority.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Role        | Stack member's role in the stack, this can be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Active Master</b></li><li>• <b>Disabled Master</b>— this is the temporary master when there is a communication break within the stack, but communication still exists across the resiliency link. In this state all switch ports within the stack are disabled by default, but a different configuration can be run by a 'type stack disabled-master' trigger.</li><li>• <b>Backup Member</b>— a device other than the stack master.</li><li>• <b>Provisioned</b>— indicates that the stack position is provisionally configured, i.e. ready to accept a particular switch type into the stack.</li></ul> |

**Related commands** [show stack detail](#)  
[show counter stack](#)

# show stack detail

**Overview** Use this command to display detailed information about current stack members.

**Syntax** show stack detail

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command displays detailed information about current stack members. See the command **show stack** to display summary stack information only.

**Example** To display the detailed stacking information about the stack's overall status, use the following command:

```
awplus# show stack detail
```

|                                               |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Virtual Chassis Stacking detailed information |                                         |
| Stack Status:                                 |                                         |
| -----                                         |                                         |
| Operational Status                            | Normal operation                        |
| Management VLAN ID                            | 4094                                    |
| Management VLAN subnet address                | 192.168.255.0                           |
| Virtual Chassis ID                            | 695 (0x2b7)                             |
| Virtual MAC address                           | 0000.cd37.03c4                          |
| Disabled Master Monitoring                    | Enabled                                 |
| Stack member 1:                               |                                         |
| -----                                         |                                         |
| ID                                            | 1                                       |
| Pending ID                                    | -                                       |
| MAC address                                   | e01a.ea20.80e8                          |
| Last role change                              | Tue Nov 26 00:42:50 2024                |
| Product type                                  | AT-x240-26GTxm                          |
| Role                                          | Active Master                           |
| Status                                        | Ready                                   |
| Priority                                      | 128                                     |
| Host name                                     | awplus                                  |
| S/W version auto synchronization              | On                                      |
| Resiliency link status                        | Not configured                          |
| Stack port1.0.17 status                       | Learnt neighbor 2, connected port2.0.17 |
| Stack port1.0.21 status                       | Learnt neighbor 2, connected port2.0.21 |
| Stack member 2:                               |                                         |
| -----                                         |                                         |
| ID                                            | 2                                       |
| Pending ID                                    | -                                       |
| MAC address                                   | e01a.ea20.80f2                          |
| Last role change                              | Tue Nov 26 00:42:50 2024                |
| Product type                                  | AT-x240-26GTxm                          |
| Role                                          | Backup Member                           |
| Status                                        | Ready                                   |
| Priority                                      | 128                                     |
| Host name                                     | awplus-2                                |
| S/W version auto synchronization              | On                                      |
| Resiliency link status                        | Not configured                          |
| Stack port2.0.17 status                       | Learnt neighbor 1, connected port1.0.17 |
| Stack port2.0.21 status                       | Learnt neighbor 1, connected port1.0.21 |

#### Parameters in the output from the show stack detail command

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Host name  | The host name of the stack member.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ID         | Stack-ID .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Pending ID | The pending stack member ID. This displays if you have used the command <b>stack renumber</b> to change the stack ID and have not yet applied the change by rebooting the switch. If there is no pending ID, the "-" symbol will display. |

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Last Role Change               | The date and time the stack member last changed its role in the stack.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| MAC address                    | Stack member MAC address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Management VLAN ID             | The VLAN ID currently used for stack management: the default is 4094.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Management VLAN subnet address | The current stacking management VLAN subnet address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Virtual Chassis ID             | The Virtual Chassis ID determines the last 12 bits of the Virtual MAC address: 0000.cd37.0xxx                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Virtual MAC Address            | The Virtual MAC address of the stack.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Operational Status             | <p>The status of the stack. This can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Normal operation:</b><br/>If any other status is displayed, it may warrant further investigation.</li> <li>• <b>Stacking hardware disabled:</b><br/>Use the <b>stack enable</b> command to activate the stacking feature.</li> <li>• <b>Operating in failover mode:</b><br/>This stack member has become separated from the rest of the stack, or it failed to join the stack correctly.</li> <li>• <b>Standalone unit:</b><br/>Stacking is enabled, but no other stack members are present.</li> <li>• <b>Not all stack ports are up:</b><br/>One or more stacking ports may be down, or stacking discovery may not have detected the neighbor successfully.</li> </ul> |
| Stack Status                   | The stack's overall status. Note that a warning is issued if the stack is not connected in a standard ring topology.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Stack port status              | <p>The status of the stack port. This can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Down</li> <li>• Neighbor incompatible</li> <li>• Discovering neighbor</li> <li>• Learned neighbor</li> </ul> <p>If the stack has learned a neighbor, the status also shows the neighbor's stacking number and the port the stack members are connected through.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Priority     | Stack member master election priority (between 1 and 255) Note that the lowest number has the highest priority.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Product Type | The switch series that the stack member belongs to.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Provisioned  | Indicates that the stack position is provisionally configured, i.e. ready to accept a particular switch type into the stack.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Role         | Stack member's role in the stack, this can be one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Active Master.</b></li><li>• <b>Backup Member</b>— a device other than the stack master.</li><li>• <b>Discovering</b>— joining the stack.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Status       | Indicates how readily a stack member can take over as master if the current stack master were to fail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Init</b> — the stack member is completing the startup initialization.</li><li>• <b>Syncing</b>— the stack member is synchronizing state information with the stack master following startup.</li><li>• <b>Ready</b>— the stack member is fully synchronized with the current master and is ready to take over immediately.</li></ul> |

**Related commands** [show stack](#)  
[show counter stack](#)



# show stack resiliencylink

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the current status of the resiliency-link across the members of the stack.

**Syntax** show stack resiliencylink

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about the current status of the resiliency-link across the stack members, use the command:

```
awplus# show stack resiliencylink
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show stack resiliencylink command**

```
awplus(config)# show stack resiliencylink
Stack member 1:
-----
Status                Configured
Interface              vlan4093
Interface state        UP
Resiliency-link port(s) port1.0.11

Stack member 2:
-----
Status                Successful
Interface              vlan4093
Interface state        UP
Resiliency-link port(s) port2.0.11
```

**Parameters in the output of the show stack resiliencylink command**

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Status                  | <p>The current status of the stack member's resiliency link. Can be one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Not configured</b> (Master or Member).</li><li>• <b>Configured</b> (Master only).</li><li>• <b>Successful:</b><br/>Successfully receiving healthchecks from the Active Master.</li><li>• <b>Failed</b> (Member only):<br/>Not receiving any healthchecks from the Active Master.</li><li>• <b>Stopped:</b><br/>The resiliency link is configured, but is inactive. This may occur in a Disabled Master stack, for example if the Disabled Master Monitoring feature is not used.</li></ul> |
| Interface state         | <p>The current status of the interface. Can be either up or down.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Resiliency-link port(s) | <p>The switch port(s) the resiliency link is connected to.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Related commands**

- [switch provision \(stack\)](#)
- [show stack](#)
- [stack resiliencylink](#)
- [switchport resiliencylink](#)

# stack disabled-master-monitoring

**Overview** This command enables the Disabled Master Monitoring (DMM) feature. If a stack member becomes a disabled master, the DMM feature will use the stack resiliency link to continue monitoring the health of the separated stack master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the DMM feature.

**Syntax** stack disabled-master-monitoring  
no stack disabled-master-monitoring

**Default** By default, Disabled Master Monitoring is enabled. However, it only operates if there is a resiliency link.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** This command enables additional stack resiliency link functionality, which is used if a stack separation occurs. For DMM to operate, a resiliency link must also be configured (see the [stack resiliencylink](#) command). A stack separation could result in a stack member becoming a disabled master, which has the configuration as a normal stack master except that all its switchports are shutdown.

For more information about the disabled master state, see the [VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

When the DMM feature is enabled, the disabled master will continue to monitor the health of the original stack master over the stack resiliency link connection. If the original stack master were to fail, when the DMM feature is enabled, then the disabled master will detect this and will automatically re-enable its switchports. This ensures that the stack will continue to pass network traffic, even if a catastrophic stack failure occurs.

For more information about the DMM feature when the stack member is a disabled master, see the [VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To enable the DMM feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack disabled-master-monitoring
```

To disable the DMM feature, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stack disabled-master-monitoring
```

**Related** **switch provision (stack)**  
**commands** **show stack**  
**stack resiliencylink**  
**type stack disabled-master**  
**type stack master-fail**

# stack enable

## Overview

This command is used on a stackable stand-alone switch to manually turn on the VCStack feature.

This command can also be used to return a switch to stacking operation, if the switch has previously been removed from a stack (by using the **no** variant of this command).

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified stack member switch from the virtual chassis stack. We recommend you unstack the stack member from the stack before issuing the **no** command.

## Syntax

stack enable  
no stack <stack-ID> enable

| Parameter  | Description                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

## Default

The VCStack feature is disabled by default. The feature must be manually enabled in order to use VCStack.

## Mode

Global Configuration

**Usage** For step-by-step instructions on how to set up a stack, see the [Virtual Chassis Stacking \(VCStack\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

When **stack enable** is entered, the **stack virtual-mac** command is automatically enabled. The **stack virtual-mac** command is required in order to minimize disruption on failover.

#### **Disabling stacking on a switch**

Running the **no** variant of this command will remove the selected stack member from the stack. At this point the removed member will act as a stand-alone master and will disable all of its ports. The switch can then only be accessed via its console port. If the command is run on the master then all current members of the stack will be disabled. We recommend you uncable the stack member from the stack before disabling stacking on it.

Note the following when using the **no** variant of this command:

- If the specified stack-ID is not used by any current stack member, the command will be rejected.

#### **Returning a switch to a stack**

To return the switch to stack membership, first connect to the switch via its console port, then run the **stack enable** command. Then save the configuration and run the **reboot** command. This will reboot the switch and it will re-join the stack as an ordinary member.

If the switch was previously the stack master, you might want to return it to its original stack master status. To do this you must run the **reboot** command again. This time—because the switch is now a stack member—the command will reboot the whole stack, which will result in a new master election.

For more information, see the [Virtual Chassis Stacking \(VCStack\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example** To turn on stacking on a stackable stand-alone unit, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack enable
```

**Related commands** [reboot](#)  
[stackport](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-1.2: command added on x240

# stack management subnet

**Overview** This command configures the subnet address used by the stack management VLAN.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the stack's VLAN subnet management address back to the default address and mask (192.168.255.0/27).

**Syntax** stack management subnet <ip-address>  
no stack management subnet

| Parameter    | Description                                           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | The new subnet address for the stack management VLAN. |

**Default** The default stacking management VLAN subnet address is 192.168.255.0 with a subnet mask 255.255.255.224 or /27.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command configures the stack management VLAN subnet address. The management VLAN will be used for high speed communication between stacked units via the stacking ports. Although this command enables you to change the IP address command, the subnet mask must always remain as shown.

The stack management IP subnet is solely used internally to the stacked devices, and cannot be reached external to the stack. You should only change the stack management VLAN subnet address if it causes a conflict within your network.

Note that several separate stacks can use the same default management VLAN subnet address even though their user ports may share the same external network. If the stack subnet address is changed, then the configuration for any new units must also be updated before they are inserted into the stack.

If the management VLAN subnet address is changed by this command, you can use the **no** variant of this command to reset it to its default.

**Example** To set the management VLAN subnet address to 192.168.255.144:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack management subnet 192.168.255.144
```

**Related commands** [stack management vlan](#)

# stack management vlan

## Overview

Use this command to configure the stack management VLAN ID.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the stack management VLAN ID back to the default (VLAN ID 4094).

## Syntax

```
stack management vlan <2-4094>
no stack management vlan
```

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| <2-4094>  | Stack management VLAN ID. |

**Default** VLAN ID 4094

**Mode** Global Configuration

## Usage notes

The management VLAN is used for high speed communication between stacked units. This command enables you to change the ID of this VLAN.

The default stacking management VLAN ID is 4094, which is the last configurable VLAN ID in the switch.

The stack management VLAN is created and configured automatically so that the stack VLAN cannot be used in the stack's VLAN configuration commands. This means you cannot enter commands such as:

```
awplus(config-vlan)# vlan <stack-management-VLAN-ID>
```

You should only change the management VLAN if the VLAN ID 4094 needs to be used in the stack's VLAN configuration.

If necessary, you can use the **no** variant of this command to change the management VLAN back to its default value.

Changes to the stacking management VLAN configuration will take effect once the stack is restarted.

**Examples** To set the management VLAN to 4000, enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack management vlan 4000
```

To reset the management VLAN back to the default (4094), enter the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stack management vlan
```



**Related** [stack management subnet commands](#)

# stack priority

## Overview

When creating a stack, use this command to set the priority of the switch you want to be master for the stack.

**Syntax** `stack <stack-ID> priority <0-255>`  
`no stack <stack-ID> priority`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                   |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.                                                                             |
| priority   | The stack member's election priority value.                                                                   |
| <0-255>    | The stack member's new priority value. The lowest value is assigned the highest priority. The default is 128. |

## Mode

Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to change the value of a specific stack member's master-election priority. If the specified stack-ID is not used by any current stack member, the command will be rejected.

The election criteria selects the stack member with the lowest priority value to become the stack master. Where two stack members both have the same lowest priority value, then the stack member with the lowest MAC address will be elected as master.

**NOTE:** *Assigning a new priority value will not immediately change the current stack master. In order to force a master re-election after the new priority value is assigned, use `reboot stack-member <master's ID>` to reboot the current stack master, a new stack master will then be elected based on the new priority values.*

**Example** To change the priority of stack member 2 to be 3, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack 2 priority 3
```

**Validation Command** `show stack`

# stack renumber

**Overview** Use this command to renumber a specific stack member.

**Syntax** `stack <existing stack-ID> renumber <new stack-ID>`

| Parameter           | Description                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <existing stack-ID> | Enter the existing stack-ID, 1 or 2. |
| renumber            | Change the existing stack-ID.        |
| <new stack-ID>      | Enter the new stack-ID, 1 or 2.      |

**Default** Every stack unit will initially try to use a stack-ID of 1.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to change the ID of a specific stack member, primarily when exchanging stack members. The changes made by this command will not take effect until the switch is rebooted.

You can see renumbering changes that have not yet taken effect by checking the Pending ID field in the output of the [show stack](#) command.

**NOTE:** *This command does not alter any of the stack's existing configuration, apart from the stack-ID specified. For example, if stack member 2 were removed from the stack and a new stack unit is assigned the member 2 stack-ID, then the interface configuration that existed for the removed stack member 2 will be applied to the new stack member 2.*

The existing stack-ID must already be assigned to an existing stack member. To avoid duplicating IDs, a warning message will appear if you assign a new stack-ID that is currently assigned to another stack member. However, you can continue to renumber the stack-IDs and remove ID duplications. If you do not remove the duplications, then one of the devices will be forced to automatically renumber to an unused ID. Once you have removed any duplicate IDs, you can reboot the switch to implement your changes.

Note that the configured stack-ID is saved immediately on the renumbered member, and so is not reliant on using the **copy running-config** command for it to take effect.

**Example** To renumber stack 1 to stack 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack 1 renumber 2
```

**Validation** **show stack**  
**Command**

## stack renumber cascade

**Overview** This command is used to renumber the members of a stack so that their IDs are ordered sequentially, relative to the member's physical position within the stack.



**CAUTION:** *Changing the stack numbering will upset the existing stack member configurations such as port settings. This command is intended for use when the stack is either initially commissioned, or has undergone a major reconfiguration. In this situation you run the stack renumber command (which will automatically reboot the switch), then configure the stack members to meet the new requirements.*

**Syntax** stack <stack-ID> renumber cascade [<new-stack-ID>]

| Parameter      | Description                                                        |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <stack-ID>     | The ID of the stack member to start renumbering from, from 1 to 8. |
| renumber       | Change the existing stack-ID.                                      |
| cascade        | Renumber the existing stack-ID in cascade order.                   |
| <new-stack-ID> | The new ID for the first member renumbered, from 1 to 8.           |

**Default** If no new-stack-ID is specified, the member will take the default ID of 1.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to renumber the members of a stack so that their stack-IDs are ordered sequentially. This would normally be done either when the stack is initially configured or following a major reconfiguration.

The renumber will start on the specified stack member. If that stack-ID is not used by any of the existing stack members, the command will be rejected.

The starting stack member will be renumbered with the new stack-ID specified, or the default of member ID of 1. The stack-ID of the next physically will be the starting member's ID +1, for example member ID 2. This renumbering will continue in cascading order around the stack members.

The changes will take place immediately and reboot all stack members. For this reason a confirmation prompt follows this command entry, asking whether you are sure you want to renumber and reboot the entire stack.

**Example** `awplus(config)# stack 1 renumber cascade`

Any existing interface configuration  
may no longer be valid.

Are you sure you want to renumber and reboot the entire stack?  
(y/n): y

**Related commands** `show stack`  
`switch provision (stack)`  
`stack renumber`

# stack resiliencylink

**Overview** This command configures the resiliency link used by the stack.

The interface used is a dedicated VLAN (resiliencylink VLAN) to which switch ports may become members. This VLAN is dedicated to the resiliency link function and must not be the stack management VLAN.

**Syntax** stack resiliencylink <interface>

no stack resiliencylink

| Parameters  | Description                                                                                                 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The name of the interface that is connected to the resiliency link.<br><br>This is the resiliencylink VLAN. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The resiliency-link is only used when a backup member loses connectivity with the master via the stacking cables. Such a communication loss would occur if:

- a stacking link is removed or fails
- two or more stacking link cables are unplugged or fail
- the stack master itself fails due to a reboot or power failure

The resiliency-link allows the backup member to determine if the master is still present in the network by the reception of healthcheck messages sent by the master over the resiliency-link interface.

**Example** To set the resiliency link to be VLAN 4093, first create VLAN 4093 as the resiliencylink VLAN. You do not have to use **vlan database** to create the VLAN, because the **stack resiliencylink** command creates it:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# stack resiliencylink vlan4093
```

Next assign VLAN 4093 to the interface port, in this case port1.0.1:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
```

```
awplus(config-if)# switchport resiliencylink
```

**Related commands**

- show stack**
- switch provision (stack)**
- show stack resiliencylink**
- stack disabled-master-monitoring**
- switchport resiliencylink**



# stack software-auto-synchronize

**Overview** This command re-enables the software version auto-synchronization feature either on a specified stack member or all stack members.

Use the **no** variant of this command to turn the software version auto-synchronization feature off.

**Syntax** `stack {all|<stack-ID>} software-auto-synchronize`  
`no stack {all|<stack-ID>} software-auto-synchronize`

| Parameter                     | Description                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>all</code>              | All stack members.                |
| <code>&lt;stack-ID&gt;</code> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8. |

**Default** Enabled on all stack members

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is used to enable the software version auto-synchronization feature for either a specific stack member or all stack members and candidates.

Note that if a device attempts to join a stack but is running a software release that is different to the other stack members, the software version auto-synchronization feature will copy the master's software release onto the new member. If the software version auto-synchronization feature is not enabled, then the device will be unable to join the stack.

Note that the software version auto-synchronization feature may also result in the stack member downgrading its software release if the master is running an older software version.

**Examples** To turn on the software-auto-synchronize feature on stack member 2, which was previously turned off, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack 2 software-auto-synchronize
```

To turn on the software-auto-synchronize feature for all stack members, which were previously turned off, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack all software-auto-synchronize
```

**Related commands** [show stack](#)

# stack virtual-chassis-id

## Overview

This command specifies the stack virtual chassis ID. The ID selected will determine which virtual MAC address the stack will use. The MAC address assigned to a stack must be unique within its network.

**NOTE:** *The command will not take effect until the switch has been rebooted.*

**Syntax** stack virtual-chassis-id <id>

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <id>      | The value of the ID - enter a decimal number in the range 0 to 4095. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The virtual-chassis-id entered will form the last 12 bits of a pre-selected MAC prefix component; that is, 0000.cd37.0xxx. If you enable the stack virtual MAC address feature (by using the **stack virtual-mac** command) without using the stack virtual- chassis-id command to select the virtual-chassis-id, then the stack will select a virtual- chassis-id from a number within the assigned range.

**Example** To set the stack virtual-chassis-id to 63 use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stack virtual-chassis-id 63
```

This will result in a virtual MAC address of 0000.cd37.003f.

**Related commands** **show running-config**  
**show stack**  
**stack virtual-mac**

# stack virtual-mac

## Overview

This command enables the stack virtual MAC address feature. For more information on this topic, see the [VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#). With this command set, the value used as the virtual MAC address is determined by the setting of the command [stack virtual-chassis-id](#).

You must enable **stack virtual-mac**, in order to minimize data loss if a new stack member is required to become the VCStack master.

Before enabling the virtual MAC address feature, you should check that the stack's virtual-chassis-id is not already used by another stack in the network. Otherwise the duplicate MAC addresses will cause problems for the network traffic.

**Syntax** `stack virtual-mac`  
`no stack virtual-mac`

**Default** The stack virtual MAC address feature is disabled by default. However, if you manually turn on stacking (by entering the **stack enable** command), then that enables the stack virtual MAC address feature as well.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Note that this command will not take effect until the switch has been rebooted.

**Example** `awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# stack virtual-mac`

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[show stack](#)  
[stack virtual-chassis-id](#)

# stackport

**Overview** Use this command to enable a port to become a stacking port. This means you can stack the switch through any of its ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the port to being a network port.

**Syntax** stackport  
no stackport

**Default** No ports are configured as stacking ports.

**Mode** Interface mode

**Usage notes** After changing ports to or from stacking ports, reboot the switch. You need to do this before cabling the switches together into a stack. For step-by-step instructions in how to set up a stack, see [Virtual Chassis Stacking \(VCStack\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example 1** To configure ports 1 and 2 as stacking ports, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# stackport
awplus(config-if)# exit
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# write
awplus# reboot
```

Once you have set the stack ports on both switches, then you can cable the stack.

**Related commands** [show stack detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-1.2: command added on x240  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added to x908 GEN2, x950.  
Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added to XS900MX.

# switch provision (stack)

**Overview** This command enables you to provide the configuration for a new stack member switch prior to physically connecting it to the stack. To run this command, the stack position must be vacant. The selected hardware type must be compatible with existing stack hardware.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an existing switch provision.

**Syntax** switch <stack-ID> provision {x240-10|x240-26}  
no switch <stack-ID> provision

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <stack-ID> | Stack member number, from 1 to 8.                                                                           |
| provision  | Provides settings within the stack configuration ready for a specific switch type to become a stack member. |
| x240-10    | Provision a 10-port x240 Series switch.                                                                     |
| x240-26    | Provision a 26-port x240 Series switch.                                                                     |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Note that although the syntax appears to enable provisioning on up to 8 stackable switches, in practice a maximum of 2 are configurable.

Normally you would number the stack units 1 and 2. However, you can number the stack units with any numbers between 1 and 8. For example you could number your two stack members 3 and 4, if you wish. In this case you could provision either of the stack members by using one of these numbers. We advise against numbering your stacks in this way.

**Examples** To provision an x240-26GHXm switch as stack member 2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# switch 2 provision x240-26
```

To remove the provision of the x240-26GHXm switch as stack member 2, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no switch 2 provision
```

**Related commands** [show provisioning \(stack\)](#)  
[show stack](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: SBx908 GEN2 syntax changed

# switchport resiliencylink

**Overview** This command configures the switch port to be a member of the stack resiliency link VLAN. Note that this switchport will only be used for stack resiliency-link traffic and will not perform any other function, or carry any other traffic.

The **no** variant of this command removes the switchport from the resiliency link VLAN.

**Syntax** switchport resiliencylink  
no switchport resiliencylink

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Note that a resiliency link cannot be part of a static or dynamic aggregator group.

**Examples** To set the resiliency link to be VLAN 4093:

First, use the **stack resiliencylink** command to create the resiliency-link vlan `vlan4093`

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# stack resiliencylink vlan4093
```

Next, use the **switchport resiliencylink** command to assign the resiliency-link vlan to the port, in this case `port1.0.1`.

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
```

```
awplus(config-if)# switchport resiliencylink
```

**Related commands** **stack resiliencylink**  
**show stack resiliencylink**

# undebug stack

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug stack** command.



# 42 Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 1990
  - **debug epsr** on page 1991
  - **epsr** on page 1993
  - **epsr configuration** on page 1995
  - **epsr datavlan** on page 1996
  - **epsr enhancedrecovery enable** on page 1998
  - **epsr flush-type** on page 1999
  - **epsr mode master controlvlan primary port** on page 2001
  - **epsr mode transit controlvlan** on page 2002
  - **epsr priority** on page 2003
  - **epsr state** on page 2004
  - **epsr topology-change** on page 2005
  - **epsr trap** on page 2007
  - **show debugging epsr** on page 2008
  - **service epsr** on page 2009
  - **show epsr** on page 2010
  - **show epsr common segments** on page 2016
  - **show epsr config-check** on page 2017
  - **show epsr <epsr-instance>** on page 2018
  - **show epsr <epsr-instance> counters** on page 2019
  - **show epsr counters** on page 2020
  - **show epsr summary** on page 2021
  - **undebg epsr** on page 2022

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™). For more information, see the [EPSR Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# debug epsr

**Overview** This command enables EPSR debugging.

The **no** variant of this command disables EPSR debugging.

**Syntax** `debug epsr {info|msg|pkt|state|timer|all}`  
`no debug epsr {info|msg|pkt|state|timer|all}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| info      | Send general EPSR information to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude the above information from being sent to the console.                                |
| msg       | Send the decoded received and transmitted EPSR packets to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude the above packets from being sent to the console.           |
| pkt       | Send the received and transmitted EPSR packets as raw ASCII text to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude the above packets from being sent to the console. |
| state     | Send EPSR state transitions to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude state transitions from being sent to the console.                                      |
| timer     | Send EPSR timer information to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude timer information from being sent to the console.                                      |
| all       | Send all EPSR debugging information to the console.<br><br>Using this parameter with the <b>no debug epsr</b> command will explicitly exclude any debugging information from being sent to the console.                      |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable state transition debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug epsr state
```

To disable EPSR packet debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug epsr pkt
```

**Related commands** [undebug epsr](#)

## epsr

**Overview** This command sets the timer values for an EPSR instance. These are only valid for master nodes.

**NOTE:** *This command will only run on switches that are capable of running as an EPSR master node. However, even if your switch cannot function as an EPSR master node, you still may need to configure this command on whatever switch is the master within your EPSR network.*

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> {hellotime <1-32767>|failovertime <2-65535>  
ringflaptime <0-65535>}`  
`no epsr <epsr-instance>`



**CAUTION:** *Using the no variant of this command will remove the specified EPSR instance.*

| Parameter                                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;epsr-instance&gt;</code>        | Name of the EPSR instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <code>hellotime &lt;1-32767&gt;</code>    | The number of seconds between the transmission of health check messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <code>failovertime &lt;2-65535&gt;</code> | The number of seconds that a master waits for a returning health check message before entering the failed state. <b>The failover time should be greater than twice the hellotime.</b> This is to force the master node to wait until it detects the absence of two sequential healthcheck messages before entering the failed state. |
| <code>ringflaptime &lt;0-65535&gt;</code> | The minimum number of seconds that a master must remain in the failed state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Examples** To set the hellotimer to 5 seconds for the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue hellotime 5
```

**NOTE:**

*When stacking is used with EPSR, the EPSR **failovertime** should be at least 5 seconds.*

To delete the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr blue
```

**Related commands**

- epsr mode master controlvlan primary port**
- epsr mode transit controlvlan**
- epsr configuration**
- epsr datavlan**
- epsr state**
- epsr trap**
- show epsr**

# epsr configuration

**Overview** Use this command to enter EPSR Configuration mode so that EPSR can be configured.

**Syntax** `epsr configuration`

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To change to EPSR mode, use the command:  
`awplus(config)# epsr configuration`

**Related commands** `epsr mode master controlvlan primary port`  
`epsr`  
`show epsr`

## epsr datavlan

**Overview** This command adds a data VLAN or a range of VLAN identifiers to a specified EPSR instance.

The **no** variant of this command removes a data VLAN or data VLAN range from an EPSR instance.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> datavlan {<vlanid>|<vlanid-range>}`  
`no epsr <epsr-instance> datavlan {<vlanid>|<vlanid-range>}`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-instance> | Name of the EPSR instance.                                                                       |
| datavlan        | Adds a data VLAN to be protected by the EPSR instance.                                           |
| <vlanid>        | The VLAN's VID - a number between 1 and 4094 excluding the number selected for the control VLAN. |
| <vlanid-range>  | Specify a range of VLAN identifiers using a hyphen to separate identifiers.                      |

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Usage notes** We recommend you

- set the EPSR control VLAN to vlan2, using the **epsr mode master controlvlan primary port** and **epsr mode transit controlvlan** commands, then
- set the EPSR data VLAN between to be a value between 3 and 4094, using the **epsr datavlan** command.

**Examples** To add vlan3 to the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue datavlan vlan3
```

To add vlan2 and vlan3 to the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue datavlan vlan2-vlan3
```

To remove vlan3 from the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr blue datavlan vlan3
```

To remove vlan2 and vlan3 from the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr blue datavlan vlan2-vlan3
```



**Related commands** **epsr mode master controlvlan primary port**  
**epsr mode transit controlvlan**  
**show epsr**

# epsr enhancedrecovery enable

**Overview** This command enables EPSR’s enhanced recovery mode. Enhanced recovery mode enables a ring to apply additional recovery procedures when a ring with more than one break partially mends. For more information, see the [EPSR Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The **no** variant of this command disables the enhanced recovery mode.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> enhancedrecovery enable`  
`no epsr <epsr-instance> enhancedrecovery enable`

| Parameter                          | Description                |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <code>&lt;epsr-instance&gt;</code> | Name of the EPSR instance. |

**Default** Default is that enhanced recovery mode disabled.

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Example** To apply enhanced recovery on the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue enhancedrecovery enable
```

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)

## epsr flush-type

**Overview** Use this command to set how EPSR flushes Layer 2 entries when a topology change occurs. It can be configured to flush all Layer 2 entries on its EPSR interfaces or only flush the Layer 2 entries on its EPSR data VLANs.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default setting.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-name> flush-type {interface|vlan}`  
`no epsr <epsr-name> flush-type`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-name> | The name of the EPSR instance to set the flush-type for.                             |
| interface   | Flush all Layer 2 entries from the EPSR interface on a topology change.              |
| vlan        | Flush the Layer 2 entries on the EPSR interface and data VLANs on a topology change. |

**Default** The default flush-type is vlan

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Usage notes** To flush all entries on the EPSR interface (including non-EPSR data VLANs) the flush-type command must be explicitly configured on the EPSR ring with the **interface** parameter.

Select **interface** as the flush-type to help reduce latency caused during EPSR topology changes. This type of flushing is quicker and less granular than flushing per data vlan, as flushing on a data **vlan** may incur a higher overhead, reducing EPSR responsiveness to ring topology changes.

Interface flushing can be used to optimize EPSR rings with a large number of VLANs. It will however also require relearning on any VLANs that are on an EPSR interface but not part of the EPSR configuration.

**Example** To configure the behavior of EPSR ring 'red' transit node on topology changes to flush all Layer 2 entries on its EPSR ring interfaces, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# epsr configuration
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red mode transit controlvlan 10
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red datavlan 20-29
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red flush-type interface
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red state enable
```

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.1: command added

# epsr mode master controlvlan primary port

**Overview** This command creates a master EPSR instance.

**NOTE:** This command will only run on switches that are capable of running as an EPSR master node. However, even if your switch cannot function as an EPSR master node, you still need to configure this command on whatever switch is the master within your EPSR network.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> mode master controlvlan <2-4094> primaryport <port>`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-instance> | Name of the EPSR instance.                                                                                                                          |
| mode            | Determines the node is acting as a master.                                                                                                          |
| master          | Sets switch to be the master node for the named EPSR ring.                                                                                          |
| controlvlan     | The VLAN that will transmit EPSR control frames.                                                                                                    |
| <2-4094>        | VLAN id.                                                                                                                                            |
| primaryport     | Primary port for the EPSR instance.                                                                                                                 |
| <port>          | The primary port. The port may be a switch port (e.g. port1.0.4) or a static channel group (e.g. sa3). It cannot be a dynamic (LACP) channel group. |

**NOTE:** The software allows you to configure more than two ports or static channel groups to the control VLAN within a single switch or stacked node. However, we advise against this because in certain situations it can produce unpredictable results.

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Example** To create a master EPSR instance called blue with vlan2 as the control VLAN and port1.0.1 as the primary port, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue mode master controlvlan vlan2  
primaryport port1.0.1
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr](#)

# epsr mode transit controlvlan

**Overview** This command creates a transit EPSR instance.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> mode transit controlvlan <2-4094>`

| Parameter       | Description                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-instance> | Name of the EPSR instance.                                  |
| mode            | Determines the node is acting as a transit node.            |
| transit         | Sets switch to be the transit node for the named EPSR ring. |
| controlvlan     | The VLAN that will transmit EPSR control frames.            |
| <2-4094>        | VLAN id.                                                    |

**NOTE:** The software allows you to configure more than two ports or static channel groups to the control VLAN within a single switch. However, we advise against this because in certain situations it can produce unpredictable results.

If the control VLAN contains more than two ports (or static channels) an algorithm selects the two ports or channels with the lowest number to be the ring ports. However if the switch has only one channel group is defined to the control vlan, EPSR will not operate on the secondary port.

EPSR does not support Dynamic link aggregation (LACP).

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Example** To create a transit EPSR instance called `blue` with `vlan2` as the control VLAN, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue mode transit controlvlan vlan2
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr](#)

## epsr priority

**Overview** This command sets the priority of an EPSR instance on an EPSR node. Priority is used to prevent “superloops” forming under fault conditions with particular ring configurations. Setting a node to have a priority greater than one turns on **superloop protection**.

The **no** variant of this command returns the priority of the EPSR instance back to its default value of 0, which also disables EPSR Superloop prevention.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> priority <0-127>`  
`no <epsr-instance> priority`

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;epsr-instance&gt;</code> | Name of the EPSR instance.                                                                    |
| <code>priority</code>              | The priority of the ring instance selected by the <code>epsr-name</code> parameter.           |
| <code>&lt;0-127&gt;</code>         | The priority to be applied (0 is the lowest priority and represents no superloop protection). |

**Default** The default priority of an EPSR instance on an EPSR node is 0. The negated form of this command resets the priority of an EPSR instance on an EPSR node to the default value.

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Example** To set the priority of the EPSR instance called ‘blue’ to the highest priority (127), use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue priority 127
```

To reset the priority of the EPSR instance called ‘blue’ to the default (0), use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr blue priority
```

**Related commands** [epsr configuration](#)

# epsr state

**Overview** This command enables or disables an EPSR instance.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> state {enabled|disabled}`

| Parameter                          | Description                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;epsr-instance&gt;</code> | The name of the EPSR instance.     |
| <code>state</code>                 | The operational state of the ring. |
| <code>enabled</code>               | EPSR instance is enabled.          |
| <code>disabled</code>              | EPSR instance is disabled.         |

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Usage notes** In a super-loop protection scenario, if you have:

- a device on the common segment acting as the master node for multiple EPSR rings,
- and you disable the rings and later re-enable them (e.g., when doing EPSR configuration changes),
- then you must re-enable the ring with the highest EPSR SLP priority **last**.

If you do not re-enable the rings in that order, the primary port may end up permanently in a blocking state. If the primary port does end up in a permanent blocking state, recover by disabling and re-enabling the EPSR ring that has the highest priority.

**Example** To enable the EPSR instance called 'blue', use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue state enabled
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)



## epsr topology-change

**Overview** Use this command to allow the given EPSR instance to accept notifications from other topology protocols, namely G.8032, for Topology Change Notifications (TCN).

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the EPSR instance to where it does not accept TCNs from the other specified protocol, and as a result does not send out a “flush FDB” message.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-name> topology-change g8032`  
`no epsr <epsr-name> topology-change g8032`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-name>     | The name of the EPSR instance for which the topology-change applies to.                                                                                                                 |
| topology-change | The topology-change value to be set for the instance.                                                                                                                                   |
| g8032           | Specify that G.8032 is the other protocol that the topology-change notifications are allowed to be accepted from in order to send “flush FDB” messages to other EPSR nodes in the ring. |

**Default** The default value is no notifications are accepted and in turn no “flush FDB” messages are sent.

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Usage notes** The purpose of this command is to allow EPSR to accept notifications from other topology protocols, namely G.8032, about Topology Change Notifications (TCN). Once EPSR accepts the TCN, it will in turn notify the other nodes on the EPSR ring to perform an FDB flush.

**Example** To configure an EPSR instance named “red” to accept G.8032 TCNs, use the following command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red topology-change g8032
```

To configure an EPSR instance named “red” to no longer accept G.8032 TCNs, use the following command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr red topology-change g8032
```

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

## epsr trap

**Overview** This command enables SNMP traps for an EPSR instance. The traps will be sent when the EPSR instance changes state.

The **no** variant of this command disables SNMP traps for an EPSR instance. The traps will no longer be sent when the EPSR instance changes state.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-instance> trap`  
`no epsr <epsr-instance> trap`

| Parameter                          | Description                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;epsr-instance&gt;</code> | Name of the EPSR instance.       |
| <code>trap</code>                  | SNMP trap for the EPSR instance. |

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Example** To enable traps for the EPSR instance called `blue`, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr blue trap
```

To disable traps for the EPSR instance called `blue`, use the command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr blue trap
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr](#)

# show debugging epsr

**Overview** This command shows the debugging modes enabled for EPSR.

**Syntax** show debugging epsr

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the enabled debugging modes, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging epsr
```

**Related commands** [debug epsr](#)

## service epsr

**Overview** Use this command to enable the EPSR service.

Use the **no** version of the command to disable the unused EPSR service.

**Syntax** service epsr  
no service epsr

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This service is disabled by default, to reduce memory use on switches that are not using EPSR. Enable it before configuring EPSR.

If you disable the service, that change won't take effect until you save the configuration and restart the device.

**Examples** To enable the EPSR service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service epsr
```

To disable the EPSR service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service epsr
```

% Save the config and restart the device for this change to take effect

```
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# write
awplus# reboot
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-0.1: command added

# show epsr

**Overview** This command displays information about all EPSR instances.

**Syntax** show epsr

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current settings of all EPSR instances, use the command:

```
awplus# show epsr
```

**Output: non-superloop topology** The following examples show the output display for a non-superloop topology network.

**Example output from the show epsr command run on a transit node**

```
-----
EPSR Information
-----
Name ..... test2
Mode ..... Transit
Status ..... Enabled
State ..... Links-Up
Control Vlan ..... 2
Data VLAN(s) ..... 10
Interface Mode ..... Ports Only
First Port ..... port1.0.1
First Port Status ..... Down
First Port Direction ..... Unknown
Second Port ..... port1.0.2
Second Port Status ..... Down
Second Port Direction ..... Unknown
Trap ..... Enabled
Master Node ..... Unknown
Enhanced Recovery ..... Disabled
-----
```

**Example output from the show epsr command run on a master node**

```
-----
EPSR Information
-----
Name ..... test4
Mode ..... Master
Status ..... Enabled
State ..... Complete
Control Vlan ..... 4
Data VLAN(s) ..... 20
Interface Mode ..... Ports Only
Primary Port ..... port1.0.3
Primary Port Status ..... Forwarding
Secondary Port ..... port1.0.4
Secondary Port Status ..... Forwarding
Hello Time ..... 1 s
Failover Time ..... 2 s
Ring Flap Time ..... 0 s
Trap ..... Enabled
Enhanced Recovery ..... Disabled
-----
```

**NOTE:** The above output is only displayed on an EPSR master.

**Output:** The following examples show the output display for superloop topology network.

**Example output from the show epsr command run on a Master Node**

```
-----
EPSR Information
-----
Name ..... test4
Mode ..... Master
Status ..... Enabled
State ..... Complete
Control Vlan ..... 4
Data VLAN(s) ..... 20
Interface Mode ..... Ports Only
Primary Port ..... port1.0.3
  Status ..... Forwarding (logically blocking)
  Is On Common Segment ..... No
  Blocking Control ..... Physical
Secondary Port ..... port1.0.4
  Status ..... Blocked
  Is On Common Segment ..... No
  Blocking Control ..... Physical
Hello Time ..... 1 s
Failover Time ..... 2 s
Ring Flap Time ..... 0 s
Trap ..... Enabled
Enhanced Recovery ..... Disabled
SLP Priority ..... 12
-----
```

**NOTE:** The above output is only displayed on an EPSR master.

**Example output from the show epsr command run on a Transit Node**

```
-----
EPSR Information
-----
Name ..... test4
Mode ..... Transit
Status ..... Enabled
State ..... Complete
Control Vlan ..... 4
Data VLAN(s) ..... 20
Interface Mode ..... Ports Only
Primary Port ..... port1.0.3
  Status ..... Forwarding (logically blocking)
  Is On Common Segment ..... No
  Blocking Control ..... Physical
Secondary Port ..... port1.0.4
  Status ..... Blocked
  Is On Common Segment ..... No
  Blocking Control ..... Physical
Hello Time ..... 1 s
Failover Time ..... 2 s
Ring Flap Time ..... 0 s
Trap ..... Enabled
Enhanced Recovery ..... Disabled
SLP Priority ..... 12
-----
```

**Parameters displayed in the output of the show epsr command**

| Parameter on Master Node | Parameter on Transit Node | Description                    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name                     | Name                      | The name of the EPSR instance. |



| Parameter on Master Node | Parameter on Transit Node | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mode                     | Mode                      | The mode in which the EPSR instance is configured - either Master or Transit                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Status                   | Status                    | Indicates whether the EPSR instance is enabled or disabled                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| State                    | State                     | Indicates state of the EPSR instance's state machine. Master states are: Idle, Complete, and Failed. Transit states are Links-Up, Links-Down, and Pre-Forwarding.                                                                                                         |
| Control Vlan             | Control Vlan              | Displays the VID of the EPSR instance's control VLAN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Data VLAN(s)             | Data VLAN(s)              | The VID(s) of the instance's data VLANs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Interface Mode           | Interface Mode            | Whether the EPSR instance's ring ports are both physical ports (Ports Only) or are both static aggregators (Channel Groups Only).                                                                                                                                         |
| Primary Port             | First Port                | The EPSR instance's primary ring port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| - Status                 | - Status                  | Whether the ring port is forwarding (Forwarding) or blocking (Blocked), or has link down (Down), and if forwarding or blocking, "(logical)" indicates the instance has only logically set the blocking state of the port because it does not have physical control of it. |
|                          | - Direction               | The ring port on which the last EPSR control packet was received is indicated by "Upstream". The other ring port is then "Downstream"                                                                                                                                     |
| - Is On Common Segment   | - Is On Common Segment    | Whether the ring port is on a shared common segment link to another node, and if so, "(highest rank)" indicates it is the highest priority instance on that common segment.                                                                                               |
| - Blocking Control       | - Blocking Control        | Whether the instance has "physical" or "logical" control of                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Parameter on Master Node | Parameter on Transit Node | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                           | the ring port's blocking in the instance's data VLANs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Secondary Port           | Second Port               | The EPSR instance's secondary port.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| - Status                 | - Status                  | Whether the ring port is forwarding (Forwarding) or blocking (Blocked), or has link down (Down), and if forwarding or blocking, "(logical)" indicates the instance has only logically set the blocking state of the port, because it does not have physical control of it. Note that on a master configured for SuperLoop Prevention (non-zero priority) its secondary ring port can be physically forwarding, but logically blocking. This situation arises when it is not the highest priority node in the topology (and so does not receive LINKS-DOWN messages upon common segment breaks) and a break on a common segment in its ring is preventing reception of its own health messages. |
|                          | - Direction               | The ring port on which the last EPSR control packet was received is indicated by "Upstream". The other ring port is then "Downstream"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| - Is On Common Segment   | - Is On Common Segment    | Whether the ring port is on a shared common segment link to another node, and if so, "(highest rank)" indicates it is the highest priority instance on that common segment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| - Blocking Control       | - Blocking Control        | Whether the instance has "physical" or "logical" control of the ring port's blocking in the instance's data VLANs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hello Time               |                           | The EPSR instance's setting for the interval between transmissions of health check messages (in seconds)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| Parameter on Master Node | Parameter on Transit Node | Description                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Failover Time            |                           | The time (in seconds) the EPSR instance waits to receive a health check message before it decides the ring is down |
| Ring Flap Time           |                           | The minimum time the EPSR instance must remain in the failed state                                                 |
| Trap                     | Trap                      | Whether the EPSR instance has EPSR SNMP traps enabled                                                              |
| Enhanced Recovery        | Enhanced Recovery         | Whether the EPSR instance has enhanced recovery mode enabled                                                       |
| SLP Priority             | SLP Priority              | The EPSR instance's priority (for SuperLoop Prevention)                                                            |

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr counters](#)

# show epsr common segments

**Overview** This command displays information about all the superloop common segment ports on the switch.

**Syntax** show epsr common segments

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display information about all the superloop common segment ports on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# show epsr common segments
```

## Example output from the show epsr common segments command

| EPSR Common Segments    |                  |         |      |              |                       |                     |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Common Seg<br>Ring Port | EPSR<br>Instance | Mode    | Prio | Port<br>Type | Phys Ctrl<br>of Port? | Ring<br>Port Status |
| port1.0.4               | test_inst_Red    | Transit | 127  | Second       | Yes                   | Fwding              |
|                         | test_inst_Blue   | Transit | 126  | Second       | No                    | Fwding (logical)    |
|                         | test_inst_Green  | Transit | 125  | First        | No                    | Fwding (logical)    |
| sa4                     | testA            | Master  | 15   | Primary      | Yes                   | Blocking            |
|                         | testB            | Transit | 14   | Second       | No                    | Fwding (logical)    |
| sa5                     | test_55          | Transit | 8    | First        | Yes                   | Down                |
|                         | test_77          | Transit | 7    | First        | No                    | Down                |
| -----                   |                  |         |      |              |                       |                     |

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)  
[show epsr summary](#)  
[show epsr counters](#)

# show epsr config-check

**Overview** This command checks the configuration of a specified EPSR instance, or all EPSR instances.

If an instance is enabled, this command will check for the following errors or warnings:

- The control VLAN has the wrong number of ports.
- There are no data VLANs.
- Some of the data VLANs are not assigned to the ring ports.
- The instance is a master with its secondary port on a common segment.

**Syntax** show epsr [*<instance>*] config-check

| Parameter               | Description                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;instance&gt;</i> | Name of the EPSR instance to check on. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To check the configuration of all EPSR instances and display the results, use the command:

```
awplus# show epsr config-check
```

## Example output from show epsr config-check

| EPSR Instance                                                                                        | Status  | Description                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------|
| red                                                                                                  | OK.     |                                          |
| white                                                                                                | OK.     |                                          |
| blue                                                                                                 | Warning | Primary port is not in data VLANs 29-99. |
| orange                                                                                               | OK.     |                                          |
| Don't forget to check that this node's configuration is consistent with all other nodes in the ring. |         |                                          |

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)

# show epsr <epsr-instance>

**Overview** This command displays information about the specified EPSR instance.

**Syntax** show epsr <epsr-instance>

| Parameter       | Description                |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <epsr-instance> | Name of the EPSR instance. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current settings of the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:

```
awplus# show epsr blue
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr counters](#)

# show epsr <epsr-instance> counters

**Overview** This command displays counter information about the specified EPSR instance.

**Syntax** show epsr <epsr-instance> counters

| Parameter       | Description                |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <epsr-instance> | Name of the EPSR instance. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the counters of the EPSR instance called blue, use the command:  
awplus# show epsr blue counters

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr](#)

# show epsr counters

**Overview** This command displays counter information about all EPSR instances.

**Syntax** show epsr counters

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the counters of all EPSR instances, use the command:

```
awplus# show epsr counters
```

**Related commands** [epsr mode master controlvlan primary port](#)  
[epsr mode transit controlvlan](#)  
[show epsr](#)



## show epsr summary

**Overview** This command displays summary information about all EPSR instances on the switch

**Syntax** show epsr summary

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display EPSR summary information, use the command:  
awplus# show epsr summary

### Example output from the show epsr summary command

#### EPSR Summary Information

##### Abbreviations:

M = Master node

T = Transit node

C = is on a common segment with other instances

P = instance on a common segment has physical control of the shared port's data VLAN blocking

LB = ring port is Logically Blocking - applicable to master only

| EPSR Instance | Mode | Status   | State      | Ctrl VLAN | Prio | Primary/1st Port Status | Secondary/2nd Port Status |
|---------------|------|----------|------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| test-12345    | T    | Enabled  | Links-Down | 6         | 127  | Blocking (C,P)          | Blocking (C,P)            |
| test1         | M    | Enabled  | Complete   | 5         | 12   | Fwding                  | Fwding (LB)               |
| test2         | T    | Enabled  | Pre-Fwding | 4         | 126  | Fwding (C)              | Blocking (C)              |
| localB        | T    | Disabled | Idle       | 40        | 0    | Unknown                 | Unknown                   |
| localC        | T    | Disabled | Idle       | 41        | 0    | Unknown                 | Unknown                   |

# undebug epsr

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no** variant of the **debug epsr**.

# 43

## G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2024
  - **cfm-sf-notify** on page 2025
  - **clear g8032 erp-instance** on page 2027
  - **clear g8032 erp-instance statistics** on page 2029
  - **data-traffic** on page 2030
  - **debug g8032** on page 2032
  - **enable (g8032-profile)** on page 2033
  - **epsr topology-change** on page 2034
  - **erp-instance** on page 2036
  - **g8032 erp-instance** on page 2038
  - **g8032 forced-switch erp-instance** on page 2040
  - **g8032 manual-switch erp-instance** on page 2042
  - **g8032 physical-ring** on page 2044
  - **g8032 profile** on page 2046
  - **level (g8032-switch)** on page 2047
  - **physical-ring** on page 2048
  - **profile name** on page 2049
  - **raps-channel** on page 2050
  - **service onm** on page 2051
  - **rpl role** on page 2052
  - **show debugging g8032** on page 2054
  - **show g8032 erp-instance** on page 2055
  - **show g8032 erp-instance statistics** on page 2060
  - **show g8032 physical-ring** on page 2063
  - **show g8032 profile** on page 2065
  - **sub-ring** on page 2067
  - **timer (g8032-profile)** on page 2069
  - **topology-change** on page 2071
  - **trap (g8032-switch)** on page 2073
  - **undebg g8032** on page 2074

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching.

For more information, see the [\*\*G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Feature Overview and Configuration Guide\*\*](#).

## cfm-sf-notify

**Overview** Use this command to configure this ERP instance to receive signal fail notifications from a Local MEP(s). This command can be used multiple times to allow multiple Local MEPs to be specified.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a Local MEP from sending notifications to this G.8032 ERP instance.

**Syntax** `cfm-sf-notify mep mpid <mep-id> domain <domain-name> service <ma-name>`  
`no cfm-sf-notify mep mpid <mep-id> domain <domain-name> service <ma-name>`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mep           | Specify that a Local Maintenance End Point (MEP) is to provide the Signal Fail notification to this G.8032 ERP instance. |
| mpid          | Specify that the Local MEP is to be identified by MEP-id.                                                                |
| <mep-id>      | 1-8191. Specify the Local MEP's ID.                                                                                      |
| domain        | Specify the Maintenance Domain that the Local MEP is associated with.                                                    |
| <domain-name> | Specify the Maintenance Domain's CLI instance name.                                                                      |
| service       | Specify the Maintenance Association that the Local MEP is associated with.                                               |
| <ma-name>     | Specify the Maintenance Association's CLI instance name.                                                                 |

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** CFM and Continuity Check Messaging (CCM) can be configured to detect link faults on the East or West interface ports as a whole, or faults on the R-APS VLAN on the East or West interface. In this situation CFM Local MEPs can notify G.8032 of defects it detects. G.8032 will treat these notifications as a Signal Fail (SF) for that East or West ring port. Similarly, CFM Local MEPs can notify G.8032 that the fault has cleared. When this command is used, this G.8032 ERP instance will ensure that the specified Local MEP is a Down MEP for the East or West interface used by this instance or for the R-APS VLAN on the East or West interface used by this instance.

**Example** To configure an ERP instance to receive signal fail notifications from a local MEP with an MEP ID of "12", an MD named "MD-INST1", and an MA named "MA-INST1-1", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance ring2
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# cfm-sf-notify mep mpid 12 domain
MD-INST1 service MA-INST1-1
```

**Related commands**

- ethernet cfm domain-name**
- ethernet cfm mep**
- g8032 erp-instance**
- service ma-name**
- show g8032 erp-instance**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added
- Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# clear g8032 erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to:

- trigger a reversion immediately, without waiting for timers to expire, or
- clear a forced-switch or manual-switch command that was previously successfully entered on a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** clear g8032 erp-instance <erp-instance-name>

| Parameter           | Description                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <erp-instance-name> | The name of the G.8032 ERP instance |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command can be used after a protection switch has occurred and the failure has cleared. If reversion is enabled, this command will trigger a reversion immediately, without having to wait for certain timers to expire (such as WTB or WTR). If reversion has been disabled, this command will trigger a reversion.

Alternatively, this command can be used on an ERP instance where a forced-switch or manual-switch command has been successfully entered to clear that action. The command will be ignored if a force-switch or manual-switch command had not been previously entered successfully, even if such node is in the FORCED\_SWITCH or MANUAL\_SWITCH state.

**Examples** To trigger a reversion immediately without waiting for a timer to expire on an ERP instance named "blue", use the following command:

```
awplus# clear g8032 erp-instance blue
```

Alternatively, to clear a previously applied forced-switch from an ERP instance named "blue", use the following command:

```
awplus# clear g8032 erp-instance blue
```

The forced-switch would be created using a command like this one, which forces a protection switch on the East interface of an ERP instance named "blue":

```
awplus# g8032 forced-switch erp-instance blue east-interface
```

**Related commands**

- [g8032 erp-instance](#)
- [g8032 forced-switch erp-instance](#)
- [g8032 manual-switch erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products



# clear g8032 erp-instance statistics

**Overview** Use this command to clear the statistics data being collected by a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** `clear g8032 erp-instance <erp-instance-name> statistics`

| Parameter                              | Description                                |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;erp-instance-name&gt;</code> | The name of a specific G.8032 ERP instance |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** A G.8032 ERP instance keeps statistical data as counts on a variety of data such as the number of certain types of Ring-Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages sent and received over its ring port(s) and error conditions detected. Use this command to clear the statistics data.

**Example** To clear the statistics for an ERP instance named “blue”, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear g8032 erp-instance blue statistics
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance statistics](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## data-traffic

**Overview** Use this command to add a data traffic VLAN or a range of VLANs to be protected by this G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a data traffic VLAN or a range of VLANs.

**Syntax** data-traffic <vid-list>  
no data-traffic <vid-list>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <vid-list> | The data traffic VLAN ID(s). This can be a single VLAN ID, or can be a range of VLAN IDs separated by hyphen, or a comma separated list of VLAN IDs and ranges. Each VLAN ID can take on the range of 1 to 4094 |

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

- Usage notes**
- A G.8032 ERP instance can protect 0, 1 or more VLANs carrying data traffic.
  - This ERP instance must be associated with a physical ring instance.
  - Other ERP instances using the same physical ring instance are not allowed to have the same data traffic VLAN(s) as this ERP instance.
  - The data VLAN(s) must already exist.
  - The data VLAN(s)' port members should be members of the ring interface(s), but it is not enforced.
  - When a data traffic VLAN(s) is removed, any blocks that were in place on the ring ports for this VLAN(s) are removed. The user should make sure when removing the VLAN(s) from the ERP instance that a loop is not formed.
  - Data traffic VLAN(s) can be added or removed while the ERP instance is enabled or disabled.

**Example** To add a data traffic VLAN with a VLAN ID of "103" to an ERP instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# data-traffic 103
```

**Related commands** **g8032 erp-instance**  
**show g8032 erp-instance**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# debug g8032

**Overview** Use this command to enable G.8032 debugging.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable G.8032 debugging.

**Syntax** debug g8032 {all|event|rx|tx}  
no debug g8032 {all|event|rx|tx}

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| all       | Turn on all G.8032 debugging      |
| event     | Turn on G.8032 Event debugging    |
| rx        | Turn on G.8032 Receive debugging  |
| tx        | Turn on G.8032 Transmit debugging |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable all G.8032 debugging, use the following command:  
awplus# debug g8032 all

**Related commands** [show debugging](#)  
[show debugging g8032](#)  
[undebug g8032](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# enable (g8032-profile)

**Overview** Use this command to change the revertive or non-revertive operation of the associated G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** enable {revertive|non-revertive}

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| revertive     | This allows the ERP instance associated with this profile to operate in revertive mode.     |
| non-revertive | This allows the ERP instance associated with this profile to operate in non-revertive mode. |

**Default** By default, the mode of operation is revertive.

**Mode** G8032 Profile Configuration

**Usage notes** An ERP instance uses a profile which contains timer configurations and configurations for revertive modes of operation. Once a ring failure has abated, a G.8032 ring instance will check its mode of operation, and if the mode is revertive, it will attempt to revert back to where the RPL-Owner controls the blocking of the ring. Otherwise, it operates in non-revertive mode.

**Example** To enable revertive mode for a profile named "prof\_1", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 profile prof_1
awplus(g8032-profile-config)# enable revertive
```

**Related commands** [g8032 profile](#)  
[show g8032 profile](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## epsr topology-change

**Overview** Use this command to allow the given EPSR instance to accept notifications from other topology protocols, namely G.8032, for Topology Change Notifications (TCN).

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the EPSR instance to where it does not accept TCNs from the other specified protocol, and as a result does not send out a “flush FDB” message.

**Syntax** `epsr <epsr-name> topology-change g8032`  
`no epsr <epsr-name> topology-change g8032`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <epsr-name>     | The name of the EPSR instance for which the topology-change applies to.                                                                                                                 |
| topology-change | The topology-change value to be set for the instance.                                                                                                                                   |
| g8032           | Specify that G.8032 is the other protocol that the topology-change notifications are allowed to be accepted from in order to send “flush FDB” messages to other EPSR nodes in the ring. |

**Default** The default value is no notifications are accepted and in turn no “flush FDB” messages are sent.

**Mode** EPSR Configuration

**Usage notes** The purpose of this command is to allow EPSR to accept notifications from other topology protocols, namely G.8032, about Topology Change Notifications (TCN). Once EPSR accepts the TCN, it will in turn notify the other nodes on the EPSR ring to perform an FDB flush.

**Example** To configure an EPSR instance named “red” to accept G.8032 TCNs, use the following command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# epsr red topology-change g8032
```

To configure an EPSR instance named “red” to no longer accept G.8032 TCNs, use the following command:

```
awplus(config-epsr)# no epsr red topology-change g8032
```

**Related commands** [show epsr](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-1.1: command added

# erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to enable or disable a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** `erp-instance {enabled|disabled}`

| Parameter | Description                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| enabled   | The G.8032 ERP instance is enabled  |
| disabled  | The G.8032 ERP instance is disabled |

**Default** The ERP instance is disabled.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** Once a G.8032 ERP instance has been configured with the correct parameter settings or defaults, it can be enabled to run the G.8032 protocol. To change certain ERP instance parameters, the instance may need to be disabled.

When enabled, the instance is restarted back to the G8032\_ST\_INIT state. In this state, if the node has an RPL-Owner or RPL-Neighbor port, it will be blocked. Otherwise the node will block one of its ring ports. All the nodes will send Ring-Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages initially. The G.8032 protocol and state machines will transition the ring into another more appropriate state.

When disabled, the ERP instance will no longer process incoming R-APS messages for that instance, nor send any R-APS messages. The raps-channel VLAN and any data-traffic VLANs used by this instance will be put in the forwarding state for its physical ring ports. Caution should be taken to avoid loops when disabling an ERP instance.

**Example** To enable an ERP instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# erp-instance enabled
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[trap \(g8032-switch\)](#)



**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## g8032 erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to create a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance, or to enter an existing instance's context.

Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the specified instance.

**Syntax** g8032 erp-instance <erp-instance-name>  
no g8032 erp-instance <erp-instance-name>

| Parameter           | Description                                                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <erp-instance-name> | The name of the G.8032 ERP instance. This can be up to 32 characters. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The ERP protocol in AlliedWare Plus™ can run one or more instances. A G.8032 ERP instance is made up of:

- two ERP ring ports,
- a Control VLAN that carries Ring-Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages, and
- zero, one, or more Protected traffic data VLANs that the instance protects when the ring fails.

An ERP instance must be associated with a G.8032 physical ring and a G.8032 profile.

**Example** To enter the context of an instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)#
```

**Related commands**

- clear g8032 erp-instance**
- clear g8032 erp-instance statistics**
- data-traffic**
- erp-instance**
- g8032 forced-switch erp-instance**
- g8032 manual-switch erp-instance**
- level (g8032-switch)**
- physical-ring**
- profile name**
- raps-channel**
- rpl role**
- show g8032 erp-instance**
- show g8032 erp-instance statistics**
- sub-ring**
- topology-change**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added
- Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## g8032 forced-switch erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to force a protection switch on a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance ring port.

**Syntax** `g8032 forced-switch erp-instance <erp-instance-name> {east-interface|west-interface|terminating-interface}`

| Parameter                              | Description                                     |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;erp-instance-name&gt;</code> | The name of the G.8032 ERP instance             |
| <code>east-interface</code>            | The G.8032 ERP instance's East ring port        |
| <code>west-interface</code>            | The G.8032 ERP instance's West ring port        |
| <code>terminating-interface</code>     | The G.8032 ERP instance's Terminating ring port |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** G.8032 supports a Forced Protection Switch action initiated by the operator. A Forced Protection Switch command is to be issued at a given G.8032 node and given port in the ring. This results in a block being applied at that ring port (and an unblock on the opposite ring port), and a R-APS designated Forced Switch message to flow around the ring causing the RPL to become unblocked.

Multiple Forced Switch actions can take place along a G.8032 ring. Care must be taken when using the Force Switch command as it can only be undone by issuing a Clear command and not by a failure nor the clearing of a failure. If a node that was issued a Force Switch command later fails, then it becomes difficult to remove the Force Switch condition from the ring. In this situation, the operator has to go to the nodes that are adjacent to the failed node, and for each one, issue a Forced Switch command on the ring link facing the failed node followed by a Clear command.

If the G.8032 Physical Ring instance associated with the specified ERP instance is set to terminating-interface, then only one ring port is available and terminating-interface must be used in this command, otherwise specify the east-interface or the west-interface.

To clear this action command, use the [clear g8032 erp-instance](#) command.

**Example** To issue a Forced Protection Switch on the East interface of an ERP instance named "blue", use the following command:

```
awplus# g8032 forced-switch erp-instance blue east-interface
```

**Related commands** [clear g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## g8032 manual-switch erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to manually cause a protection switch on a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance ring port.

**Syntax** g8032 manual-switch erp-instance <erp-instance-name> {east-interface|west-interface|terminating-interface}

| Parameter             | Description                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <erp-instance-name>   | The name of the G.8032 ERP instance             |
| east-interface        | The G.8032 ERP instance's East ring port        |
| west-interface        | The G.8032 ERP instance's West ring port        |
| terminating-interface | The G.8032 ERP instance's Terminating ring port |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** G.8032 supports a Manual Protection Switch action initiated by the operator. A Manual Protection Switch command is to be issued at a given G.8032 node and given port in the ring. This results in a block being applied at that ring port (and an unblock on the opposite ring port), and a R-APS designated Manual Switch message to flow around the ring causing the RPL to become unblocked.

The difference between a Manual switch and a Forced switch is that the Manual Switch will be ignored under various conditions. In particular, only one Manual Switch is allowed on a G.8032 ring at a time.

If the G.8032 Physical Ring instance associated with the specified ERP instance is set to terminating-interface, then only one ring port is available and terminating-interface must be used in this command, otherwise specify the east-interface or the west-interface.

To clear this action command, use the **clear g8032 erp-instance** command.

**Example** To issue a Manual Protection Switch on the East interface of an ERP instance named "blue", use the following command:

```
awplus# g8032 manual-switch erp-instance blue east-interface
```

**Related commands** **clear g8032 erp-instance**  
**g8032 erp-instance**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## g8032 physical-ring

**Overview** Use this command to create a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) physical ring profile which specifies the Ethernet ports that will be used as G.8032 ring ports.

**Syntax** `g8032 physical-ring <physical-ring-name> {east-interface <interface-name1> west-interface <interface-name2>| terminating-interface <interface-name>}  
no g8032 physical-ring <physical-ring-name>`

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <physical-ring-name>  | The name of the profile (up to 37 characters)                                                                                   |
| east-interface        | The East G.8032 ring port                                                                                                       |
| <interface-name1>     | The name of the switch interface, either port or channel group, for the East ring port. It must differ from the West ring port. |
| west-interface        | The West G.8032 ring port                                                                                                       |
| <interface-name2>     | The name of the switch interface, either port or channel group, for the West ring port. It must differ from the East ring port. |
| terminating-interface | The Terminating ring port. This should only be used for G.8032 ERP instance that is at the end of a sub-ring.                   |
| <interface-name>      | The name of the switch interface, either port or channel group, for the Terminating ring port.                                  |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Each ERP instance will be associated with a physical ring profile. A physical ring profile is made up of two physical Ethernet ports or aggregated interfaces, unless it is the terminating point of a sub-ring in which case only one port is needed. When two ports are used, they are referred to as East and West ports. When only a single port is used, it is referred to as a Terminating port.



**Example** To create a physical ring profile named “red” where the East interface port is port1.0.4 and the West interface port is port1.0.8, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# g8032 physical-ring red east-interface port1.0.4
west-interface port1.0.8
```

**Related commands** [physical-ring](#)  
[rpl role](#)  
[show g8032 physical-ring](#)  
[sub-ring](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# g8032 profile

**Overview** Use this command to create a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance profile, or to enter that instance's profile context.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to destroy the specified instance.

**Syntax** g8032 profile {<erp-profile-name>|default-profile}  
no g8032 profile <erp-profile-name>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <erp-profile-name> | The name of the G.8032 profile. This can be up to 32 characters.                                                                   |
| default-profile    | The name of the system's default profile for G.8032. This profile is created by the system automatically and can not be destroyed. |

**Default** A profile with the name "default-profile" will exist in the system and is used by default by an ERP instance. All the parameters in the default profile take on the default values.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enter the context of a profile named "prof\_1", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 profile prof_1  
awplus(g8032-profile-config)#
```

**Related commands** **enable (g8032-profile)**  
**profile name**  
**show g8032 profile**  
**timer (g8032-profile)**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# level (g8032-switch)

**Overview** Use this command to configure the level for Ring-Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages.

**Syntax** level <0-7>

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| <0-7>     | The level used by the G.8032 ERP instance. |

**Default** The default level is 0.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** Inside the R-APS messages is the Level field. The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance will use the configured level for sending R-APS messages, and is the level that the instance expects to receive. If the node receives an R-APS message with the improper level then the message will not be processed.

The ERP instance must be disabled to change the level, otherwise the setting is denied.

**Example** To set the R-APS message level field for an ERP instance named "blue" to 3, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# level 3
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# physical-ring

**Overview** Use this command to specify which G.8032 physical ring instance is to be used by this G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** `physical-ring <physical-ring-name>`

| Parameter                               | Description                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;physical-ring-name&gt;</code> | The name of the physical ring instance. |

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** A G.8032 ERP instance in general has two ring ports, unless it is at the end of a sub-ring in which case it has only one ring port. Ring port(s) are specified using a G.8032 physical ring instance.

This command can only be accepted when the ERP instance is disabled.

**Example** To configure an ERP instance named "blue" to use a physical ring instance named "red", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# physical-ring red
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[g8032 physical-ring](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# profile name

**Overview** Use this command to associate a G.8032 profile instance with this G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** profile name <erp-profile-name>

| Parameter          | Description                    |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| <erp-profile-name> | The name of the G.8032 profile |

**Default** If this command is not used, a profile with the name “default-profile” will be used for this G.8032 ERP instance.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch Mode

**Usage notes** A G.8032 ERP instance uses a profile which contains timer configurations and configurations for revertive modes of operation. This configuration can be accepted regardless of the ERP instance being disabled or enabled. Any parameters from a changed profile will take effect the next time the G.8032 state machine uses the parameters in the updated profile.

**Example** To associate a G.8032 profile named “prof\_1” with a G.8032 ERP instance named “blue”, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# profile name prof_1
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[g8032 profile](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# raps-channel

**Overview** Use this command to specify which VLAN to use as a channel for G.8032 Ring-Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages sent and received by this G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the VLAN from being used as the R-APS channel VLAN.

**Syntax** `raps-channel <vid>`  
`no raps-channel`

| Parameter | Description                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| <vid>     | A single VLAN-id in the range 2 to 4094. |

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** For a G.8032 ERP instance, a VLAN is used as a channel for carrying an R-APS message. This VLAN is also used to identify the proper ring instance to all the other nodes in the ring.

The VLAN must be tagged members of the G.8032 physical ring instance associated with this ERP instance. A G.8032 physical ring instance must be associated with this ERP instance. The ERP instance can not be enabled until this raps-channel VLAN has been configured properly.

The ERP instance must be disabled when using the **no** variant.

**Example** To configure a VLAN with a VLAN-id of "103" as a R-APS channel for an ERP instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# raps-channel 103
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## service onm

**Overview** Use this command to enable the ONM service, which underlies CFM and G.8032.

Use the **no** version of the command to disable the ONM service if you are not using it.

**Syntax** service onm  
no service onm

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The ONM service is disabled by default, to minimize memory usage on switches that are not running CFM and G.8032, particularly when many VLANs are configured on ports. Enable it before configuring CFM and G.8032.

If you disable the service, that change won't take effect until you save the configuration and restart the device.

**Example** To enable the ONM service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service onm
```

To disable the ONM service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service onm
```

% Save the config and restart the device for this change to take effect

```
awplus(config)# exit
awplus# write
awplus# reboot
```

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-0.1: default changed to disabled  
Version 5.5.0-2.1: command added

## rpl role

**Overview** Use this command to specify the role of each G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) ring port (also known as a link). The role can be specified as to whether it is a Ring Protection Link (RPL) or not, and if it is an RPL, whether it is the Owner or Neighbor end of an RPL.

Use the **none** variant of this command to set all the ERP instance's ring ports' RPL role to **none**.

**Syntax** `rpl role {owner|neighbor}{east-interface|west-interface|terminating-interface}`  
`rpl role none`

| Parameter             | Description                                                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| owner                 | This sets the specified ring port to be an RPL Owner           |
| neighbor              | This sets the specified ring port to be an RPL Neighbor        |
| east-interface        | The ring port's east-interface.                                |
| west-interface        | The ring port's west-interface.                                |
| terminating-interface | The ring port's terminating-interface                          |
| none                  | This sets all the ERP instance's ring ports' RPL role to none. |

**Default** A RPL role of "none" is the default.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** If a node has one of its ring ports set to Owner or Neighbor, then **none** is automatically set on any other ring port as **none** is the only possible setting for the other ring port.

When using this command to set the RPL role to **none**, an interface need not be specified, as this command will set all the ring ports RPL role to **none**.

The command can only be accepted when the G.8032 ERP Instance is disabled, and the ERP instance must also have an association to a ERP Physical Ring instance.

As in the case of a sub-ring with only one physical ring port, use **terminating-interface** when specifying the RPL role as Owner or Neighbor.



**Example** To configure the east-interface of a ring port named “blue” to be an RPL Owner, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue  
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# rpl role owner east-interface
```

**Related commands** **g8032 erp-instance**  
**g8032 physical-ring**  
**show g8032 erp-instance**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show debugging g8032

**Overview** Use this command to show the debugging modes enabled for G.8032.

**Syntax** show debugging g8032

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the debugging modes enabled for G.8032, use the following command:

```
awplus# show debugging g8032
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show debugging g8032 command.**

```
awplus#show debugging g8032
G.8032 event debugging is off
G.8032 receive debugging is off
G.8032 transmit debugging is off
```

**Related commands** [debug g8032](#)  
[undebug g8032](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show g8032 erp-instance

**Overview** Use this command to show one or all G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance(s) configuration and dynamic state data.

**Syntax** `show g8032 erp-instance {<erp-instance-name>|all}`

| Parameter                              | Description                                 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;erp-instance-name&gt;</code> | The name of a specific G.8032 ERP instance. |
| <code>all</code>                       | Use this to show all instances.             |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the configuration and dynamic state data for an ERP instance named "blue", use the following command:

```
awplus# show g8032 erp-instance blue
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show g8032 erp-instance command.**

```
awplus#show g8032 erp-instance blue
```

|                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| -----               |                                       |
| Instance Name       | : blue                                |
| Admin State         | : enabled                             |
| G.8032 State        | : IDLE                                |
| Failure of Proto-TO | : false                               |
| Phy Ring            | : R1 - East (port2.0.25) : West (sa1) |
| East Link           | : Link_Unblocked                      |
| West Link           | : Link_blocked                        |
| RPL Role East Link  | : NONE                                |
| RPL Role West Link  | : OWNER                               |
| CFM MEP East        | : -                                   |
| CFM MEP West        | : -                                   |
| ERP Profile         | : default-profile                     |
| Level               | : 0                                   |
| Ring-ID             | : 1                                   |
| RAPS-Channel VLAN   | : 900                                 |
| Sub-ring            | : disabled                            |
| Virtual Channel     | : disabled                            |
| Data Traffic VLANs  | : 910,920,930,940                     |
| TCN To Inst         | : -                                   |
| TCN Flush Event     | : G8032                               |
| Wait-To-Restore     | : -                                   |
| Wait-To-Block       | : -                                   |
| NodeID              | : 0000.cd37.0c25                      |
| SNMP Traps          | : enabled                             |
| -----               |                                       |
| East Receiving      | West Receiving                        |
| -----               |                                       |
| Hold Off Timer      | -                                     |
| Signal Fail         | -                                     |
| Failure of Proto-PM | false                                 |
| Version             | -                                     |
| Request             | -                                     |
| RPL-Block           | -                                     |
| DNF                 | -                                     |
| Block Port Ref      | -                                     |
| NodeID              | -                                     |
| -----               |                                       |
| East Sending        | West Sending                          |
| -----               |                                       |
| Version             | 1                                     |
| Request             | NR                                    |
| RPL-Block           | RB                                    |
| DNF                 | 1                                     |
| Block Port Ref      | 1                                     |
| NodeID              | 0000.cd37.0c25                        |
| -----               |                                       |

**Parameters in the output from the show g8032 erp-instance command.**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                             |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Instance name | The configured <erp-instance-name> for this instance.                                                   |
| Admin State   | The configured administrative state of this instance, either enabled or disabled. When the ERP instance |

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 | is disabled, all dynamic data for other parameters in this table will be shown as "-", except for the East Link or West Link which will show the last known block or unblocked state.                                                                                                      |
| G.8032 State                    | A dynamic parameter showing the current state of the instance per the G.8032 state machine. If the ERP Instance is disabled, it will be in the INIT state.                                                                                                                                 |
| Phy Ring                        | Shows the Physical Ring Instance name that this ERP Instance is associated with along with the East/ West or Terminating Interface used by the Physical Ring Instance.                                                                                                                     |
| East Link or West Link          | A dynamic variable showing whether the instance's ring port and its VLANs are blocked or not. In the special case of an interconnection node where a sub-ring terminates, both the East Link and the West Link are the same.                                                               |
| RPL Role East Link or West Link | Shows the configuration of the link's role.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CFM MEP East or West            | Identifies the configured MEP, if any, that is being used to provide a CFM based Signal Fail indication to this instance. The MEP is identified by its direction (Up or Down), its MEP-id, and the Maintenance Domain (MD) and Maintenance Association (MA) it is associated with by name. |
| ERP Profile                     | Identifies the ERP Profile instance that was configured for use by this ERP Ring instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Level                           | The Level that was configured for R-APS messages that are used by this ERP Ring instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ring-ID                         | The Ring-ID that is to be used by this ERP instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| RAPS-Channel VLAN               | The VLAN-id that is configured used for sending and receiving R-APS messages for this ERP instance.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Sub-ring                        | Specifies whether the ring is operating as a Sub-ring or otherwise as a Major ring.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Virtual Channel                 | Specifies whether the sub-ring is operating with a virtual channel or not.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Data Traffic VLANs              | A comma-separated list of configured VLAN-ids (individually, or range) that are used for data-traffic and protected by this ERP instance.                                                                                                                                                  |
| TCN To Inst                     | A comma-separated list of protocols and their instances that are to be notified when a Topology Change Notification occurs for this ERP instance.                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     | This only applies to a sub-ring with a Terminating interface and in which case "-" will be displayed if no target instances have been identified. Otherwise a "-" is displayed anyway. Identifies the protocol to notify. Only "G8032" will be supported initially. <instance-name> - Identifies the instance to notify for the given protocol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| TCN Flush Event     | Specifies if this instance as a target instance is to send out Flush FDB messages upon TCN notifications by a detecting instance. Identifies the notifying protocol allowed. Only "G8032" will be supported initially. If no protocols have been configured then display "-".                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| SNMP Traps          | Indicates whether SNMP traps have been enabled or disabled for this ERP instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Signal Fail         | Indicates whether a Signal Fail condition is being received over the East or West ring interface. <signal-fail> consists of: "-" no Signal Fail is being indicated "Link" - indicates the interface port or LAG has gone operationally down. "CFM MEP <mep-id>" - indicates that a local CFM MEP has indicated a Signal Fail, and which MEP by mep-id.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Failure of Protocol | Indicates that there are defects in the receipt of an R-APS message. There are the following types: FOP-PM (Provisioning Mismatch) - "true" indicates per G.8032, that the RPL-Owner is receiving R-APS(NR,RB) messages with a node-id not of itself. In addition, since the initial implementation does not support version 1, any R-APS messages with version 1 will also indicate a FOP-PM error. The FOP-PM error can occur on an East or a West Port. FOP-TO (Time Out) - "true" indicates that a node has not received an R-APS message on any of its ring ports for 3.5 times the R-APS message interval even though one or both ring ports are capable of receiving R-APS messages (no SF, Admin Up). |
| Version             | The version of the R-APS message that is being received or sent over the East or West ring interface. An R-APS message version of "1" corresponds to G.8032 version 2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Request             | Indicates the protection switch request being sent or received in the R-APS message. Consists of one of: NR - No Request for protection switching SF - Signal Fail MS - Manual Switch request FS - Force Switch request Event - Request a Flush to be performed. Note this is a transient condition.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RPL Block                    | Indicates whether the RPL is being blocked or not. consists of one of the following: "RB" - RPL Block is being applied by the RPL-Owner. "-" - No RPL Block is being applied by the RPL-Owner, or the R-APS message originated from a non-RPL-Owner. |
| DNF                          | Indicates the value of the Do Not Flush bit in the R-APS message. The value is either "0" or "1".                                                                                                                                                    |
| Block Port Ref               | Block Port Reference refers to the node's East or West port that is being blocked and shows as "0" or "1" in accordance to G.8032.                                                                                                                   |
| Node-ID                      | The MAC address of this Node or the MAC address used in sending/receiving R-APS messages.                                                                                                                                                            |
| East Sending or West Sending | If this local node is not sending R-APS, then all the fields are shown as "-"                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Timers                       | Wait-to-Restore - "Running" indicates this timer is active, otherwise is "-".Wait-to-Block - "Running" indicates this timer is active, otherwise is "-".Hold Off Timer - "Running" indicates this timer is active, otherwise is "-".                 |

**Related commands**

- [data-traffic](#)
- [erp-instance](#)
- [g8032 erp-instance](#)
- [level \(g8032-switch\)](#)
- [physical-ring](#)
- [profile name](#)
- [rpl role](#)
- [sub-ring](#)
- [topology-change](#)
- [trap \(g8032-switch\)](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added
- Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products
- Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show g8032 erp-instance statistics

**Overview** Use this command to show the G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance statistics.

**Syntax** `show g8032 erp-instance <erp-instance-name> statistics`

| Parameter                              | Description                                |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;erp-instance-name&gt;</code> | The name of a specific G.8032 ERP instance |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the statistics for an ERP instance named “blue”, use the following command:

```
awplus# show g8032 erp-instance blue statistics
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show g8032 erp-instance statistics command.**

```
awplus#show g8032 erp-instance blue statistics
-----
Instance Name      : blue
Local Clear        : 0
FOP-T0             : 0
-----
  East Receiving   | West Receiving
-----
RAPS NR           15 | RAPS NR           11
RAPS NR-RB         2 | RAPS NR-RB         0
RAPS SF            0 | RAPS SF            0
RAPS FS            0 | RAPS FS            0
RAPS MS            0 | RAPS MS            0
RAPS Event         0 | RAPS Event         0
Drop Guard         0 | Drop Guard         0
Drop Error         0 | Drop Error         0
Local SF           1 | Local SF           1
FOP-PM             0 | FOP-PM             0
-----
  East Sending     | West Sending
-----
RAPS NR           17 | RAPS NR           17
RAPS NR-RB 20067   | RAPS NR-RB 20067
RAPS SF           10 | RAPS SF           10
RAPS FS            0 | RAPS FS            0
RAPS MS            0 | RAPS MS            0
RAPS Event         0 | RAPS Event         0
-----
```

**Parameters in the output from the show g8032 erp-instance statistics command**

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Instance Name | The configured <erp-instance-name> for this instance.                                       |
| Local clear   | The number of Clear commands invoked locally.                                               |
| FOP-T0        | The number of Failure of Protocol Time Out events seen locally.                             |
| RAPS NR       | The number of R-APS messages with a No Request (NR) being received or sent.                 |
| RAPS NR-RB    | The number of R-APS messages with a No Request, RPL Blocked (NR,RB) being received or sent. |
| RAPS SF       | The number of R-APS messages with Signal Fail (SF) being received or sent.                  |
| RAPS FS       | The number of R-APS messages with Forced Switch (FS) being received or sent.                |

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RAPS MS    | The number of R-APS messages with Manual Switch (MS) being received or sent.                                                                                                                  |
| RAPS Event | The number of R-APS messages with Event (Flush) being received or sent.                                                                                                                       |
| Drop Guard | The number of R-APS messages discarded due to Guard Timer.                                                                                                                                    |
| Drop Error | The number of R-APS messages discarded due to incorrect MAC Address (unmatched Ring-ID), incorrect version, unusable Request/State, or other invalid code point in one of the message fields. |
| Local SF   | The number of Signal Fail events seen locally.                                                                                                                                                |
| FOP-PM     | The number of Failure of Protocol events seen locally.                                                                                                                                        |

**Related commands** [clear g8032 erp-instance statistics](#)  
[g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# show g8032 physical-ring

**Overview** Use this command to show the G.8032 physical ring instance information.

**Syntax** show g8032 physical-ring {<physical-ring-name>|all}

| Parameter            | Description                                                      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <physical-ring-name> | The name of the physical ring                                    |
| all                  | This shows all physical ring instances that have been configured |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the details of a physical ring instance named "red", use the following command:

```
awplus# show g8032 physical-ring red
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show g8032 physical-ring command.**

```
awplus#show g8032 physical-ring red
Ring : red
=====
East   : port1.0.4
West   : port1.0.8
ERP Inst : blue
```

**Parameters in the output from the show g8032 physical-ring command.**

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ring                    | The name of the physical ring that was configured for this physical ring instance.                                                                       |
| East, West, Terminating | The physical interface port or LAG of the East or West Ring interface, or the Terminating interface that was configured for this physical ring instance. |
| ERP Inst                | A comma-separated list of ERP instances by name that have been configured to use this physical ring instance, or "-" if none.                            |

**Related commands** [g8032 physical-ring](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

## show g8032 profile

**Overview** Use this command to show one specific G.8032 profile or all G.8032 profiles, and the configured information within each profile.

**Syntax** `show g8032 profile {<erp-profile-name>|default-profile|all}`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;erp-profile-name&gt;</code> | The name of the G.8032 profile that was created by the user.                         |
| <code>default-profile</code>          | The default name of the G.8032 profile that was created automatically by the system. |
| <code>all</code>                      | Using this will show all G.8032 profiles.                                            |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the profile details for a profile named “prof1”, use the following command:

```
awplus# show g8032 profile prof1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show g8032 profile command.**

```
awplus#show g8032 profile prof1
Profile : prof1
=====
Wait-To-Restore : 5 mins
Hold Off Timer  : 0 ms
Guard Timer     : 500 ms
Wait-To-Block   : 5500 ms
Protection Type  : Revertive
ERP Inst        : blue
```

**Parameters in the output from show g8032 profile command.**

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wait-To-Restore | The configured value in <1-12> minutes.                                                                          |
| Hold Off Timer  | The configured value but shown instead in milliseconds which ranges from 0 to 10,000 (10s) in 100 ms increments. |
| Guard Timer     | The configured value which ranges from 10 to 2000 in 10 ms increments.                                           |
| Wait-To-Block   | 5 seconds more than the configured Guard Time. The range is 5010 to 5200.                                        |
| ERP Inst        | Comma separated list of ERP instances using this profile, or "-" if there are none.                              |

**Related commands** [enable \(g8032-profile\)](#)  
[g8032 profile](#)  
[timer \(g8032-profile\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# sub-ring

**Overview** Use this command to configure the mode of operation for the G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance as a sub-ring.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the mode of operation to that of a normal fully enclosed ring.

**Syntax** sub-ring  
no sub-ring

**Default** By default the mode is **no sub-ring**.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** An ERP instance can operate normally as a fully enclosed ring, commonly called a major ring, or as a partially enclosed ring, called a sub-ring. Sub-rings must be attached to either a major ring (one that is fully closed) or to other sub-rings where one of the other sub-rings itself is attached to a major ring.

Setting the mode to sub-ring should also be set for all nodes in the sub-ring, as the G.8032 state machine is different from that of a major ring.

This configuration can only be accepted when the ERP instance is disabled.

When the physical ring instance used by this ERP instance is configured for terminating interface, then this ERP instance will automatically be configured to be in the sub-ring mode and can not be changed.

**Example** To configure an ERP instance named "blue" as a sub-ring, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue  
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# sub-ring
```

**Related commands** [g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[g8032 physical-ring](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products



## timer (g8032-profile)

**Overview** Use this command to configure a timer for a specified G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance profile.

**Syntax** timer wait-to-restore {<1-12>|default}  
timer hold-off {<0-100>|default}  
timer guard-timer {<1-200>|default}

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| wait-to-restore | This timer is used to soak signal failure abatement to ensure the signal failure abatement is not intermittent. This timer is only used by the RPL Owner when in the revertive operation, and thus is attempting to restore the ring. It is configurable in steps of 1 to 12 minutes (default is 5 minutes).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| hold-off        | This timer allows any other underlying protection schemes to recover before G.8032 reacts to its defect as this gives time for the G.8032 defect to clear. A classic example is when the ERP Physical ring port is carried over a SONET/SDH transmission system that itself has 50ms recovery times. If G.8032 detects a failure, then increasing this timer to some value greater than 50ms would allow the SONET/SDH system to recover and have the defect that G.8032 detected disappear thus preventing the need for G.8032 to try and recover. The Hold Off timer is configurable in 0 to 10 seconds in steps of 100ms (default is 0 ms).                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| guard-timer     | This is the amount of time that an ERP instance discards most R-APS messages before being allowed to process them. It is used when a clearing condition occurs yet at the same time older messages are still propagating around the ring with failure indications. For example two nodes that just noticed a link failure abatement condition could start clearing and almost immediately one of them could receive an old Signal Fail indication message from the other node (that was still in flight) which in turn causes the receiving node to react to the Signal Fail inadvertently. This timer is particularly useful where R-APS propagation time through the ring is large. Refer to ITU-T G.8032 for more information. The Guard timer is configurable in 10ms steps between 10ms and 2 seconds (default is 50 for 500ms). |

**Mode** G8032 Profile Configuration

**Example** To set the wait-to-restore timer of a profile named “prof\_1” to a value of 1 minute, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 profile prof_1  
awplus(g8032-profile-config)# timer wait-to-restore 1
```

**Related commands** **g8032 profile**  
**show g8032 profile**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# topology-change

**Overview** Use this command to enable this G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance to send a Flush Event message after notification of a Topology Change Notification (TCN) by a detecting instance.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the sending of the Flush Event.

**Syntax** topology-change {g8032}  
no topology-change {g8032}

| Parameter | Description                                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| g8032     | Specify that G.8032 is the protocol that is affected by this command. |

**Default** Topology change is enabled by default for G.8032.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** If this ERP instance is on an interconnecting node, then the ERP instance may need to be notified of a topology change that occurred in another G.8032 sub-ring attached to this node. The former will be termed the "target" ERP instance, and the latter the "detecting" ERP instance.

The criteria for notification is:

- the detecting ERP instance is configured as a sub-ring with a Terminating interface,
- it is protecting the same data VLANs as the target instance, and
- the target ERP instance must have two ring ports.

When the detecting ERP instance detects a topology change on its sub-ring, AlliedWare Plus™ will automatically determine which target ERP instance(s) needs to be notified. It does this by comparing the same data VLANs in the detecting ERP instance with all the other instances.

If target ERP instances are identified and these instances also have both an East and a West interface configured, then those target instances are notified. Upon notification, the target ERP instance has a couple of actions that it has to perform:

- To flush the FDB on both its East and West interfaces for the protected VLANs.
- To send out an R-APS flush event message over its East and West interfaces. The flush event message is sent around the target ring and each node on the target ring will perform an FDB flush of its protected VLANs. The sending of a R-APS flush event may not be needed in some cases and as such it is configurable.

**Example** To enable sending of R-APS flush event messages on an ERP instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue  
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# topology-change g8032
```

**Related commands** **g8032 erp-instance**  
**show g8032 erp-instance**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# trap (g8032-switch)

**Overview** Use this command to enable or disable SNMP traps for a G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) instance.

**Syntax** trap {enabled|disabled}

| Parameter | Description                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| enabled   | Enable this ERP instance to generate traps.      |
| disabled  | Disable this ERP instance from generating traps. |

**Default** The SNMP traps for the ERP instance are enabled.

**Mode** G8032 Configure Switch

**Usage notes** Globally, ERP traps are disabled by default but can be enabled globally using the [snmp-server enable trap](#) command.

**Example** To disable the SNMP traps for an ERP instance named "blue", use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# g8032 erp-instance blue
awplus(g8032-config-switch)# trap disabled
```

**Related commands** [erp-instance](#)  
[show g8032 erp-instance](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# undebg g8032

**Overview** Use this command to turn off debugging for various G.8032 debug attributes.

**Syntax** undebg g8032 {all|event|rx|tx}

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| all       | All G.8032 debugging                 |
| event     | G.8032 debugging events              |
| rx        | G.8032 debugging Receive activities  |
| tx        | G.8032 debugging Transmit activities |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To turn off all G.8032 debugging, use the following command:

```
awplus# undebg g8032 all
```

**Related commands** [debug g8032](#)  
[show debugging g8032](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
Version 5.4.7-1.1: added to x310 series products  
Version 5.4.7-2.1: added to x550 series products  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to SBx8100 series products  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: added to SBx908 GEN2 series products

# 44 RRP Snooping Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2076
  - **ip rrp snooping** on page 2077
  - **show ip rrp snooping** on page 2078

# Introduction

**Overview** This section provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure the Router Redundancy Protocol (RRP).



# ip rrp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to enable RRP snooping.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable RRP Snooping.

**Syntax** ip rrp snooping  
no ip rrp snooping

**Default** The default is **disabled**.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Use this command to enable the RRP Snooping feature. You cannot use RRP Snooping at the same time as the following features:

- STP, RSTP, or MSTP, except for edge ports. RSTP is enabled by default. To disable it, use the command **spanning-tree enable**.
- Port security (the command **switchport port-security**)
- Port authentication
- EPSR
- Port mirroring

**Examples** The example below shows you how to enable RRP Snooping.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip rrp snooping
```

**Related commands** **show ip rrp snooping**

## show ip rrp snooping

**Overview** Use this command to display Router Redundancy Protocol snooping global settings and status.

**Syntax** show ip rrp snooping

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Output** The following example show the output display for the **show ip rrp snooping** command

|                             |           |                     |          |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| awplus#show ip rrp snooping |           |                     |          |
| Status                      | : Enabled |                     |          |
| Vlan                        | Master    | Virtual MAC Address | UpTime   |
| -----                       | -----     | -----               | -----    |
| vlan1                       | Port1.0.1 | 00e0.2b00.0085      | 00:00:39 |
| -----                       | -----     | -----               | -----    |

The following table shows the output display for the **show ip rrp snooping** command

| Parameter           | Description                                                                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Status              | Displays if RRP Snooping is enabled or disabled                                         |
| Vlan                | Displays the VLAN ID                                                                    |
| Master              | Displays the port ID connected to the master router or the network of the master router |
| Virtual MAC Address | Displays the virtual MAC address of the router                                          |
| UpTime              | Displays the time that the current master router has been the master router             |

**Related commands** [ip rrp snooping](#)

# Part 7: Network Management

# 45

## AMF and AMF Plus Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2084
  - **application-proxy ip-filter** on page 2085
  - **application-proxy quarantine-vlan** on page 2086
  - **application-proxy redirect-url** on page 2087
  - **application-proxy threat-protection** on page 2088
  - **application-proxy threat-protection send-summary** on page 2090
  - **application-proxy whitelist advertised-address** on page 2091
  - **application-proxy whitelist enable** on page 2092
  - **application-proxy whitelist protection tls** on page 2094
  - **application-proxy whitelist server** on page 2095
  - **application-proxy whitelist trustpoint (deprecated)** on page 2097
  - **area-link** on page 2098
  - **atmf-arealink** on page 2100
  - **atmf-link** on page 2102
  - **atmf amfplus-license-only** on page 2104
  - **atmf area** on page 2106
  - **atmf area password** on page 2108
  - **atmf authorize** on page 2110
  - **atmf authorize provision** on page 2112
  - **atmf backup** on page 2114
  - **atmf backup area-masters delete** on page 2116
  - **atmf backup area-masters enable** on page 2117
  - **atmf backup area-masters now** on page 2118
  - **atmf backup area-masters synchronize** on page 2119
  - **atmf backup bandwidth** on page 2120
  - **atmf backup delete** on page 2121
  - **atmf backup enable** on page 2122
  - **atmf backup guests delete** on page 2123
  - **atmf backup guests enable** on page 2124
  - **atmf backup guests now** on page 2125
  - **atmf backup guests synchronize** on page 2126
  - **atmf backup now** on page 2127
  - **atmf backup redundancy enable** on page 2129
  - **atmf backup server** on page 2130
  - **atmf backup stop** on page 2132
  - **atmf backup synchronize** on page 2133
  - **atmf cleanup** on page 2134

- **atmf container** on page 2135
- **atmf container login** on page 2137
- **atmf controller** on page 2138
- **atmf distribute firmware** on page 2139
- **atmf domain vlan** on page 2141
- **atmf enable** on page 2144
- **atmf group (membership)** on page 2145
- **atmf guest-class** on page 2147
- **atmf log-verbose** on page 2149
- **atmf management subnet** on page 2150
- **atmf management vlan** on page 2153
- **atmf master** on page 2156
- **atmf mtu** on page 2157
- **atmf network-name** on page 2158
- **atmf provision (interface)** on page 2159
- **atmf provision node** on page 2160
- **atmf reboot-rolling** on page 2162
- **atmf recover** on page 2166
- **atmf recover guest** on page 2168
- **atmf recover led-off** on page 2169
- **atmf recover over-eth** on page 2170
- **atmf recovery-server** on page 2171
- **atmf remote-login** on page 2173
- **atmf restricted-login** on page 2175
- **atmf retry guest-link** on page 2177
- **atmf secure-mode** on page 2178
- **atmf secure-mode certificate expire** on page 2180
- **atmf secure-mode certificate expiry** on page 2181
- **atmf secure-mode certificate renew** on page 2182
- **atmf secure-mode enable-all** on page 2183
- **atmf select-area** on page 2185
- **atmf topology-gui enable** on page 2186
- **atmf trustpoint** on page 2188
- **atmf virtual-crosslink** on page 2190
- **atmf virtual-link** on page 2192
- **atmf virtual-link description** on page 2196
- **atmf virtual-link protection** on page 2197
- **atmf working-set** on page 2199
- **bridge-group (amf-container)** on page 2202
- **clear application-proxy threat-protection** on page 2204
- **clear atmf links** on page 2205
- **clear atmf links virtual** on page 2206
- **clear atmf links statistics** on page 2207
- **clear atmf recovery-file** on page 2208
- **clear atmf secure-mode certificates** on page 2209
- **clear atmf secure-mode statistics** on page 2210
- **clone (amf-provision)** on page 2211
- **configure boot config (amf-provision)** on page 2214

- **configure boot system (amf-provision)** on page 2216
- **copy (amf-provision)** on page 2218
- **create (amf-provision)** on page 2220
- **debug atmf** on page 2223
- **debug atmf packet** on page 2225
- **delete (amf-provision)** on page 2228
- **discovery** on page 2230
- **description (amf-container)** on page 2232
- **erase factory-default** on page 2233
- **firmware-url** on page 2234
- **http-enable** on page 2236
- **identity (amf-provision)** on page 2238
- **license-cert (amf-provision)** on page 2241
- **locate (amf-provision)** on page 2243
- **log event-host** on page 2245
- **login-fallback enable** on page 2246
- **modeltype** on page 2247
- **service atmf-application-proxy** on page 2248
- **show application-proxy threat-protection** on page 2249
- **show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address** on page 2251
- **show application-proxy whitelist interface** on page 2252
- **show application-proxy whitelist server** on page 2254
- **show application-proxy whitelist supplicant** on page 2255
- **show atmf** on page 2257
- **show atmf area** on page 2261
- **show atmf area guests** on page 2265
- **show atmf area guests-detail** on page 2267
- **show atmf area nodes** on page 2270
- **show atmf area nodes-detail** on page 2272
- **show atmf area summary** on page 2274
- **show atmf authorization** on page 2275
- **show atmf backup** on page 2278
- **show atmf backup area** on page 2283
- **show atmf backup guest** on page 2285
- **show atmf container** on page 2288
- **show atmf detail** on page 2292
- **show atmf group** on page 2295
- **show atmf group members** on page 2297
- **show atmf guests** on page 2299
- **show atmf guests detail** on page 2301
- **show atmf links** on page 2304
- **show atmf links detail** on page 2306
- **show atmf links guest** on page 2314
- **show atmf links guest detail** on page 2316
- **show atmf links statistics** on page 2320
- **show atmf nodes** on page 2323
- **show atmf provision nodes** on page 2325

- **show atmf recovery-file** on page 2327
- **show atmf secure-mode** on page 2328
- **show atmf secure-mode audit** on page 2331
- **show atmf secure-mode audit link** on page 2332
- **show atmf secure-mode certificates** on page 2333
- **show atmf secure-mode sa** on page 2336
- **show atmf secure-mode statistics** on page 2339
- **show atmf tech** on page 2341
- **show atmf virtual-links** on page 2345
- **show atmf working-set** on page 2347
- **show debugging atmf** on page 2348
- **show debugging atmf packet** on page 2349
- **show running-config atmf** on page 2350
- **state** on page 2351
- **switchport atmf-agentlink** on page 2353
- **switchport atmf-arealink** on page 2355
- **switchport atmf-crosslink** on page 2357
- **switchport atmf-guestlink** on page 2359
- **switchport atmf-link** on page 2361
- **type atmf guest** on page 2363
- **type atmf node** on page 2364
- **undebg atmf** on page 2367
- **username (atmf-guest)** on page 2368

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for AMF and AMF Plus commands. AMF is the Allied Telesis Autonomous Management Framework™, and AMF Plus is an expanded version of AMF. Both AMF and AMF Plus are a suite of features that combine to simplify network management across all supported network equipment from the core to the edge. They also integrate with Vista Manager, our graphical monitoring and management platform.

On the AlliedWare Plus command line, AMF and AMF Plus are identical. The difference between them is in Vista Manager, where AMF Plus includes additional AMF Plus intent-based networking features.

**In the rest of this chapter, we use 'AMF' to refer to both AMF and AMF Plus.**

**AMF master nodes** Every AMF network must have at least one master node, which acts as the core of the AMF network. Not all AlliedWare Plus devices are capable of acting as a AMF master. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for information about master support.

**AMF edge** AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM® Series switches can only be used as edge switches in an AMF network. The full management power and convenience of AMF is available on these switches, but they can only link to one other AMF node. They cannot form cross-links or virtual links.

**AMF naming convention** When AMF is enabled on a device, it will automatically be assigned a host name. If a host name has already been assigned, by using the command [hostname](#), this will remain. If however, no host name has been assigned, then the name applied will be the prefix, **host\_** followed (without a space) by the MAC address of the device. For example, a device whose MAC address is **0016.76b1.7a5e** will have the name **host\_0016\_76b1\_7a5e** assigned to it.

To efficiently manage your network using AMF, we strongly advise that you devise a naming convention for your network devices, and apply an appropriate hostname to each device in your AMF network.

**AMF and STP** On AR-Series UTM firewalls and Secure VPN routers, you cannot use STP at the same time as AMF.



# application-proxy ip-filter

**Overview** Use this command to enable global IP filtering on a device. Once enabled the device will add a global ACL in response to a threat message from an AMF Security (AMF-Sec) Controller.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable global IP filtering.

**Syntax** application-proxy ip-filter  
no application-proxy ip-filter

**Default** Global IP filtering is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** For this feature to work, the AMF Application Proxy service needs to be enabled on your network, using the command **service atmf-application-proxy**.

**Example** To enable global IP filtering, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy ip-filter
```

To disable global IP filtering, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no application-proxy ip-filter
```

**Related commands** **application-proxy redirect-url**  
**application-proxy threat-protection**  
**clear application-proxy threat-protection**  
**service atmf-application-proxy**  
**show application-proxy threat-protection**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.5: command added

# application-proxy quarantine-vlan

**Overview** Use this command to set the quarantine VLAN to use when an AMF Security (AMF-Sec) Controller detects a threat. The port/s on which the threat is detected are moved to this VLAN if the **application-proxy threat-protection** action is set to **quarantine**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the quarantine VLAN. If no quarantine VLAN is specified then no quarantine action will be performed.

**Syntax** application-proxy quarantine-vlan <vlan-id>  
no application-proxy quarantine-vlan

| Parameter | Description                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>i</i>  | < The ID of the VLAN to use. In the range 1-4094. |

**Default** By default, no quarantine VLAN is configured.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure VLAN 100 as the quarantine VLAN, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy quarantine-vlan 100
```

To delete the quarantine VLAN, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no application-proxy quarantine-vlan
```

**Related commands** **application-proxy threat-protection**  
**clear application-proxy threat-protection**  
**application-proxy threat-protection send-summary**  
**service atmf-application-proxy**  
**show application-proxy threat-protection**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added

# application-proxy redirect-url

**Overview** Use this command to redirect a user to a helpful URL when they are blocked because of an **application-proxy ip-filter**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the URL redirect.

**Syntax** application-proxy redirect-url <url>  
no application-proxy redirect-url

| Parameter | Description                  |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| <url>     | URL to redirect the user to. |

**Default** No URL is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure a redirect URL, use the command:

```
awplus# application-proxy redirect-url http://my.dom/help.html
```

To remove a redirect URL, use the command:

```
awplus# no application-proxy redirect-url
```

**Related commands** **application-proxy ip-filter**  
**application-proxy threat-protection**  
**clear application-proxy threat-protection**  
**service atmf-application-proxy**  
**show application-proxy threat-protection**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# application-proxy threat-protection

**Overview** Use this command to set the blocking action to take when a threat detected message is received from an AMF Security (AMF-Sec) Controller.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable threat protection blocking actions on the port.

**Syntax** application-proxy threat-protection {drop|link-down|quarantine|log-only}

no application-proxy threat-protection

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| drop       | Drop the traffic that generates the threat reports. This is a Layer 2 drop. Note that the device will only drop packets that arrive at the port, not packets sent from the port. |
| link-down  | Take the link down in response to threats, by setting it to error disabled.                                                                                                      |
| quarantine | Move the offending port to a quarantine VLAN.                                                                                                                                    |
| log-only   | Log when a threat is detected.                                                                                                                                                   |

**Default** Threat protection is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To set the threat protection blocking action on port1.0.4 to drop, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# application-proxy threat-protection drop
```

To disable threat protection blocking actions on port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no application-proxy threat-protection
```

**Related commands** **application-proxy quarantine-vlan**  
**application-proxy threat-protection send-summary**  
**clear application-proxy threat-protection**  
**service atmf-application-proxy**  
**show application-proxy threat-protection**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: added to switch ports on AR series devices  
Version 5.4.9-0.1: **log-only** parameter added  
Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added

# application-proxy threat-protection send-summary

**Overview** Use this command to send a summary of all current threat-protection blocking requests to all AMF Application Proxy service nodes. This command can only be performed on an AMF master.

**Syntax** application-proxy threat-protection send-summary

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To send a summary of all current threat-protection blocking requests to all AMF Application Proxy service nodes, use the command:

```
awplus# application-proxy threat-protection send-summary
```

**Related commands**

- [application-proxy quarantine-vlan](#)
- [application-proxy threat-protection](#)
- [clear application-proxy threat-protection](#)
- [service atmf-application-proxy](#)
- [show application-proxy threat-protection](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added

# application-proxy whitelist advertised-address

**Overview** Use this command to register a Layer 3 interface, and the IPv4 address that is attached to this interface, as the advertised application-proxy whitelist address for a device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop advertising the Layer 3 interface and its associated IPv4 address.

**Syntax** application-proxy whitelist advertised-address <interface>  
no application-proxy whitelist advertised-address

| Parameter   | Description                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Layer 3 interface to configure as the advertised address. |

**Default** No address advertised by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure the IPv4 address attached to VLAN 1as the advertised address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy whitelist advertised-address
vlan1
```

To remove the advertised address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no application-proxy whitelist advertised-
address
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.1: command added

# application-proxy whitelist enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable application-proxy whitelist based authentication on an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the whitelist authentication.

**Syntax** application-proxy whitelist enable  
no application-proxy whitelist enable

**Default** Application-proxy whitelist is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** When **port-control** is set to **auto**, the 802.1X authentication feature is executed on the interface, but only if the **aaa authentication dot1x** command has been issued.

If you attempt to change the authentication configuration on an interface that has threat protection quarantine configured, you will see the following error message:

```
% portx.x.x: Application Proxy quarantine configuration must be removed before port authentication is changed
```

Before changing the interface's authentication configuration you must either:

- remove the interface's threat protection configuration, or
- shut down the interface.

**Example** To enable application-proxy whitelist authentication on the interface port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# application-proxy whitelist enable
```

To disable application-proxy whitelist authentication on the interface port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no application-proxy whitelist enable
```



**Related commands**   **application-proxy whitelist server**  
**show application-proxy whitelist interface**  
**show application-proxy whitelist server**  
**show application-proxy whitelist supplicant**

**Command changes**   Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# application-proxy whitelist protection tls

**Overview** Use this command to configure the application-proxy whitelist control channel to use TLS protection. If no trustpoint is specified then TLS will operate without authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop using TLS.

**Syntax** application-proxy whitelist protection tls [trustpoint <name>]  
no application-proxy whitelist protection tls

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| trustpoint | Specify an optional trustpoint. If no trustpoint is specified then TLS will operate without authentication. |
| <name>     | Name of the trustpoint.                                                                                     |

**Default** TLS is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure an AMF application-proxy whitelist to use TLS with the trustpoint 'corpca', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy whitelist protection tls
trustpoint corpca
```

To configure an AMF application-proxy whitelist to stop using TLS, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no application-proxy whitelist protection tls
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy whitelist enable](#)  
[application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-2.1: command added

# application-proxy whitelist server

**Overview** Use this command to set an AMF master to act as a whitelist authentication proxy between AMF members, acting as Network Access Servers, and an external whitelist RADIUS server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the whitelist proxy functionality.

**Syntax** application-proxy whitelist server *<ip-address>* key *<key>*  
[encrypted] [auth-port *<1-65535>*]  
no application-proxy whitelist server

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ip-address&gt;</i>        | IPv4 address of the upstream RADIUS server in dotted decimal format A.B.C.D.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| key <i>&lt;key&gt;</i>           | Set the shared secret encryption key for communication with the upstream RADIUS server.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| encrypted                        | Means that the password that follows is encoded, not plain text. This parameter is only used in generated configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints encrypted in front of passwords to indicate that it is displaying the encoded password. |
| auth-port <i>&lt;1-65535&gt;</i> | Set the RADIUS server UDP port. This is only necessary if you don't want to use the default port 1812.                                                                                                                                                           |

**Default** Disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure an AMF master to work as a proxy to the external RADIUS server 192.168.1.10, with shared secret 'mysecurekey', on port 1822, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy whitelist server 192.168.1.10
key mysecurekey auth-port 1822
```

To configure an AMF master to work as a proxy to the external RADIUS server 192.168.1.10, with shared secret 'mysecurekey', on the default port (1812), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# application-proxy whitelist server 192.168.1.10
key mysecurekey
```

To disable the whitelist proxy, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no application-proxy whitelist server
```

**Related commands**

- application-proxy whitelist enable**
- service atmf-application-proxy**
- show application-proxy whitelist interface**
- show application-proxy whitelist server**
- show application-proxy whitelist supplicant**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.3-2.1: **encrypted** parameter added
- Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# application-proxy whitelist trustpoint (deprecated)

**Overview** This command has been deprecated. It has been replaced by the **application-proxy whitelist protection tls** command.

This command sets the trustpoint to use when communicating with the external whitelist RADIUS server. This enables RADIUS over TLS (RadSec) protection.

**Syntax** application-proxy whitelist trustpoint <name>  
no application-proxy whitelist trustpoint

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.0-2.1: command deprecated

## area-link

**Overview** Use this command to create an area-link between a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA) host controller and an AMF container.

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an area-link from a container.

**Syntax** area-link <area-name>  
no area-link

| Parameter   | Description                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | AMF area name of the container's area. |

**Mode** AMF Container Configuration

**Usage notes** The AMF area-link connects the AMF controller on a VAA host to the AMF container. Once a container has been created with the [atmf container](#) command and an area-link configured with the **area-link** command, it can be enabled using the [state](#) command.

You can only configure a single area-link on a container. You will see the following message if you try and configure a second one:

% AreaLink already configured for this container

Each container has two virtual interfaces:

- Interface eth0, used to connect to the AMF controller on the VAA host via an AMF area-link, configured using this area-link command.
- Interface eth1, used to connect to the outside world using a bridged L2 network link, configured using the [bridge-group \(amf-container\)](#) command.

See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#) for more information on these virtual interfaces and links.

**Example** To create the area-link to “wlg” on container “vac-wlg-1”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# area-link wlg
```

To remove an area-link from container “vac-wlg-1”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# no area-link
```

**Related commands** [atmf container](#)  
[show atmf container](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

## atmf-arealink

**Overview** Use this command to enable an eth interface, on a TQR, ARX or AR-series device, as an AMF area link. AMF area links are designed to operate between two nodes in different areas in an AMF network.

On ARX and AR-Series devices, this command is only available if your network is running in AMF secure mode (see [atmf secure-mode](#) for more information on AMF secure mode).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove any AMF area links that may exist for the selected eth interface.

**Syntax** atmf-arealink remote-area <area-name> vlan <2-4094>  
no atmf-arealink

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | The name of the remote area that the interface is connecting to.                                                                     |
| <2-4094>    | The VLAN ID for the link. This VLAN cannot be used for any other purpose, and the same VLAN ID must be used at each end of the link. |

**Default** No area links are configured

**Mode** Interface configuration for an eth interface

**Usage notes** Run this command on the interface at both ends of the link.

Each area must have the area-name configured, and the same area password must exist on both ends of the link.

Running this command will synchronize the area information stored on the two nodes.

You can configure multiple area links between two area nodes, but only one area link at any time will be in use. All other area links will block information, to prevent network storms.

**NOTE:** See the command to configure an AMF area link on an a switch port or link aggregator



**Example** To configure eth1 as an AMF area link to the 'Auckland' area on VLAN 6, use the following commands:

```
master_1# configure terminal
master_1(config)# interface eth1
master_1(config-if)# atmf-area link remote-area Auckland vlan 6
```

To remove eth1 as an AMF area link, use the following commands:

```
master_1# configure terminal
master_1(config)# interface eth1
master_1(config-if)# no atmf-area link
```

**Related commands**

- [atmf area](#)
- [atmf area password](#)
- [atmf virtual-link](#)
- [show atmf links](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# atmf-link

**Overview** Use this command to enable an eth interface on a TQR, ARX or AR-series device as an up/down AMF link.

On ARX and AR-Series devices, this command is only available if your network is running in AMF secure mode (see [atmf secure-mode](#) for more information on AMF secure mode).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove any AMF link that may exist for the selected eth interface.

**Syntax** atmf-link  
no atmf-link

**Default** No AMF links are configured

**Mode** Interface configuration for an eth interface

**Usage notes** Up/down links and virtual links interconnect domains in a vertical hierarchy, with the highest domain being the core domain. In effect, they form a tree of interconnected AMF domains. This tree must be loop-free. Therefore you must configure your up/down and virtual links so that no loops are formed.

On ARX and AR-series devices, if you run the command and AMF secure mode is not enabled, you will see the following error message:

```
Node_1(config)#int eth1
Node_1(config-if)#atmf-link
% Cannot configure eth1 because atmf secure-mode is not enabled.
```

**NOTE:** See the command to configure an AMF up/down link on an a switch port or link aggregator

**Example** To configure eth1 as an AMF up/down link, use the following commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface eth1
Node_1(config-if)# atmf-link
```

To remove eth1 as an AMF up/down link, use the following commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface eth1
Node_1(config-if)# no atmf-link
```

**Related commands** **atmf recover over-eth**  
**atmf secure-mode**  
**show atmf detail**  
**show atmf links**  
**switchport atmf-link**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-0.1: command added on TQ-R series  
Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

## atmf amfplus-license-only

**Overview** Use this command if you want to use the AMF Plus features in Vista Manager EX, and you have a mixture of AMF and AMF Plus licenses on your master node. This command sets the AMF network to only count **AMF Plus** licensed nodes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to include both AMF and AMF Plus licenses when calculating the number of licensed nodes in an area count.

**Syntax** atmf amfplus-license-only  
no atmf amfplus-license-only

**Default** The **no** version is the default. That is, consider both AMF and AMF Plus licenses when calculating the number of licensed nodes.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** From software version 5.5.2-2.3 onwards, AMF licenses are no longer available to purchase. Instead, AMF Plus licenses become available. Existing AMF licenses remain valid. You only need to change to AMF Plus licenses if you want to manage more nodes, or use the new AMF Plus menu in Vista Manager.



**CAUTION:** *If the network has more AMF nodes than are licensed with AMF Plus:*

- *AMF Plus will still be enabled in Vista Manager EX (provided there is no AMF license)*
- *any AMF nodes above the license count won't join the AMF network.*

The AMF Plus menu replaces the AOI menu in Vista Manager EX when all the AMF Masters and Controllers have:

- An AMF Plus Controller/Master license on all Masters and Controllers, and
- No AMF Controller/Master licenses applied, or AMF Controller/Master licenses disabled with this command.

**Example** To set the AMF network to only count AMF Plus licensed nodes, use the commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#atmf amfplus-license-only
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example using atmf amfplus-license-only**

```
ATMF Summary Information:
ATMF Status           : Enabled
Network Name          : gtnet
Node Name              : node2
Role                   : Master
Restricted login        : Enabled
Secure Mode            : Disabled
Current ATMF Guests    : 0
Current ATMF Nodes     : 10
Total number of licensed nodes available is 22

node2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
node2(config)#atmf amfplus-license-only
node2(config)#15:41:36 node2 ATMF[1041]: The number of nodes
allowed on this ATMF network is 12

node2(config)#do show atmf
ATMF Summary Information:

ATMF Status           : Enabled
Network Name          : gtnet
Node Name              : node2
Role                   : Master
Restricted login        : Enabled
Secure Mode            : Disabled
Current ATMF Guests    : 0
Current ATMF Nodes     : 10
Master is configured to allow only AMFPLUS Licenses
Total number of licensed nodes available is 12
```

**Related commands** [show atmf](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

## atmf area

**Overview** This command creates an AMF area and gives it a name and ID number.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the AMF area.

This command is only valid on AMF controllers, master nodes and gateway nodes.

**Syntax** `atmf area <area-name> id <1-4094> [local]`  
`no atmf area <area-name>`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;area-name&gt;</code> | The AMF area name. The area name can be up to 15 characters long. Valid characters are: a..zA..Z0..9-_<br><br>Names are case sensitive and must be unique within an AMF network. The name cannot be the word "local" or an abbreviation of the word "local" (such as "l", "lo" etc.). |
| <code>&lt;1-4094&gt;</code>    | An ID number that uniquely identifies this area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>local</code>             | Set the area to be the local area. The local area contains the device you are configuring.                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command enables you to divide your AMF network into areas. Each area is managed by at least one AMF master node. Each area can have up to 120 nodes, depending on the license installed on that area's master node.

The whole AMF network is managed by up to 8 AMF controllers. Each AMF controller can communicate with multiple areas. The number of areas supported on a controller depends on the license installed on that controller.

You must give each area in an AMF network a unique name and ID number.

Only one local area can be configured on a device. You must specify a local area on each controller, remote AMF master, and gateway node.

**Example** To create the AMF area named New-Zealand, with an ID of 1, and specify that it is the local area, use the command:

```
controller-1(config)# atmf area New-Zealand id 1 local
```

To configure a remote area named Auckland, with an ID of 100, use the command:

```
controller-1(config)# atmf area Auckland id 100
```

**Related commands**

- atmf area password**
- show atmf area**
- show atmf area summary**
- show atmf area nodes**
- switchport atmf-area link**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: area **id** maximum increased to 4094

## atmf area password

**Overview** This command sets a password on an AMF area.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the password.

This command is only valid on AMF controllers, master nodes and gateway nodes. The area name must have been configured first.

**Syntax** `atmf area <area-name> password [8] <password>`  
`no atmf area <area-name> password`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | The AMF area name.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 8           | This parameter is displayed in <b>show running-config</b> output to indicate that it is displaying the password in encrypted form. You should not enter <b>8</b> on the CLI yourself. |
| <password>  | The password is between 8 and 32 characters long. It can include spaces.                                                                                                              |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You must configure a password on each area that an AMF controller communicates with, except for the controller's local area. The areas must already have been created using the **atmf area** command.

Enter the password identically on both of:

- the area that locally contains the controller, and
- the remote AMF area masters

The command **show running-config atmf** will display the encrypted version of this password. The encryption keys will match between the controller and the remote AMF master.

If multiple controller and masters exist in an area, they must all have the same area configuration.

**Example** To give the AMF area named *Auckland* a password of "secure#1" use the following command on the controller:

```
controller-1(config)# atmf area Auckland password secure#1
```

and also use the following command on the master node for the Auckland area:

```
auck-master(config)# atmf area Auckland password secure#1
```



**Related commands**

- atmf area**
- show atmf area**
- show atmf area summary**
- show atmf area nodes**
- switchport atmf-area link**

# atmf authorize

**Overview** On an AMF network, with secure mode enabled, use this command on an AMF master to authorize an AMF node to join the network. AMF nodes waiting to be authorized appear in the pending authorization queue, which can be examined using the [show atmf authorization](#) command with the **pending** parameter.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revoke authorization for an AMF node on an AMF master.

**Syntax** `atmf authorize {<node-name> [area <area-name>]|all-pending}`  
`no atmf authorize <node-name> [area <area-name>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                              |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <node-name> | The name of the node to be authorized or have its authorization revoked. |
| area        | Specify an AMF area.                                                     |
| <area-name> | This is the name of the area the node belongs to.                        |
| all-pending | Authorize all nodes in the pending queue.                                |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** On an AMF controller, AMF remote-area masters must be authorized by the controller, and the AMF remote-area masters will also need to authorized access from the AMF controller.

**Example** To authorize all AMF nodes in the pending authorization queue on an AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf authorize all-pending
```

To authorize a node called "node2" in remote AMF area "area3", use the command:

```
awplus# atmf authorize node2 area "area3"
```

To authorize a node called "node4" on an AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf authorize node4
```

To revoke authorization for a node called "node4" on an AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# no atmf authorize node4
```

**Related commands**

- atmf secure-mode**
- clear atmf secure-mode certificates**
- show atmf authorization**
- show atmf secure-mode**
- show atmf secure-mode certificates**
- show atmf secure-mode statistics**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## atmf authorize provision

**Overview** Use this command from an AMF controller or AMF master to pre-authorize a node on an AMF network running in secure mode. This allows a node to join the AMF network the moment the **atmf secure-mode** command is run on that node.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a provisional authorization from an AMF controller or AMF master.

**Syntax**

```
atmf authorize provision [timeout <minutes>] node <node-name>
interface <interface-name> [area <area-name>]
atmf authorize provision [timeout <minutes>] mac <mac-address>
atmf authorize provision [timeout <minutes>] all
no atmf authorize provision node <node-name> interface
<interface-name> [area <area-name>]
no atmf authorize provision mac <mac-address>
no atmf authorize provision all
```

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| timeout          | Timeout for provisional authorization. Authorization for provisioned nodes expires after the timeout period specified. |
| <minutes>        | Timeout in minutes. A value between 1 and 6000 is permissible with the default being 60 minutes.                       |
| node             | Specify a node to provision by node name.                                                                              |
| <node-name>      | The name of the node to provisionally authorize.                                                                       |
| interface        | Specify the interface the node will connect on.                                                                        |
| <interface-name> | The name of the interface, this can be a switchport, link aggregator, LACP link, or virtual link.                      |
| area             | Specify the AMF area.                                                                                                  |
| <area-name>      | This is the name of the area the node belongs to.                                                                      |
| mac              | Specify a node to provision by MAC address.                                                                            |
| <mac-address>    | Enter a MAC address to provisionally authorize in the format HHHH.HHHH.HHHH.                                           |
| all              | Provision authorization for all secure mode capable nodes.                                                             |

**Default** The default timeout is 60 minutes.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To provisionally authorize all non-secure AMF nodes, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf authorize provision all
```

To authorize a node with a MAC address of 0000.cd28.0880 for 2 hours, use the command:

```
awplus# authorize provision timeout 120 mac 0000.cd28.0880
```

To remove all provisional authorization, on an AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# no atmf authorize provision all
```

**Related commands** [show atmf authorization](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# atmf backup

**Overview** This command can only be applied to a master node. It manually schedules an AMF backup to start at a specified time and to execute a specified number of times per day.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the schedule.

**Syntax** `atmf backup {default|<hh:mm> frequency <1-24>}`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default          | Restore the default backup schedule.                                                                                   |
| <hh:mm>          | Sets the time of day to apply the first backup, in hours and minutes. Note that this parameter uses the 24 hour clock. |
| backup           | Enables AMF backup to external media.                                                                                  |
| frequency <1-24> | Sets the number of times within a 24 hour period that backups will be taken.                                           |

**Default** Backups run daily at 03:00 AM, by default

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Running this command only configures the schedule. To enable the schedule, you should then apply the command **atmf backup enable**.

We recommend using the ext3 or ext4 filesystem on external media that are used for AMF backups.

**Example** To schedule backup requests to begin at 11 am and execute twice per day (11 am and 11 pm), use the following command:

```
node_1# configure terminal
```

```
node_1(config)# atmf backup 11:00 frequency 2
```



**CAUTION:** File names that comprise identical text, but with differing case, such as *Test.txt* and *test.txt*, will not be recognized as being different on FAT32 based backup media such as a USB storage device. However, these filenames will be recognized as being different on your Linux based device. Therefore, for good practice, ensure that you apply a consistent case structure for your back-up file names.

**Related** **atmf backup enable**  
**commands** **atmf backup stop**  
**show atmf backup**

# atmf backup area-masters delete

**Overview** Use this command to delete from external media, a backup of a specified node in a specified area.

Note that this command can only be run on an AMF controller.

**Syntax** `atmf backup area-masters delete area <area-name> node <node-name>`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;area-name&gt;</code> | The area that contains the node whose backup will be deleted. |
| <code>&lt;node-name&gt;</code> | The node whose backup will be deleted.                        |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the backup of the remote area-master named “well-gate” in the AMF area named Wellington, use the command:

```
controller-1# atmf backup area-masters delete area wellington  
node well-gate
```

**Related commands** [show atmf backup area](#)



# atmf backup area-masters enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable backup of remote area-masters from the AMF controller. This command is only valid on AMF controllers.

Use the **no** form of the command to stop backups of remote area-masters.

**Syntax** atmf backup area-masters enable  
no atmf backup area-masters enable

**Mode** Global configuration

**Default** Remote area backups are disabled by default

**Usage notes** Use the following commands to configure the remote area-master backups:

- **atmf backup** to configure when the backups begin and how often they run
- **atmf backup server** to configure the backup server.

We recommend using the ext3 or ext4 filesystem on external media that are used for AMF backups.

**Example** To enable scheduled backups of AMF remote area-masters, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# atmf backup area-masters enable
```

To disable scheduled backups of AMF remote area-masters, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# no atmf backup area-masters enable
```

**Related commands** **atmf backup server**  
**atmf backup**  
**show atmf backup area**

# atmf backup area-masters now

**Overview** Use this command to run an AMF backup of one or more remote area-masters from the AMF controller immediately.

This command is only valid on AMF controllers.

**Syntax** `atmf backup area-masters now [area <area-name>|area <area-name> node <node-name>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | The area whose area-masters will be backed up. |
| <node-name> | The node that will be backed up.               |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To back up all local master nodes in all areas controlled by controller-1, use the command

```
controller-1# atmf backup area-masters now
```

To back up all local masters in the AMF area named Wellington, use the command

```
controller-1# atmf backup area-masters now area Wellington
```

To back up the local master "well-master" in the Wellington area, use the command

```
controller-1# atmf backup area-masters now area Wellington node well-master
```

**Related commands** [atmf backup area-masters enable](#)  
[atmf backup area-masters synchronize](#)  
[show atmf backup area](#)

# atmf backup area-masters synchronize

**Overview** Use this command to synchronize backed-up area-master files between the active remote file server and the backup remote file server. Files are copied from the active server to the remote server.

Note that this command is only valid on AMF controllers.

**Syntax** atmf backup area-masters synchronize

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To synchronize backed-up files between the remote file servers for all area-masters, use the command:

```
controller-1# atmf backup area-masters synchronize
```

**Related commands** [atmf backup area-masters enable](#)  
[atmf backup area-masters now](#)  
[show atmf backup area](#)

# atmf backup bandwidth

**Overview** This command sets the maximum bandwidth in kilobytes per second (kBps) available to the AMF backup process. This command enables you to restrict the bandwidth that is utilized for downloading file contents during a backup.

**NOTE:** *This command will only run on an AMF master. An error message will be generated if the command is attempted on node that is not a master.*

*Also note that setting the bandwidth value to zero will allow the transmission of as much bandwidth as is available, which can exceed the maximum configurable speed of 1000 kBps. In effect, zero means unlimited.*

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset (to its default value of zero) the maximum bandwidth in kilobytes per second (kBps) available when initiating an AMF backup. A value of zero tells the backup process to transfer files using unlimited bandwidth.

**Syntax** atmf backup bandwidth <0-1000>  
no atmf backup bandwidth

| Parameter | Description                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <0-1000>  | Sets the bandwidth in kilobytes per second (kBps) |

**Default** The default value is zero, allowing unlimited bandwidth when executing an AMF backup.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set an atmf backup bandwidth of 750 kBps, use the commands:

```
node2# configure terminal
node2(config)# atmf backup bandwidth 750
```

To set the AMF backup bandwidth to the default value for unlimited bandwidth, use the commands:

```
node2# configure terminal
node2(config)# no atmf backup bandwidth
```

**Related commands** [show atmf backup](#)

# atmf backup delete

**Overview** This command removes the backup file from the external media of a specified AMF node.

Note that this command can only be run from an AMF master node.

**Syntax** `atmf backup delete <node-name>`

| Parameter                      | Description                                         |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;node-name&gt;</code> | The AMF node name of the backup file to be deleted. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To delete the backup file from node2, use the following command:

```
Node_1# atmf backup delete node2
```

**Related commands**

- [show atmf backup](#)
- [atmf backup now](#)
- [atmf backup stop](#)

# atmf backup enable

**Overview** This command enables automatic AMF backups on the AMF master node that you are connected to. By default, automatic backup starts at 3:00 AM. However, this schedule can be changed by the [atmf backup](#). Note that backups are initiated and stored only on the master nodes.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable any AMF backups that have been scheduled and previously enabled.

**Syntax** atmf backup enable  
no atmf backup enable

**Default** Automatic AMF backup functionality is enabled on the AMF master when it is configured and external media, i.e. an SD card or a USB storage device or remote server, is detected.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** A warning message will appear if you run the [atmf backup enable](#) command with either insufficient or marginal memory availability on your external storage device.

You can use the command [show atmf backup](#) to check the amount of space available on your external storage device.

We recommend using the ext3 or ext4 filesystem on external media that are used for AMF backups.

**Example** To turn on automatic AMF backup, use the following command:

```
AMF_Master_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# atmf backup enable
```

**Related commands** [show atmf](#)  
[show atmf backup](#)  
[atmf backup](#)  
[atmf backup now](#)  
[atmf enable](#)

# atmf backup guests delete

**Overview** This command removes a guest node's backup files from external media such as a USB drive, SD card, or an external file server.

**Syntax** `atmf backup guests delete <node-name> <guest-port>`

| Parameter                       | Description                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;node-name&gt;</code>  | The name of the guest's parent node. |
| <code>&lt;guest-port&gt;</code> | The port number on the parent node.  |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** On a parent node named "node1" (which, in this case, the user has a direct console connection to) use the following command to remove the backup files of the guest node that is directly connected to port1.0.3.

```
node1# atmf backup guests delete node1 port1.0.3
```

**Related Command** [atmf backup delete](#)  
[atmf backup area-masters delete](#)  
[show atmf backup guest](#)

# atmf backup guests enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable backups of remote guest nodes from an AMF master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the ability of the guest nodes to be backed up.

**Syntax** atmf backup guests enable  
no atmf backup guests enable

**Default** Guest node backups are enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Config

**Usage notes** We recommend using the ext3 or ext4 filesystem on external media that are used for AMF backups.

**Example** On the AMF master node, enable all scheduled guest node backups:

```
atmf-master# configure terminal
atmf-master(config)# atmf backup guests enable
```

**Related commands** **atmf backup area-masters enable**  
**show atmf backup guest**  
**atmf backup guests synchronize**



# atmf backup guests now

**Overview** This command manually triggers an AMF backup of guest nodes on a AMF Master.

**Syntax** atmf backup guests now [*<node-name>*] [*<guest-port>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i>  | The name of the guest's parent node.             |
| <i>&lt;guest-port&gt;</i> | The port number that connects to the guest node. |

**Default** n/a

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** Use the following command to manually trigger the backup of all guests in the AMF network

```
awplus# atmf backup guests now
```

**Example** To manually trigger the backup of a guest node connected to port 1.0.23 of node1, use the following command:

```
awplus# atmf backup guests now node1 port1.0.23
```

**Related commands** [show atmf backup guest](#)

# atmf backup guests synchronize

**Overview** This command initiates a manual synchronization of all guest backup file-sets across remote file servers and various redundancy backup media, such as USB storage devices. This facility ensures that each device contains the same backup image files. Note that this backup synchronization process will occur as part of the regular backups scheduled by the **atmf backup** command.

**Syntax** atmf backup guests synchronize

**Default** n/a

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To synchronize backups across remote file servers and storage devices, use the command:

```
Node1#atmf backup guests synchronize
```

**Related commands** **atmf backup redundancy enable**

**show atmf guests**

**atmf backup guests enable**

## atmf backup now

**Overview** This command initiates an immediate AMF backup of either all AMF members, or a selected AMF member. Note that this backup information is stored in the external media on the master node of the device on which this command is run, even though the selected AMF member may not be a master node.

Note that this command can only be run on an AMF master node.

**Syntax** atmf backup now [<nodename>]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <nodename> or <hostname> | The name of the AMF member to be backed up, as set by the command <b>hostname</b> . Where no name has been assigned to this device, then you must use the default name, which is the word "host", then an underscore, then (without a space) the MAC address of the device to be backed up. For example host_0016_76b1_7a5e.<br><br>Note that the node-name appears as the command Prompt when in Privileged Exec mode. |

**Default** A backup is initiated for all nodes on the AMF (but stored on the master nodes).

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Although this command will select the AMF node to be backed-up, it can only be run from any AMF master node.

**NOTE:** The backup produced will be for the selected node but the backed-up config will reside on the external media of the AMF master node on which the command was run. However, this process will result in the information on one master being more up-to-date. To maintain concurrent backups on both masters, you can apply the backup now command to the master working-set. This is shown in Example 4 below.

**Example 1** In this example, an AMF member has not been assigned a host name. The following command is run on the AMF\_Master\_2 node to immediately backup the device that is identified by its MAC address of 0016.76b1.7a5e:

```
AMF_Master_2# atmf backup now host_0016_76b1_7a5e
```

**NOTE:** When a host name is derived from its MAC address, the syntax format entered changes from XXXX.XXXX.XXXX to XXXX\_XXXX\_XXXX.

**Example 2** In this example, an AMF member has the host name, **office\_annex**. The following command will immediately backup this device:

```
AMF_Master_2# atmf backup now office_annex
```

This command is initiated on the device's master node named **AMF\_Master\_2** and initiates an immediate backup on the device named **office\_annex**.

**Example 3** To initiate from AMF\_master\_1 an immediate backup of all AMF member nodes, use the following command:

```
AMF_Master_1# amf backup now
```

**Example 4** To initiate an immediate backup of the node with the host-name "office\_annex" and store the configuration on both masters, use the following process:

From the AMF\_master\_1, set the working-set to comprise only of the automatic group, master nodes.

```
AMF_Master_1# atmf working-set group master
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
AMF_Master_1, AMF_Master_2
=====

Working set join
```

Backup the AMF member with the host name, **office\_annex** on both the master nodes as defined by the working set.

```
AMF_Master[2]# atmf backup now office_annex
```

Note that the [2] shown in the command prompt indicates a 2 node working-set.

**Related commands**

- atmf backup**
- atmf backup stop**
- hostname**
- show atmf backup**

# atmf backup redundancy enable

**Overview** This command is used to enable or disable AMF backup redundancy.

**Syntax** atmf backup redundancy enable  
no atmf backup redundancy enable

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the AMF Master or Controller supports any removable media (SD card/USB), it uses the removable media as the redundant backup for the AMF data backup.

This feature is valid only if remote file servers are configured on the AMF Master or Controller.

We recommend using the ext3 or ext4 filesystem on external media that are used for AMF backups.

**Example** To enable AMF backup redundancy, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# atmf backup redundancy enable
```

To disable AMF backup redundancy, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no atmf backup redundancy enable
```

**Related commands** [atmf backup synchronize](#)  
[show atmf backup](#)  
[show atmf backup area](#)

## atmf backup server

**Overview** This command configures remote file servers as the destination for AMF backups.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the destination server(s). When all servers are removed the system will revert to backup from external media.

**Syntax** `atmf backup server id {1|2} <hostlocation> username <username> [path <path>|port <1-65535>]`  
`no atmf backup server id {1|2}`

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| id             | Remote server backup server identifier.                                                                                                                                                          |
| {1 2}          | The backup server identifier number (1 or 2). Note that there can be up to two backup servers, numbered 1 and 2 respectively, and you would need to run this command separately for each server. |
| <hostlocation> | Either the name or the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) of the selected backup server (1 or 2).                                                                                                         |
| username       | Configure the username to log in with on the selected remote file server.                                                                                                                        |
| <username>     | The selected remote file server's username.                                                                                                                                                      |
| path           | The location of the backup files on the selected remote file server. By default this will be the home directory of the username used to log in with.                                             |
| <path>         | The directory path utilized to store the backup files on the selected remote file server. No spaces are allowed in the path.                                                                     |
| port           | The connection to the selected remote backup file server using SSH. By default SSH connects to a device on TCP port 22 but this can be changed with this command.                                |
| <1-65535>      | A TCP port within the specified range.                                                                                                                                                           |

**Defaults** Remote backup servers are not configured. The default SSH TCP port is 22. The path utilized on the remote file server is the home directory of the username.

**Mode** Global Exec

**Usage notes** The hostname and username parameters must both be configured.

**Examples** To configure server 1 with an IPv4 address and a username of *backup1*, use the commands:

```
AMF_Master_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# atmf backup server id 1 192.168.1.1
username backup1
```

To configure server 1 with an IPv6 address and a username of *backup1*, use the command:

```
AMF_backup1_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# atmf backup server id 1 FFEE::01 username
backup1
```

To configure server 2 with a hostname and username, use the command:

```
AMF_Master_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# atmf backup server id 2 www.example.com
username backup2
```

To configure server 2 with a hostname and username in addition to the optional path and port parameters, use the command:

```
AMF_Master_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# atmf backup server id 2 www.example.com
username backup2 path tokyo port 1024
```

To unconfigure the AMF remote backup file server 1, use the command:

```
AMF_Master_1# configure terminal
AMF_Master_1(config)# no atmf backup server id 1
```

**Related commands** [show atmf backup](#)

# atmf backup stop

**Overview** Running this command stops a backup that is currently running on the master node you are logged onto. Note that if you have two masters and want to stop both, then you can either run this command separately on each master node, or add both masters to a working set, and issue this command to the working set.

Note that this command can only be run on a master node.

**Syntax** `atmf backup stop`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command is used to halt an AMF backup that is in progress. In this situation the backup process will finish on its current node and then stop.

**Example** To stop a backup that is currently executing on master node node-1, use the following command:

```
AMF_Master_1# amf backup stop
```

**Related commands**

- [atmf backup](#)
- [atmf backup enable](#)
- [atmf backup now](#)
- [show atmf backup](#)



# atmf backup synchronize

**Overview** For the master node you are connected to, this command initiates a system backup of files from the node's active remote file server to its backup remote file server. Note that this process happens automatically each time the network is backed up.

Note that this command can only be run from a master node.

**Syntax** atmf backup synchronize

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** When connected to the master node AMF\_Master\_1, the following command will initiate a backup of all system related files from its active remote file server to its backup remote file server.

```
AMF_Master_1# atmf backup synchronize
```

**Related commands**

- atmf backup enable**
- atmf backup redundancy enable**
- show atmf**
- show atmf backup**

# atmf cleanup

**Overview** This command is an alias to the **erase factory-default** command.

# atmf container

**Overview** Use this command to create or update an AMF container on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA) virtual machine.

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an AMF container.

**Syntax** `atmf container <container-name>`  
`no atmf container <container-name>`

| Parameter                           | Description                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;container-name&gt;</code> | The name of the AMF container to create, update, or remove. |

**Mode** AMF Container Configuration

**Usage notes** You cannot delete a container while it is still running. First use the **state disable** command to stop the container.

**Examples** To create or update the AMF container “vac-wlg-1”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)#
```

To remove the AMF container “vac-wlg-1”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no atmf container vac-wlg-1
```

**Related commands**

- [area-link](#)
- [atmf container login](#)
- [bridge-group \(amf-container\)](#)
- [description \(amf-container\)](#)
- [show atmf container](#)
- [state](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

# atmf container login

**Overview** Use this command to login to an AMF container on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA).

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

**Syntax** atmf container login <container-name>

| Parameter        | Description                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <container-name> | The name of the AMF container you wish to login into. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If you try to login to a AMF container that has not been created, or is not running, you will see the following message:

% Container does not exist or is not running.

To exit from a container and return to the host VAA press <Ctrl+a q>.

**Example** To login to container "vac-wlg-1", use the command:

```
awplus# atmf container login vac-wlg-1
```

You will then be presented with a login screen for that container:

```
Connected to tty 1
Type <Ctrl+a q> to exit the console, <Ctrl+a Ctrl+a> to enter Ctrl+a itself

vac-wlg-1 login: manager
Password: friend

AlliedWare Plus (TM) 5.4.7 02/03/17 08:46:12

vac-wlg-1>
```

**Related commands** [atmf container](#)  
[show atmf container](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

# atmf controller

**Overview** Use this command to configure the device as an AMF controller. This enables you to split a large AMF network into multiple areas.

AMF controller is a licensed feature. The number of areas supported on a controller depends on the license installed on that controller.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the AMF controller functionality.

**Syntax** atmf controller  
no atmf controller

**Mode** Global configuration

**Usage notes** If a valid AMF controller license is not available on the device, the device will accept this command but will not act as a controller until you install a valid license. The following message will warn you of this:

"An AMF Controller license must be installed before this feature will become active"

**NOTE:** *If the AMF controller functionality is removed from a device using the command then the device must be rebooted if it is to function properly as an AMF master.*

**Example** To configure the node named *controller-1* as an AMF controller, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# atmf controller
```

To stop the node named *controller-1* from being an AMF controller, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# no atmf controller
```

**Related commands** [atmf area](#)  
[show atmf](#)

## atmf distribute firmware

**Overview** This command can be used to upgrade software one AMF node at a time. A URL can be selected from any media location. The latest compatible release for a node will be selected from this location.

Several procedures are performed to ensure the upgrade will succeed. This includes checking the current node release boots from flash. If there is enough space on flash, the software release is copied to flash on the new location.

The new release name is updated using the **boot system** command. The old release will become the backup release file. If a release file exists in a remote device (such as TFTP or HTTP, for example) then the URL should specify the exact release filename without using a wild card character.

The command will continue to upgrade software until all nodes are upgraded. At the end of the upgrade cycle the command should be used on the working-set.

**Syntax** atmf distribute firmware <filename>

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                           |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <filename> | The filename and path of the file. See the <a href="#">File Management Feature Overview and Configuration Guide</a> for valid syntax. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To upgrade nodes in a AMF network with a predefined AMF group called 'teams', use the following command:

Team1# atmf working-set group teams

```
=====
Team1, Team2, Team3:
=====
Working set join
```

ATMF\_NETWORK[3]# atmf distribute firmware card:\*.rel

```
Retrieving data from Team1
Retrieving data from Team2
Retrieving data from Team3

ATMF Firmware Upgrade:

Node Name           New Release File           Status
-----
Team1                x510-5.4.7-1.1.rel         Release ready
Team2                x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel         Release ready
Team3                x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel         Release ready
Continue the rolling reboot ? (y/n):y
=====
Copying Release      : x510-5.4.7-1.1.rel to Team1
Updating Release     : x510-5.4.7-1.1.rel information on Team1
=====
Copying Release      : x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel to Team2
Updating Release     : x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel information on Team2
=====
Copying Release      : x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel to Team3
Updating Release     : x930-5.4.7-1.1.rel information on Team3
=====
New firmware will not take effect until nodes are rebooted.
=====

ATMF_NETWORK[3]#
```

**Related** [atmf working-set commands](#)



## atmf domain vlan

**Overview** The AMF domain VLAN is created when the AMF network is first initiated and is assigned a default VID of 4091. This command enables you to change the VID from this default value on this device.

The AMF domain VLAN is one of AMF's internal VLANs (the management VLAN is the other internal VLAN). AMF uses these internal VLANs to communicate network status information between nodes. These VLANs must be reserved for AMF and not used for other purposes.

An important point conceptually is that although the domain VLAN exists globally across the AMF network, it is assigned separately to each domain. The AMF network therefore can be thought of as comprising a series of domain VLANs each having the same VID and each being applied to a horizontal slice (domain) of the AMF. It follows therefore that the domain VLANs are only applied to ports that form cross-links and not to ports that form uplinks/downlinks.



**CAUTION:** Every member of your AMF network must have the same domain VLAN, management VLAN, and management subnet.



**CAUTION:** If you change the domain VLAN, management VLAN, or management subnet of a node, that change takes effect immediately and the node will immediately leave the AMF network and try to rejoin it. The AMF network will not be complete until you have given all devices the same setting, so they can all rejoin the AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the VLAN ID to its default value of 4091.

**Syntax** atmf domain vlan <2-4090>  
no atmf domain vlan

| Parameter | Description                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| <2-4090>  | The VLAN number in the range 2 to 4090. |

**Default** VLAN 4091

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** We recommend you only change the domain VLAN when first creating the AMF network, and only if VLAN 4091 is already being used in your network.

However, if you do need to change the VLAN on an existing AMF network, use the following steps:

1. Create a working set of the whole of your AMF network, using the commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

You must use **working-set group all** if changing the domain VLAN. If you use a different working-set, nodes that are not in that working-set will lose contact with the AMF network.

2. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Record this number. In this example, the network is named "test" and has 10 nodes:

```
test[10]#
```

3. Enter the new VLAN ID, using the commands:

```
test[10]# configure terminal
```

```
test(config)[10]# atmf domain vlan <2-4090>
```

The nodes will execute the command in parallel, leave the AMF network, and attempt to rejoin through the new VLAN.

4. Create the working set again, using the commands:

```
master(config)# exit
```

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

5. Save the configuration, using the command:

```
test[10]# write
```

6. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Check that this is the same as the number in step 1. If it is not, you will need to change the VLAN on missing devices by logging into their consoles directly.

**NOTE:** *The domain VLAN will automatically be assigned an IP subnet address based on the value configured by the command .*

The default VLAN ID lies outside the user-configurable range. If you need to reset the VLAN to the default VLAN ID, use the **no** variant of this command to do so.

**Examples** To change the AMF domain VLAN to 4090 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# atmf domain vlan 4090
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

To reset the AMF domain VLAN to its default of 4091 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# no atmf domain vlan
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

**Related commands** [atmf management subnet](#)  
[atmf management vlan](#)

# atmf enable

**Overview** This command manually enables (turns on) the AMF feature for the device being configured.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable (turn off) the AMF feature on the member node.

**Syntax** atmf enable  
no atmf enable

**Default** Once AMF is configured, the AMF feature starts automatically when the device starts up.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The device does not auto negotiate AMF domain specific settings such as the Network Name. You should therefore, configure your device with any domain specific (non default) settings before enabling AMF.

**Examples** To turn off AMF, use the command:

```
MyNode# config terminal
MyNode(config)# no atmf enable
```

To turn on AMF, use the command:

```
MyNode(config)# atmf enable
```

This command returns the following display:

```
% Warning: The ATMF network config has been set to enable
% Save the config and restart the system for this change to take
effect.
```

# atmf group (membership)

**Overview** This command configures a device to be a member of one or more AMF groups. Groups exist in three forms: Implicit Groups, Automatic Groups, and User-defined Groups.

- Implicit Groups
  - all: All nodes in the AMF
  - current: The current working-set
  - local: The originating node.

Note that the Implicit Groups do not appear in show group output.

- Automatic Groups - These are defined by hardware architecture, e.g. x510, x230, x8100, AR3050S, AR4050S.
- User-defined Groups - These enable you to define arbitrary groups of AMF members based on your own criteria.

Each node in the AMF is automatically assigned membership to the implicit groups, and the automatic groups that are appropriate to its node type, e.g. x230, PoE. Similarly, nodes that are configured as masters are automatically assigned to the master group.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the membership.

**Syntax** atmf group *<group-list>*  
no atmf group *<group-list>*

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;group-list&gt;</i> | A list of group names. These should be entered as a comma delimited list without spaces.<br><br>Names can contain alphanumeric characters, hyphens and underscores. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can use this command to define your own arbitrary groups of AMF members based on your own network's configuration requirements. Applying a node to a non existing group will result in the group automatically being created.

Note that the master nodes are automatically assigned to be members of the pre-existing master group.

The following example configures the device to be members of three groups; two are company departments, and one comprises all devices located in building\_2. To avoid having to run this command separately on each device that is to be added to these groups, you can remotely assign all of these devices to a working-set, then use the capabilities of the working-set to apply the **atmf group (membership)** command to all members of the working set.

**Example 1** To specify the device to become a member of AMF groups named *marketing*, *sales*, and *building\_2*, use the following commands:

```
node-1# configure terminal
node-1(config)# atmf group marketing,sales,building_2
```

**Example 2** To add the nodes *member\_node\_1* and *member\_node\_2* to groups *building1* and *sales*, first add the nodes to the working-set:

```
master_node# atmf working-set member_node_1,member_node_2
```

This command returns the following output confirming that the nodes *member\_node\_1* and *member\_node\_2* are now part of the working-set:

```
=====
member_node_1, member_node_2
=====

Working set join
```

Then add the members of the working set to the groups:

```
atmf-net[2]# configure terminal
atmf-net[2](config)# atmf group building1,sales
atmf-net[2](config)# exit
atmf-net[2]# show atmf group
```

This command returns the following output displaying the groups that are members of the working-set.

```
=====
member_node_1
=====

AMF group information
building1, sales
```

**Related commands** [show atmf group](#)  
[show atmf group members](#)

# atmf guest-class

**Overview** This modal command creates a guest-class. Guest-classes are modal templates that can be applied to selected guest types. Once you have created a guest-class, you can select it by entering its mode. From here, you can then configure a further set of operational settings specifically for the new guest-class.

These settings can then all be applied to a guest link by running the **switchport atmf-guestlink** command. The following settings can be configured from each guest class mode:

- discovery method
- model type
- http-enable setting
- guest port, user name, and password

The **no** variant of this command removes the guest-class. Note that you cannot remove a guest-class that is assigned to a port.

**Syntax** `atmf guest-class <guest-class-name>`  
`no atmf guest-class <guest-class-name>`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;guest-class-name&gt;</code> | The name assigned to the guest-class type. This can be chosen from an arbitrary string of up to 15 characters. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create a guest-class named 'camera' use the commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class camera
node1(config-atmf-guest)#
```

To remove the guest-class named 'camera' use the commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# no atmf guest-class camera
```

**Related commands** [show atmf area guests](#)  
[discovery](#)  
[firmware-url](#)  
[http-enable](#)

**username (atmf-guest)**

**modeltype**

**switchport atmf-guestlink**

**show atmf links guest**

**show atmf guests**

**login-fallback enable**



# atmf log-verbose

**Overview** This command limits the number of log messages displayed on the console or permanently logged.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset to the default.

**Syntax** atmf log-verbose <1-3>  
no atmf log-verbose

| Parameter | Description                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <1-3>     | The verbose limitation (3 = noisiest, 1 = quietest) |

**Default** The default log display is 3.

**Usage** This command is intended for use in large networks where verbose output can make the console unusable for periods of time while nodes are joining and leaving.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set the log-verbose to noise level 2, use the command:

```
node-1# configure terminal
node-1(config)# atmf log-verbose 2
```

**Validation Command** **show atmf**

## atmf management subnet

**Overview** This command is used to assign a subnet that will be allocated to the AMF management and domain management VLANs. From the address space defined by this command, two subnets are created, a management subnet component and a domain component, as explained in the Usage section below.

AMF uses these internal IPv4 subnets to communicate network status information between nodes. These subnet addresses must be reserved for AMF and not used for other purposes.



**CAUTION:** Every member of your AMF network must have the same domain VLAN, management VLAN, and management subnet.



**CAUTION:** If you change the domain VLAN, management VLAN, or management subnet of a node, that change takes effect immediately and the node will immediately leave the AMF network and try to rejoin it. The AMF network will not be complete until you have given all devices the same setting, so they can all rejoin the AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the assigned subnet.

**Syntax** atmf management subnet <a.b.0.0>  
no atmf management subnet

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <a.b.0.0> | <p>The IP address selected for the management subnet. Because a mask of 255.255.0.0 (i.e. /16) will be applied automatically, an IP address in the format a.b.0.0 must be selected.</p> <p>Usually this subnet address is selected from an appropriate range from within the private address space of 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255, or 192.168.0.0, as defined in RFC1918.</p> |

**Default** 172.31.0.0. A subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 will automatically be applied.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Running this command will result in the creation of a further two subnets (within the class B address space assigned) and the mask will extend from /16 to /17.

For example, if the management subnet is assigned the address 172.31.0.0/16, this will result in the automatic creation of the following two subnets:

- 172.31.0.0/17 assigned to the **atmf management vlan**
- 172.31.128.0/17 assigned to the **atmf domain vlan**.

We recommend you only change the management subnet when first creating the AMF network, and only if 172.31.0.0 is already being used in your network.

However, if you do need to change the subnet on an existing AMF network, use the following steps:

1. Create a working set of the whole of your AMF network, using the commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

You must use **working-set group all** if changing the domain VLAN, management VLAN, or management subnet. If you use a different working-set, nodes that are not in that working-set will lose contact with the AMF network.

2. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Record this number. In this example, the network is named "test" and has 10 nodes:

```
test[10]#
```

3. Enter the new subnet address, using the commands:

```
test[10]# configure terminal
```

```
test(config)[10]# atmf management subnet <a.b.0.0>
```

The nodes will execute the command in parallel, leave the AMF network, and attempt to rejoin through the new subnet.

4. Create the working set again, using the commands:

```
master(config)# exit
```

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

5. Save the configuration, using the command:

```
test[10]# write
```

6. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Check that this is the same as the number in step 1. If it is not, you will need to change the subnet on missing devices by logging into their consoles directly.

**Examples** To change the AMF management subnet address to 172.25.0.0 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# atmf management subnet 172.25.0.0
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

To reset the AMF management subnet address to its default of 172.31.0.0 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# no atmf management subnet
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

**Related commands** [atmf domain vlan](#)  
[atmf management vlan](#)

## atmf management vlan

**Overview** The AMF management VLAN is created when the AMF network is first initiated and is assigned a default VID of 4092. This command enables you to change the VID from this default value on this device.

The AMF management VLAN is one of AMF's internal VLANs (the domain VLAN is the other internal VLAN). AMF uses these internal VLANs to communicate network status information between nodes. These VLANs must be reserved for AMF and not used for other purposes.



**CAUTION:** Every member of your AMF network must have the same domain VLAN, management VLAN, and management subnet.



**CAUTION:** If you change the domain VLAN, management VLAN, or management subnet of a node, that change takes effect immediately and the node will immediately leave the AMF network and try to rejoin it. The AMF network will not be complete until you have given all devices the same setting, so they can all rejoin the AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the VID to the default of 4092.

**Syntax** atmf management vlan <2-4090>  
no atmf management vlan

| Parameter | Description                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| <2-4090>  | The VID assigned to the AMF management VLAN. |

**Default** VLAN 4092

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** We recommend you only change the management VLAN when first creating the AMF network, and only if VLAN 4092 is already being used in your network.

However, if you do need to change the VLAN on an existing AMF network, use the following steps to ensure you change it on all nodes simultaneously:

1. Create a working set of the whole of your AMF network, using the commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

You must use **working-set group all** if changing the management VLAN. If you use a different working-set, nodes that are not in that working-set will lose contact with the AMF network.

2. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Record this number. In this example, the network is named "test" and has 10 nodes:

```
test[10]#
```

3. Enter the new VLAN ID, using the commands:

```
test[10]# configure terminal
```

```
test(config)[10]# atmf management vlan <2-4090>
```

The nodes will execute the command in parallel, leave the AMF network, and attempt to rejoin through the new VLAN.

4. Create the working set again, using the commands:

```
master(config)# exit
```

```
master# atmf working-set group all
```

5. Save the configuration, using the command:

```
test[10]# write
```

6. The prompt will display the number of nodes in the AMF network. Check that this is the same as the number in step 1. If it is not, you will need to change the VLAN on missing devices by logging into their consoles directly.

**NOTE:** *The management VLAN will automatically be assigned an IP subnet address based on the value configured by the command .*

The default VLAN ID lies outside the user-configurable range. If you need to reset the VLAN to the default VLAN ID, use the **no** variant of this command to do so.

**Examples** To change the AMF management VLAN to 4090 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# atmf management vlan 4090
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

To reset the AMF management VLAN to its default of 4092 in an existing AMF network, use the following commands:

```
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# configure terminal
test(config)[10]# no atmf management vlan
master(config)# exit
master# atmf working-set group all
test[10]# write
```

**Related commands** [atmf domain vlan](#)  
[atmf management subnet](#)

# atmf master

**Overview** This command configures the device to be an AMF master node and automatically creates an AMF master group. The master node is considered to be the core of the AMF network, and must be present for the AMF to form. The AMF master has its node depth set to 0. Note that the node depth vertical distance is determined by the number of uplinks/downlinks that exist between the node and its master.

An AMF master node must be present for an AMF network to form. Up to two AMF master nodes may exist in a network, and they **must** be connected by an AMF crosslink.

**NOTE:** Master nodes are an essential component of an AMF network. In order to run AMF, an AMF License is required for each master node.

If the crosslink between two AMF masters fails, then one of the masters will become isolated from the rest of the AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the device as an AMF master node. The node will retain its node depth of 0 until the network is rebooted.

**NOTE:** Node depth is the vertical distance (or level) from the master node (whose depth value is 0).

**Syntax** atmf master  
no atmf master

**Default** The device is not configured to be an AMF master node.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To specify that this node is an AMF master, use the following command:

```
node-1# configure terminal
node-1(config)# atmf master
```

**Related commands** [show atmf](#)  
[show atmf group](#)



## atmf mtu

**Overview** This command configures the AMF network Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU). The MTU value will be applied to the AMF Management VLAN, the AMF Domain VLAN and AMF Area links.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the default MTU.

**Syntax** `atmf mtu <1300-1442>`  
`no atmf mtu`

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1300-1442> | The value of the maximum transmission unit for the AMF network, which sets the maximum size of all AMF packets generated from the device. |

**Default** 1300

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The default value of 1300 will work for all AMF networks (including those that involve virtual links over IPsec tunnels). If there are virtual links over IPsec tunnels anywhere in the AMF network, we recommend not changing this default. If there are no virtual links over IPsec tunnels, then this AMF MTU value may be increased for network efficiency.

**Example** To change the ATMF network MTU to 1442, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# atmf mtu 1442
```

**Related commands** [show atmf detail](#)

## atmf network-name

**Overview** This command applies an AMF network name to a (prospective) AMF node. In order for an AMF network to be valid, its network-name must be configured on at least two nodes, one of which must be configured as a master and have an AMF License applied. These nodes may be connected using either AMF downlinks or crosslinks.

For more information on configuring an AMF master node, see the command **atmf master**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the AMF network name.

**Syntax** `atmf network-name <name>`  
`no atmf network-name`

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;name&gt;</code> | The AMF network name. Up to 15 printable characters can be entered for the network-name. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This is one of the essential commands when configuring AMF and must be entered on each node that is to be part of the AMF.

A switching node (master or member) may be a member of only one AMF network.



**CAUTION:** *Ensure that you enter the correct network name. Entering an incorrect name will cause the AMF network to fragment (at the next reboot).*

**Example** To set the AMF network name to `amf_net` use the command:

```
Node_1(config)# atmf network-name amf_net
```

# atmf provision (interface)

**Overview** This command configures a specified port on an AMF node to accept a provisioned node, via an AMF link, some time in the future.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the provisioning on the node.

**Syntax** `atmf provision <nodename>`

`no atmf provision`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;nodename&gt;</code> | The name of the provisioned node that will appear on the AMF network in the future. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport, a static aggregator, dynamic channel group or an Eth port on an AR-Series device.

**Usage notes** The port should be configured as an AMF link or cross link and should be 'down' to add or remove a provisioned node.

**Example** To provision an AMF node named node1 for port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
host1(config)# interface port1.0.1
host1(config-if)# atmf provision node1
```

**Related commands**

- `atmf provision node`
- `clone (amf-provision)`
- `configure boot config (amf-provision)`
- `configure boot system (amf-provision)`
- `copy (amf-provision)`
- `create (amf-provision)`
- `delete (amf-provision)`
- `identity (amf-provision)`
- `license-cert (amf-provision)`
- `locate (amf-provision)`
- `show atmf provision nodes`
- `show atmf links`
- `switchport atmf-link`
- `switchport atmf-crosslink`

## atmf provision node

**Overview** Use this command to provision a replacement node for a specified interface. Node provisioning is effectively the process of creating a backup file-set on a master node that can be loaded onto a provisioned node some time in the future. This file-set is created just as if the provisioned node really existed and was connected to the network. Typically these comprise configuration, operating system, and license files etc.

You can optionally provision a node with multiple device-type backups. When a device is then attached to the network, AMF uses its device-type to find the correct configuration to use. For example you can create an x510 and an x530 provisioning configuration for a node called 'node1' and if either an x510 or an x530 is attached to that node the appropriate configuration will be used.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a provisioned node.

**Syntax** `atmf provision node <nodename> [device <device-type>]`  
`no atmf provision node <nodename> [device <device-type>]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <nodename>    | The name of the provisioned node that will appear on the AMF network.                                                                                         |
| device        | Optionally specify a device type.                                                                                                                             |
| <device-type> | Any valid device type e.g. AR3050s, ie200, x950. For a full list of valid device types use the command <b>atmf provision node &lt;nodename&gt; device ?</b> . |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command creates the directory structure for the provisioned node's file-set. It also switches to the AMF provision node prompt so that the nodes backup file-set can be created or updated. This is typically done with the **create (amf-provision)** or **clone (amf-provision)** commands.

For more information on AMF provisioning, see the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)..

**Example** To configure node named 'node1', use the command:

```
awplus# atmf provision node node1  
awplus(atmf-provision)#
```

To configure a node named 'node1' for device type 'x530', use the command:

```
awplus# atmf provision node node1 device x530  
awplus(atmf-provision)#
```

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- copy (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

## atmf reboot-rolling

**Overview** This command enables you to reboot the nodes in an AMF working-set, one at a time, as a rolling sequence in order to minimize downtime. Once a rebooted node has finished running its configuration and its ports are up, it re-joins the AMF network and the next node is rebooted.

By adding the `url` parameter, you can also upgrade your devices' software one AMF node at a time.

The **force** parameter forces the rolling reboot to continue even if a previous node does not rejoin the AMF network. Without the **force** parameter, the unsuitable node will time-out and the rolling reboot process will stop. However, with the **force** parameter applied, the process will ignore the timeout and move on to reboot the next node in the sequence.

This command can take a significant amount of time to complete.

**Syntax** `atmf reboot-rolling [force] [<url>]`

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>force</code>       | Ignore a failed node and move on to the next node. Where a node fails to reboot a timeout is applied based on the time taken during the last reboot. |
| <code>&lt;url&gt;</code> | The path to the software upgrade file.                                                                                                               |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** You can load the software from a variety of locations. The latest compatible release for a node will be selected from your selected location, based on the parameters and URL you have entered.

For example `usb:/5.5.2-2/x*-5.5.2-2-*.rel` will select from the folder `usb:/5.5.2-2` the latest file that matches the selection `x(wildcard)-5.5.2-2-(wildcard).rel`. Because `x*` is applied, each device type will be detected and its appropriate release file will be installed.

Other allowable entries are:

| Entry                                 | Used when loading software                              |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>card:*.rel:</code>              | from an SD card                                         |
| <code>tftp:&lt;ip-address&gt;:</code> | from a TFTP server                                      |
| <code>usb:</code>                     | from a USB flash drive                                  |
| <code>flash:</code>                   | from flash memory, e.g. from one x930 switch to another |
| <code>scp:</code>                     | using secure copy                                       |
| <code>http:</code>                    | from an HTTP file server                                |

Several checks are performed to ensure the upgrade will succeed. These include checking the current node release boots from flash. If there is enough space on flash, the software release is copied to flash to a new location on each node as it is processed. The new release name will be updated using the **boot system<release-name>** command, and the old release will become the backup release file.

**NOTE:** *If you are using TFTP or HTTP, for example, to access a file on a remote device then the URL should specify the exact release filename without using wild card characters.*

On bootup the software release is verified. Should an upgrade fail, the upgrading unit will revert back to its previous software version. At the completion of this command, a report is run showing the release upgrade status of each node.

**NOTE:** *Take care when removing external media or rebooting your devices. Removing an external media while files are being written entails a significant risk of causing a file corruption.*

**Example 1** To reboot all x530 nodes in an AMF network, use the commands:

```
Bld2_Floor_1# atmf working-set group x530
```

This command returns the following type of screen output:

```
=====
node1, node2, node3:
=====

Working set join

AMF_NETWORK[3]#
```

```
ATMF_NETWORK[3]# atmf reboot-rolling
```

When the reboot has completed, a number of status screens appear. The selection of these screens will depend on the parameters set.

```
Bld2_Floor_1#atmf working-set group x530

=====
SW_Team1, SW_Team2, SW_Team3:
=====

Working set join

ATMF_NETWORK[3]#atmf reboot-rolling
ATMF Rolling Reboot Nodes:

Node Name                Timeout
                        (Minutes)
-----
SW_Team1                  14
SW_Team2                   8
SW_Team3                   8
Continue the rolling reboot ? (y/n):y
=====
ATMF Rolling Reboot: Rebooting SW_Team1
=====

% SW_Team1 has left the working-set
Reboot of SW_Team1 has completed
=====
ATMF Rolling Reboot: Rebooting SW_Team2
=====

% SW_Team2 has left the working-set
Reboot of SW_Team2 has completed
=====
ATMF Rolling Reboot: Rebooting SW_Team3
=====

% SW_Team3 has left the working-set
Reboot of SW_Team3 has completed
=====
ATMF Rolling Reboot Complete
Node Name                Reboot Status
-----
SW_Team1                  Rebooted
SW_Team2                  Rebooted
SW_Team3                  Rebooted
=====
```



**Example 2** To update firmware on all relevant devices in the network, when the new files are for 5.5.2-2.1 and are stored in a directory on a USB stick, use the commands:

```
Node_1# atmf working-set group all
ATMF_NETWORK[9]# atmf reboot-rolling usb:/5.5.2-2/
x*-5.5.2-2*.rel
```

|                                      |                      |                    |               |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ATMF Rolling Reboot Nodes:           |                      |                    |               |
| Node Name                            | Timeout<br>(Minutes) | New Release File   | Status        |
| -----                                |                      |                    |               |
| SW_Team1                             | 8                    | x530-5.5.2-2.1.rel | Release Ready |
| SW_Team2                             | 10                   | x530-5.5.2-2.1.rel | Release Ready |
| SW_Team3                             | 8                    | ---                | Not Supported |
| HW_Team1                             | 6                    | ---                | Incompatible  |
| Bld1_Floor_2                         | 2                    | x930-5.5.2-2.1.rel | Release Ready |
| Bld1_Floor_1                         | 4                    | ---                | Incompatible  |
| Building_1                           | 2                    | ---                | Incompatible  |
| Building_2                           | 2                    | x950-5.5.2-2.1.rel | Release Ready |
| Continue upgrading releases ? (y/n): |                      |                    |               |

## atmf recover

**Overview** This command is used to manually initiate the recovery (or replication) of an AMF node, usually when a node is being replaced.

**Syntax** atmf recover [*<node-name>* master *<node-name>*]  
atmf recover [*<node-name>* controller *<node-name>*]

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i>            | The name of the device whose configuration is to be recovered or replicated.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| master <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i>     | The name of the master device that holds the required configuration information.<br><br>Note that although you can omit both the node name and the master name; you cannot specify a master name unless you also specify the node name.      |
| controller <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i> | The name of the controller that holds the required configuration information.<br><br>Note that although you can omit both the node name and the controller name; you cannot specify a controller name unless you also specify the node name. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The recovery/replication process involves loading the configuration file for a node that is either about to be replaced or has experienced some problem. You can specify the configuration file of the device being replaced by using the *<node-name>* parameter, and you can specify the name of the master node or controller holding the configuration file.

If the *<node-name>* parameter is not entered then the node will attempt to use one that has been previously configured. If the replacement node has no previous configuration (and has no previously used node-name), then the recovery will fail.

If the master or controller name is not specified then the device will poll all known AMF masters and controllers and execute an election process (based on the last successful backup and its timestamp) to determine which to use. If no valid backup master or controller is found, then this command will fail.

No error checking occurs when this command is run. Regardless of the last backup status, the recovering node will attempt to load its configuration from the specified master node or controller.

If the node has previously been configured, we recommend that you suspend any AMF backup before running this command. This is to prevent corruption of the backup files on the AMF master as it attempts to both backup and recover the node at the same time.

**Example** To recover the AMF node named Node\_10 from the AMF master node named Master\_2, use the following command:

```
Master_2# atmf recover Node_10 master Master_2
```

**Related commands** [\*\*atmf backup stop\*\*](#)  
[\*\*show atmf backup\*\*](#)  
[\*\*show atmf\*\*](#)

## atmf recover guest

**Overview** Use this command to initiate a guest node recovery or replacement by reloading its backup file-set that is located within the AMF backup system. Note that this command must be run on the edge node device that connects to the guest node.

**Syntax** atmf recover guest [*<guest-port>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;guest-port&gt;</i> | The port number that connects to the guest node. |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** To recover a guest on node1 port1.0.1, use the following command  
`node1# atmf recover guest port1.0.1`

**Related commands** [show atmf backup guest](#)

# atmf recover led-off

**Overview** This command turns off the recovery failure flashing port LEDs. It reverts the LED's function to their normal operational mode, and in doing so assists with resolving the recovery problem. You can repeat this process until the recovery failure has been resolved. For more information, see the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** atmf recover led-off

**Default** Normal operational mode

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To revert the LEDs on Node1 from recovery mode display to their normal operational mode, use the command:

```
Node1# atmf recover led-off
```

**Related commands** [atmf recover](#)

# atmf recover over-eth

**Overview** Use this command to enable AMF recovery over an AR-series device's Eth port. This setting persists even after restoring a device to a 'clean' state with the **erase factory-default** or **atmf cleanup** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable AMF recover over an Eth port.

**Syntax** atmf recover over-eth  
no atmf recover over-eth

**Default** Eth ports cannot be used for recovery.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** AMF links over Eth ports are only available if your network is running in AMF secure mode (see **atmf secure-mode** for more information on AMF secure mode).

**Example** To enable AMF recovery over an Eth port, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf recover over-eth
```

To disable AMF recovery over an Eth port, use the commands:

```
awplus# no atmf recover over-eth
```

**Related commands** **atmf-link**  
**atmf recover**  
**atmf secure-mode**  
**erase factory-default**  
**show atmf detail**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

## atmf recovery-server

**Overview** Use this command on an AMF master to process recovery requests from isolated AMF nodes. An isolated node is an AMF member that is only connected to the rest of the AMF network via a virtual-link.

This option allows these nodes, which have no AMF neighbors, to be identified for recovery or provisioning purposes. They are identified using an identity token which is stored on the AMF master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable processing of recovery requests from isolated AMF nodes.

**Syntax** atmf recovery-server  
no atmf recovery-server

**Default** Recovery-server is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Once **recovery-server** is enabled on an AMF network, the next time an isolated node is backed up its identity token will be stored in the AMF master's database. Should the device fail it can then be replaced and auto-recovery will occur as long as:

- the AMF master is accessible to the isolated node, and
- either, a DHCP server is configured to send the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the AMF master to the recovering node, or
- a DNS server is configured to resolve the default recovery URI (<https://amfrecovery.alliedtelesis.com>) to the IP address of the AMF master.

Provisioning of isolated nodes is achieved by creating an identity token for the new node using the **identity (amf-provision)** command.

See the **AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for information on preparing your network for recovering or provisioning isolated nodes.

**Example** To enable recovery-server on an AMF master, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf recovery-server
```

To disable recovery-server on an AMF master, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no atmf recovery-server
```

- Related commands

atmf backup

atmf cleanup

identity (amf-provision)

atmf virtual-link
- Command changes

Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added



# atmf remote-login

**Overview** Use this command to remotely login to other AMF nodes in order to run commands as if you were a local user of that node.

**Syntax** `atmf remote-login [user <name>] <nodename>`

| Parameter  | Description                                            |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>     | The name of a user on the remote node.                 |
| <nodename> | The name of the remote AMF node you are connecting to. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec (This command will only run at privilege level 15)

**Usage notes** You do not need a valid login on the local device in order to run this command. The session will take you to the enable prompt on the new device. If the remote login session exits for any reason (e.g. device reboot) you will be returned to the originating node.

You can create additional user accounts on nodes. AMF's goal is to provide a uniform management plane across the whole network, so we recommend you use the same user accounts on all the nodes in the network.

In reality, though, it is not essential to have the same accounts on all the nodes. Users can remote login from one node to a second node even if they are logged into the first node with a user account that does not exist on the second node (provided that **atmf restricted-login** is disabled and the user account on the first node has privilege level 15).

Moreover, it is possible to use a RADIUS or TACACS+ server to manage user authentication, so users can log into AMF nodes using user accounts that are present on the RADIUS or TACACS+ server, and not present in the local user databases of the AMF nodes.

The software will not allow you to run multiple remote login sessions. You must exit an existing session before starting a new one.

If you disconnect from the VTY session without first exiting from the AMF remote session, the device will keep the AMF remote session open until the **exec-timeout** time expires (10 minutes by default). If the exec-timeout time is set to infinity (**exec-timeout 0 0**), then the device is unable to ever close the remote session. To avoid this, we recommend you use the **exit** command to close AMF remote sessions, instead of closing the associated VTY sessions. We also recommend you avoid setting the exec-timeout to infinity.

**Example** To remotely login from node Node10 to Node20, use the following command:

```
Node10# atmf remote-login node20
```

```
Node20>
```

To close the session on Node20 and return to Node10's command line, use the following command:

```
Node20# exit
```

```
Node10#
```

In this example, user User1 is a valid user of node5. They can remotely login from node5 to node3 by using the following commands:

```
node5# atmf remote-login user User1 node3
```

```
node3> enable
```

**Related commands** [atmf restricted-login](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: changes to AMF user account requirements

## atmf restricted-login

**Overview** By default, users who are logged into any node on an AMF network are able to manage any other node by using either working-sets or an AMF remote login. If the access provided by this feature is too wide, or contravenes network security restrictions, it can be limited by running this command, which changes the access so that:

- users who are logged into non-master nodes cannot execute any commands that involve working-sets, and
- from non-master nodes, users can use remote-login, but only to login to a user account that is valid on the remote device (via a statically configured account or RADIUS/TACACS+). Users are also required to enter the password for that user account.

Once entered on any AMF master node, this command will propagate across the network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable restricted login on the AMF network. This allows access to the **atmf working-set** command from any node in the AMF network.

**Syntax** `atmf restricted-login`  
`no atmf restricted-login`

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Default** Master nodes operate with **atmf restricted-login** disabled.  
Member nodes operate with **atmf restricted-login** enabled.

**NOTE:** *The default conditions of this command vary from those applied by its “no” variant. This is because the restricted-login action is only applied by nodes, and in the absence of a master node, the default is to apply the restricted action to all nodes with AMF configured.*

**Usage notes** In the presence of a **master** node, its default of **atmf restricted-login disabled** will propagate to all its member nodes. Similarly, any change in this command’s status that is made on a master node, will also propagate to all its member nodes

Note that once you have run this command, certain other commands that utilize the AMF working-set command, such as the **include**, **atmf reboot-rolling** and **show atmf group members** commands, will operate only on master nodes.

Restricted-login must be enabled on AMF areas with more than 120 nodes.

**Example** To enable restricted login, use the command

```
Node_20(config)# atmf restricted-login node20
```

**Related commands** [atmf remote-login](#)  
[show atmf](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.6-2.1: changes to AMF user account requirements

## atmf retry guest-link

**Overview** Use this command to retry an AMF guest-link by restarting AMF guest discovery on a port if it is currently in the failed state.

If no port is specified then all configured AMF guest-link ports that are in the failed state are retried.

If a port is specified then that port will only be retried if it is both:

- configured as an AMF guest-link, and
- it is currently in the failed state.

**Syntax** `atmf retry guest-link [<interface>]`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                              |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;interface&gt;</code> | Name of the interface the guest-link you want to retry is configured on. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To retry all configured AMF guest-link currently in a failed state, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf retry guest-link
```

To retry an AMF guest-link configured on port1.0.2 currently in a failed state, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf retry guest-link port1.0.2
```

**Related commands** [show atmf links guest](#)  
[switchport atmf-guestlink](#)

## atmf secure-mode

**Overview** Use this command to enable AMF secure mode on an AMF node. AMF secure mode makes an AMF network more secure by:

- Adding an authorization mechanism before an AMF member is allowed to join an AMF network.
- The encryption of all AMF packets sent between AMF nodes.
- Adding support for user login authentication by RADIUS or TACACS+, and removing the requirement to have the same privileged user account in the local user database on all devices in the AMF network.
- Adding additional logging which enables network administrators to monitor attempts to gain unauthorized access to the AMF network.

Once the secure mode command is run on all nodes on an AMF network, the AMF masters and AMF controllers manage the addition of AMF nodes and AMF areas to the AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable AMF secure mode on an AMF node.

**Syntax** atmf secure-mode  
no atmf secure-mode

**Default** Secure mode is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When an AMF network is running in AMF secure mode the **atmf restricted-login** feature is automatically enabled. This restricts the **atmf working-set** command to users that are logged on to an AMF master. This feature cannot be disabled independently of secure mode.

When AMF secure mode is enabled the AMF controllers and masters in the AMF network form a group of certificate authorities. A node may only join a secure AMF network once it has been authorized by a master or controller. When enabled, all devices in the AMF network must be running in secure mode. Unsecured devices will not be able to join a secure AMF network.

**Example** To enable AMF secure mode on an AMF node, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf secure-mode
```

To disable AMF secure mode on an AMF node, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no atmf secure-mode
```

**Related commands**

- atmf authorize**
- atmf secure-mode certificate expiry**
- clear atmf secure-mode certificates**
- clear atmf secure-mode statistics**
- show atmf**
- show atmf authorization**
- show atmf secure-mode**
- show atmf secure-mode certificates**
- show atmf secure-mode sa**
- show atmf secure-mode statistics**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# atmf secure-mode certificate expire

**Overview** Use this command on an AMF master to expire a secure mode certificate. Running this command will force the removal of the AMF node from the network.

**Syntax** `atmf secure-mode certificate expire <node-name> [area <area-name>]`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;node-name&gt;</code> | Name of the AMF node you want to expire the certificate for.           |
| <code>area</code>              | Specify an AMF area.                                                   |
| <code>&lt;area-name&gt;</code> | Name of the AMF area you want to expire the AMF nodes certificate for. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To remove an AMF node named “node3” from an AMF network, use the following command on the AMF master:

```
awplus# atmf secure-mode certificate expire node3
```

To remove an AMF node named “node2” in an area named “area2”, use the following command on the AMF master:

```
awplus# atmf secure-mode certificate expire node2 area area2
```

**Related commands** [atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added



# atmf secure-mode certificate expiry

**Overview** Use this command to set the expiry time of AMF secure mode certificates. Once an AMF node's certificate expires it must re-authorize and obtain a new certificate from the AMF master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the expiry time to 180 days.

**Syntax** `atmf secure-mode certificate expiry {<days>|infinite}`  
`no atmf secure-mode certificate expiry`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <days>    | Length of time, in days, that an AMF secure mode certificate remains valid. A value between 1 and 365. |
| infinite  | The authorization certificate does not expire, in other words AMF nodes stay authorized indefinitely.  |

**Default** The default expiry time is 180 days.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set AMF secure mode certificate expiry to 7 days, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# atmf secure-mode certificate expiry 7
```

To set AMF secure mode certificates to never expire, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# atmf secure-mode certificate expiry infinite
```

To reset the certificate expiry to 180 days, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no atmf secure-mode certificate expiry
```

**Related commands** [atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# atmf secure-mode certificate renew

**Overview** Use this command to force all local certificates to expire and be renewed on an AMF secure mode network.

Secure mode certificates renew automatically but this command could be used to renew a certificate in a situation where the automatic renewal may happen while the device is not attached to the AMF network.

**Syntax** atmf secure-mode certificate renew

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To renew a local certificate on a AMF member or AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf secure-mode certificate renew
```

**Related commands** [show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode statistics](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# atmf secure-mode enable-all

**Overview** Use this command to enable AMF secure mode on an entire network. AMF secure mode makes an AMF network more secure by:

- Adding an authorization mechanism before an AMF member is allowed to join an AMF network.
- The encryption of all AMF packets sent between AMF nodes.
- Adding support for user login authentication by RADIUS or TACACS+, and removing the requirement to have the same privileged user account in the local user database on all devices in the AMF network.
- Adding additional logging which enables network administrators to monitor attempts to gain unauthorized access to the AMF network.

Once this command is run on an AMF network, the AMF masters and AMF controllers manage the addition of AMF nodes and AMF areas to the AMF network.

This command can only be run on an AMF master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable AMF secure mode on an entire network.

**Syntax** `atmf secure-mode enable-all`  
`no atmf secure-mode enable-all`

**Default** Secure mode is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When an AMF network is running in AMF secure mode the **atmf restricted-login** feature is automatically enabled. This restricts the **atmf working-set** command to users that are logged on to an AMF master. This feature cannot be disabled independently of secure mode.

When AMF secure mode is enabled the AMF controllers and masters in the AMF network form a group of certificate authorities. A node may only join a secure AMF network once it has been authorized by a master or controller. When enabled, all devices in the AMF network must be running in secure mode. Unsecured devices will not be able to join a secure AMF network.

Running **atmf secure-mode enable-all**:

- Groups all AMF members in a working set.
- Executes **clear atmf secure-mode certificates** on the working set of members, which removes existing secure mode certificates from all the nodes.
- Groups all the AMF masters in a working set.
- Executes **atmf authorize provision all** on the working set of masters, so all masters provision all nodes.
- Groups all AMF nodes in a working set.
- Runs a script which executes **atmf secure-mode** and then writes the configuration file on each node.
- Starts a timer that ticks every 10 seconds, for a maximum of 10 times, and checks if all the secure mode capable nodes rejoin the AMF network.

Running **no atmf secure-mode enable-all**:

- Groups all AMF nodes in a working set.
- Runs a script which executes **no atmf secure-mode** and then writes the configuration file on each node.
- Starts a timer that ticks every 10 seconds, for a maximum of 10 times, and checks if all the secure mode capable nodes rejoin the AMF network.

**NOTE:** Enabling or disabling secure mode on the network saves the running-config on every device.

**Example** To enable AMF secure mode on the entire network, use the command:

```
awplus# atmf secure-mode enable-all
```

You will be prompted to confirm the action:

```
Total number of nodes 21
21 nodes support secure-mode

Enable secure-mode across the AMF network ? (y/n): y
```

To disable AMF secure mode on the entire network, use the command:

```
awplus# no atmf secure-mode enable-all
```

You will be prompted to confirm the action:

```
% Warning: All security certificates will be deleted.
Disable secure-mode across the AMF network ? (y/n): y
```

**Related commands** **aaa authentication auth-web**  
**show atmf**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## atmf select-area

**Overview** Use this command to access devices in an area outside the core area on the controller network. This command will connect you to the remote area-master of the specified area.

This command is only valid on AMF controllers.

The **no** variant of this command disconnects you from the remote area-master.

**Syntax** `atmf select-area {<area-name>|local}`  
`no atmf select-area`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;area-name&gt;</code> | Connect to the remote area-master of the area with this name. |
| <code>local</code>             | Return to managing the local controller area.                 |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** After running this command, use the **atmf working-set** command to select the set of nodes you want to access in the remote area.

**Example** To access nodes in the area Canterbury, use the command

```
controller-1# atmf select-area Canterbury
```

This displays the following output:

```
Test_network[3]#atmf select-area Canterbury
=====
Connected to area Canterbury via host Avensis:
=====
```

To return to the local area for controller-1, use the command

```
controller-1# atmf select-area local
```

Alternatively, to return to the local area for controller-1, use the command

```
controller-1# no atmf select-area
```

**Related commands** **atmf working-set**

# atmf topology-gui enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the operation of Vista Manager EX on the Master device.

Vista Manager EX delivers state-of-the-art monitoring and management for your Autonomous Management Framework™ (AMF) network, by automatically creating a complete topology map of switches, firewalls and wireless access points (APs). An expanded view includes third-party devices such as security cameras.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable operation of Vista Manager EX.

**Syntax** atmf topology-gui enable  
no atmf topology-gui enable

**Default** Disabled by default on AMF Master and member nodes. Enabled by default on Controllers.

**Mode** Global Configuration mode

**Usage notes** To use Vista Manager EX, you must also enable the HTTP service on all AMF nodes, including all AMF masters and controllers. The HTTP service is enabled by default on AlliedWare Plus switches and disabled by default on AR-Series firewalls. To enable it, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# service http
```

On one master in each AMF area in your network, you also need to configure the master to send event notifications to Vista Manager EX. To do this, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# log event-host <ip-address> atmf-topology-event
```

**Examples** To enable Vista Manager EX on Node1, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# atmf topology-gui enable
```

To disable Vista Manager EX on Node1, use the commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
Node1(config)# no atmf topology-gui enable
```

**Related** **atmf enable**  
**commands** **log event-host**  
**service http**

# atmf trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to set a PKI trustpoint for an AMF network. This command needs to be run on an AMF master or controller.

The self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificate is distributed to every node on the AMF network. It is used to verify client certificates signed by the trustpoint.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an AMF trustpoint.

**Syntax** `atmf trustpoint <trustpoint-name>`  
`no atmf trustpoint <trustpoint-name>`

| Parameter                            | Description             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>&lt;trustpoint-name&gt;</code> | Name of the trustpoint. |

**Default** No trustpoint is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Before using the **atmf trustpoint** command you will need to establish a trustpoint. For example, you can create a local self-signed trustpoint using the procedure outlined below.

Create a self-signed trustpoint called 'our\_trustpoint' with keypair 'our\_key':

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto pki trustpoint our_trustpoint
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# enrollment selfsigned
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# rsakeypair our_key
awplus(ca-trustpoint)# exit
awplus(config)# exit
```

Create the root and server certificates for this trustpoint:

```
awplus# crypto pki authenticate our_trustpoint
awplus# crypto pki enroll our_trustpoint
```

For more information about the AlliedWare Plus implementation of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), see the [Public Key Infrastructure \(PKI\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)



**Example** To configure an AMF trustpoint for the trustpoint 'our\_trustpoint', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf trustpoint our_trustpoint
```

To remove an AMF trustpoint for the trustpoint 'our\_trustpoint', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no atmf trustpoint our_trustpoint
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki trustpoint](#)  
[show atmf](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# atmf virtual-crosslink

**Overview** Use this command to create a virtual crosslink. A virtual crosslink connects an AMF master or controller on a physical device to a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA) master or controller.

All AMF master nodes must reside in the same AMF domain and are required to be directly connected using AMF crosslinks. In order to be able to meet this requirement for AMF masters running on VAAs, a virtual crosslink connects the AMF master or controller on the physical device to the master or controller on the VAA.

Note that AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM Series switches are AMF Edge nodes and do not support virtual links or crosslinks. This is because each edge node can only have a single physical AMF link.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a virtual crosslink.

**Syntax** atmf virtual-crosslink id <local-id> ip <local-ip> remote-id <remote-id> remote-ip <remote-ip>  
atmf virtual-crosslink id <local-id> ip <local-ip> remote-id <remote-id> remote-host <domainname>  
no atmf virtual-crosslink id <local-id>

| Parameter                | Description                                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| id <local-id>            | ID of the local tunnel port, a value between 1 and 4094.  |
| ip <local-ip>            | IPv4 address of the local tunnel port in a.b.c.d format.  |
| remote-id <remote-id>    | ID of the remote tunnel port, a value between 1 and 4094. |
| remote-ip <remote-ip>    | IPv4 address of the remote tunnel port in a.b.c.d format. |
| remote-host <domainname> | The domain name of the remote node.                       |

**Default** No AMF virtual crosslinks are created by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command allows a virtual tunnel to be created between two remote sites over a Layer 3 link. The tunnel encapsulates AMF packets and allows them to be sent transparently across a Wide Area Network (WAN) such as the Internet.

Configuration involves creating a local tunnel ID, a local IP address, a remote tunnel ID, and a remote IP address or domain name. Each side of the tunnel must be configured with the same, but mirrored parameters.

**NOTE:** *Virtual crosslinks are not supported on AMF container masters, therefore if multiple tenants on a single VAA host are configured for secure mode, only a single AMF master is supported per area.*

**Example** To setup a virtual link from a local site, 'siteA', to a remote site, 'siteB', (assuming there is already IP connectivity between the sites), run the following commands at the local site:

```
siteA# configure terminal
siteA(config)# atmf virtual-crosslink id 5 ip 192.168.100.1
remote-id 10 remote-ip 192.168.200.1
```

At the remote site, run the commands:

```
siteB# configure terminal
siteB(config)# atmf virtual-crosslink id 10 ip 192.168.200.1
remote-id 5 remote-ip 192.168.100.1
```

To remove this virtual crosslink, run the following commands on the local site:

```
siteA# configure terminal
siteA(config)# no atmf virtual-crosslink id 5
```

On the remote site, run the commands:

```
siteB# configure terminal
siteB(config)# no atmf virtual-crosslink id 10
```

**Related commands** [atmf virtual-crosslink](#)  
[show atmf links](#)  
[switchport atmf-crosslink](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: **remote-host** parameter added  
Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## atmf virtual-link

**Overview** This command creates one or more Layer 2 tunnels that enable AMF nodes to transparently communicate across a wide area network using Layer 2 connectivity protocols.

Once connected through the tunnel, the remote member will have the same AMF capabilities as a directly connected AMF member.

Note that AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM Series switches are AMF Edge nodes and do not support virtual links or crosslinks. This is because each edge node can only have a single physical AMF link.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified virtual link.

**Syntax**

```
atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> ip <a.b.c.d> remote-id <1-4094>  
remote-ip <a.b.c.d> [remote-area <area-name>]  
atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> interface <interface-name> remote-  
id <1-4094> remote-ip <a.b.c.d> [remote-area <area-name>]  
atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> ip <a.b.c.d> remote-id <1-4094>  
remote-host <domainname> [remote-area <area-name>]  
atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> interface <interface-name> remote-  
id <1-4094> remote-host <domainname> [remote-area <area-name>]  
no atmf virtual-link id <1-4094>
```

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| id <1-4094>                   | ID of the local tunnel point, in the range 1 to 4094.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ip <a.b.c.d>                  | Specify the local IP address of the local interface for the virtual-link (alternatively you can specify the interface's name, see below).                                                                                                                         |
| interface<br><interface-name> | Specify the local interface name for the virtual-link. This allows you to use a dynamic, rather than a static, local IP address.                                                                                                                                  |
| remote-id<br><1-4094>         | The ID of the (same) tunnel that will be applied by the remote node. Note that this must match the local-id that is defined on the remote node. This means that (for the same tunnel) the local and remote tunnel IDs are reversed on the local and remote nodes. |
| remote-ip<br><a.b.c.d>        | The IP address of the remote node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| remote-host<br><domainname>   | The domain name of the remote node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| remote-area<br><area-name>    | The name of the remote area connected to this virtual-link.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The Layer 2 tunnel that this command creates enables a local AMF session to appear to pass transparently across a Wide Area Network (WAN) such as the Internet. The addresses configured as the local and remote tunnel IP addresses must have IP connectivity to each other. If the tunnel is configured to connect a head office and branch office over the Internet, typically this would involve using some type of managed WAN service such as a site-to-site VPN. Tunnels are only supported using IPv4.

Configuration involves creating a local tunnel ID, a local IP address, a remote tunnel ID and a remote IP address or domain name. A reciprocal configuration is also required on the corresponding remote device. The local tunnel ID must be unique to the device on which it is configured.

If an interface acquires its IP address dynamically then the local side of the tunnel can be specified by using the interface's name instead of using its IP address. When using a dynamic local address the remote address of the other side of the virtual-link must be configured with either:

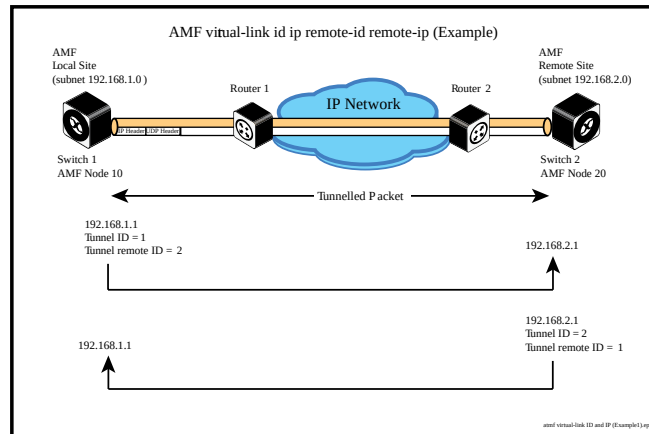
- the IP address of the NAT device the dynamically configured interface is behind, or
- 0.0.0.0, if the virtual-link is configured as a secure virtual-link.

For instructions on how to configure dynamic IP addresses on virtual-links, see the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The tunneled link may operate via external (non AlliedWare Plus) routers in order to provide wide area network connectivity. However in this configuration, the routers perform a conventional router to router connection. The protocol tunneling function is accomplished by the AMF nodes.

**NOTE:** *AMF cannot achieve zero touch replacement of the remote device that terminates the tunnel connection, because you must pre-configure the local IP address and tunnel ID on that remote device.*

**Example 1** Use the following commands to create the tunnel shown in the figure below.



### AMF virtual link example

```
Node_10(config)# atmf virtual-link id 1 ip 192.168.1.1 remote-id
2 remote-ip 192.168.2.1
Node_20(config)# atmf virtual-link id 2 ip 192.168.2.1 remote-id
1 remote-ip 192.168.1.1
```

**Example 2** To set up an area virtual link to a remote site (assuming IP connectivity between the sites already), one site must run the following commands:

```
SiteA# configure terminal
```

```
SiteA(config)# atmf virtual-link id 5 ip 192.168.100.1 remote-id
10 remote-ip 192.168.200.1 remote-area SiteB-AREA
```

The second site must run the following commands:

```
SiteB# configure terminal
```

```
SiteB(config)# atmf virtual-link id 10 ip 192.168.200.1 remote-
id 5 remote-ip 192.168.100.1 remote-area SiteA-AREA
```

Before you can apply the above **atmf virtual-link** command, you must configure the area names *SiteB-AREA* and *SiteA-AREA*.

**Related commands**

- [atmf virtual-link description](#)
- [atmf virtual-link protection](#)
- [show atmf](#)
- [show atmf links](#)
- [show atmf virtual-links](#)

**Command** Version 5.5.2-0.1: **remote-host** parameter added  
**changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: **interface** parameter added

# atmf virtual-link description

**Overview** Use this command to add a description to an existing AMF virtual-link.

Note that AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM Series switches are AMF Edge nodes and do not support virtual links or crosslinks. This is because each edge node can only have a single physical AMF link.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a description from an AMF virtual-link.

**Syntax** `atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> description <description>`  
`no atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> description`

| Parameter                        | Description                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>id &lt;1-4094&gt;</code>   | ID of the local tunnel point.       |
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | A description for the virtual-link. |

**Default** No description is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To add a description to the virtual-link with id '5', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# atmf virtual-link id 5 description T0 SITE B
```

To remove a description from the virtual-link with id '5', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no atmf virtual-link id 5
```

**Related commands** [atmf virtual-link](#)  
[show atmf links](#)  
[show atmf virtual-links](#)



## atmf virtual-link protection

**Overview** Use this command to add protection to an existing AMF virtual-link. Secure AMF virtual-links encapsulate the L2TPv3 frames of the virtual-link with IPsec.

Note that AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM Series switches are AMF Edge nodes and do not support virtual links or crosslinks. This is because each edge node can only have a single physical AMF link.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove protection from an AMF virtual-link.

**Syntax** `atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> protection ipsec key [8] <key-string>`

`no atmf virtual-link id <1-4094> protection`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| id        | Specify the link ID.                                                                                                                                                                |
|           | < Link ID in the range 1 to 4094                                                                                                                                                    |
| p         | Protection is on for this link.                                                                                                                                                     |
| i         | Security provided using IPsec.                                                                                                                                                      |
| k         | Set the shared key.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8         | Specifies a string in an encrypted format instead of plain text. The running config will display the new password as an encrypted string even if password encryption is turned off. |
| < s       | Specify the shared key for the link.                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** Protection is off by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Considered the following limitations when creating a secure virtual-link:

- Switch devices support a maximum of 20 downstream AMF nodes when using a secure virtual-link as an uplink.
- When there are two or more AMF members behind a shared NAT device, only one of the members will be able to use secure virtual-links.
- An AMF multi-tenant environment supports a maximum cumulative total of 1200 secure virtual-links across all AMF containers.

**Example** To create and configure a virtual link with protection, first create the virtual-link:

```
Host-A# configure terminal
```

```
Host-A(config)# atmf virtual-link id 1 ip 192.168.1.1 remote-id  
2 remote-ip 192.168.2.1
```

The enable protection on the virtual link:

```
Host-A(config)# atmf virtual-link id 1 protection ipsec key  
securepassword
```

Repeat these steps on the other side of the link:

```
Host-B(config)# atmf virtual-link id 2 ip 192.168.2.1 remote-id  
1 remote-ip 192.168.1.1
```

```
Host-B(config)# atmf virtual-link id 2 protection ipsec key  
securepassword
```

**Related commands**

- atmf virtual-link**
- show atmf**
- show atmf links**
- show atmf virtual-links**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# atmf working-set

**Overview** Use this command to execute commands across an individually listed set of AMF nodes or across a named group of nodes.

Note that this command can only be run on a master node.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove members or groups from the current working-set.

**Syntax** `atmf working-set { [<node-list> ] | [group {<group-list> | all | local | current}] }`  
`no atmf working-set { [<node-list> ] | [group <group-list>] }`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;node-list&gt;</code>  | A comma delimited list (without spaces) of nodes to be included in the working-set.                                                                                                                                              |
| <code>group</code>              | The AMF group.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>&lt;group-list&gt;</code> | A comma delimited list (without spaces) of groups to be included in the working-set. Note that this can include either defined groups, or any of the Automatic, or Implicit Groups shown earlier in the bulleted list of groups. |
| <code>all</code>                | All nodes in the AMF.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <code>local</code>              | Local node<br>Running this command with the parameters <b>group local</b> will return you to the local prompt and local node connectivity.                                                                                       |
| <code>current</code>            | Nodes in current list.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

### Usage notes

You can put AMF nodes into groups by using the **atmf group (membership)**.

This command opens a session on multiple network devices. When you change the working set to anything other than the local device, the prompt will change to the AMF network name, followed by the size of the working set, shown in square brackets. This command has to be run at privilege level 15.

In addition to the user defined groups, the following system assigned groups are automatically created:

- Implicit Groups
  - local: The originating node.
  - current: All nodes that comprise the current working-set.
  - all: All nodes in the AMF.
- Automatic Groups - These can be defined by hardware architecture, e.g. x510, x610, x8100, AR3050S or AR4050S, or by certain AMF nodal designations such as master.

Note that the Implicit Groups do not appear in **show atmf group** command output.

If a node is an AMF master it will be automatically added to the master group.

**Example 1** To add all nodes in the AMF to the working-set, use the command:

```
node1# atmf working-set group all
```

**NOTE:** This command adds the implicit group "all" to the working set, where "all" comprises all nodes in the AMF.

This command displays an output screen similar to the one shown below:

```
=====
node1, node2, node3, node4, node5, node6:
=====

Working set join

ATMF_NETWORK_Name[6]#
```

**Example 2** To return to the local prompt, and connect to only the local node, use the command:

```
ATMF_Network_Name[6]# atmf working-set group local
node1#
```

The following table describes the meaning of the prompts in this example.

| Parameter         | Description                                                           |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATMF_Network_Name | The name of the AMF network, as set by the <b>atmf network-name</b> . |
| [6]               | The number of nodes in the working-set.                               |
| node1             | The name of the local node, as set by the <b>hostname</b> .           |

## bridge-group (amf-container)

**Overview** Use this command to connect an AMF container to a bridge created on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA) virtual machine for AMF Cloud. This allows the AMF container to connect to a physical network.

Note that this command is only available on AMF Cloud, not on AlliedWare Plus switches.

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a bridge-group from an AMF container.

**Syntax** bridge-group <bridge-id>  
no bridge-group

| Parameter   | Description                                                    |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <bridge-id> | The ID of the bridge group to join, a number between 1 and 64. |

**Mode** AMF Container Configuration

**Usage notes** Each container has two virtual interfaces:

1. Interface eth0, used to connect to the AMF controller on the VAA host via an AMF area-link, and configured using this [area-link](#) command.
2. Interface eth1, used to connect to the outside world using a bridged L2 network link, and configured using the **bridge-group** command.

Before using this command, a bridge must be created with the same bridge-id on the VAA host using the **bridge <bridge-id>** command.

See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on configuring the bridge.

**Example** To assign a bridge group to AMF container 'vac-wlg-1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# bridge-group 1
```

**Related** **atmf container**  
**commands** **show atmf container**

**Command** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
**changes**

# clear application-proxy threat-protection

**Overview** Use this command to clear the threat protection for a specified address.

**Syntax** `clear application-proxy threat-protection {<ip-address>|<mac-address>|all}`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>  | The IPv4 address you wish to clear the threat for, in A.B.C.D format.       |
| <mac-address> | The MAC address you wish to clear the threat for, in HHHH.HHHH.HHHH format. |
| all           | Clear the threat for all IPv4 and MAC addresses.                            |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear the threat for 10.34.199.117, use the command:

```
awplus# clear application-proxy threat-protection 10.34.199.117
```

**Related commands**

- [application-proxy quarantine-vlan](#)
- [application-proxy threat-protection](#)
- [application-proxy threat-protection send-summary](#)
- [service atmf-application-proxy](#)
- [show application-proxy threat-protection](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added



## clear atmf links

**Overview** Use this command with no parameters to manually reset all the AMF links on a device. You can optionally specify an interface or range of interfaces to reset the links on.

Certain events or topology changes can cause AMF links to be incorrect or outdated. Clearing the links forces AMF to relearn the information from neighboring nodes and create a fresh, correct, view of the network.

**Syntax** `clear atmf links [<interface-list>]`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-list> | <p>The interfaces or ports to perform the reset on. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.1)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a local port (e.g. of0)</li><li>• You can specify a continuous range of interfaces separated by a hyphen, or a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1, port1.0.4-port1.0.18).</li></ul> <p>The specified interfaces must exist.</p> <p>If this parameter is left out then all links of the specified type will be reset on the device.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all AMF links on a device, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear atmf links
```

To clear all AMF links on port1.0.1 to port1.0.4 and static aggregator sa1, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear atmf links port1.0.1-port1.0.4,sa1
```

**Related commands** [clear atmf links virtual](#)  
[show atmf links](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added

# clear atmf links virtual

**Overview** Use this command with no parameters to manually reset all the AMF virtual links on a device. You can, optionally, specify a comma separated list of virtual links to reset.

Certain events or topology changes can cause AMF links to be incorrect or outdated. Clearing the links forces AMF to relearn the information from neighboring nodes and create a fresh, correct view of the network.

**Syntax** `clear atmf links virtual [<virtuallink-list>]`

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <virtuallink-list> | A single, or list, of AMF virtual link identifiers to reset. This must be a comma separated list of links e.g. <i>vlink1</i> , <i>vlink2</i> , <i>vlink3</i> . Specifying a link range e.g. <i>vlink1-vlink3</i> is not supported. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all AMF virtual links on a device, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear atmf links virtual
```

To clear AMF virtual links *vlink11* and *vlink21*, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear atmf links virtual vlink11,vlink22
```

**Related commands** [clear atmf links](#)  
[show atmf links](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added

# clear atmf links statistics

**Overview** This command resets the values of all AMF link, port, and global statistics to zero.

**Syntax** clear atmf links statistics

**Mode** Privilege Exec

**Example** To reset the AMF link statistics values, use the command:

```
node_1# clear atmf links statistics
```

**Related commands** [show atmf links statistics](#)

# clear atmf recovery-file

**Overview** Use this command to delete all of a node's recovery files. It deletes the recovery files stored on:

- the local node,
- neighbor nodes, and
- external media (USB or SD card).

**Syntax** clear atmf recovery-file

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** AMF recovery files are created for nodes with special links. Special links include:

- virtual links,
- area links terminating on an AMF master, and
- area virtual links terminating on an AMF master.

An AMF node with one of these special links pushes its startup configuration to its neighbors and to any attached external media. It then fetches and applies this configuration at recovery time. This configuration enables it to contact the AMF master and initiate a recovery.

Recovery files can become out of date if:

- a node's neighbor is off line when changes are made to its configuration, or
- when a node no longer contains a special link.

**Example** To clear a node's recovery files, use the command:

```
node1# clear atmf recovery-file
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**If AlliedWare Plus detects that a node contains a special link then the following message is displayed**

```
node1#clear atmf recovery-file
% Warning: ATMF recovery files have been removed.
ATMF recovery may fail. Please save running-configuration.
```

**Related commands** [show atmf recovery-file](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added

# clear atmf secure-mode certificates

**Overview** Use this command to remove all certificates from an AMF member or master. AMF nodes will need to be re-authorized once this command has been run.

**Syntax** clear atmf secure-mode certificates

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all certificates from an AMF node, use the command:

```
awplus# clear atmf secure-mode certificates
```

If this is the only master on the network you will see the following warning:

```
% Warning: This node is the only master in the network!
All the nodes will become isolated and refuse to join any ATMF
network. The certificates on all the isolated nodes must be
cleared before rejoining an ATMF network will be possible.

To clear certificates a reboot of the device is required.
Clear certificates and Reboot ? (y/n):
```

On an AMF member you will see the following message:

```
To clear certificates a reboot of the device is required.
Clear certificates and Reboot ? (y/n):
```

**Related commands**

- [atmf authorize](#)
- [atmf secure-mode](#)
- [show atmf authorization](#)
- [show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# clear atmf secure-mode statistics

**Overview** Use this command to reset all secure mode statistics to 0.

**Syntax** clear atmf secure-mode statistics

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To reset the AMF secure mode statistics information, use the command:

```
awplus# clear atmf secure-mode statistic
```

**Related commands** [show atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode statistics](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## clone (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command sets up a space on the backup media for use with a provisioned node and copies into it almost all files and directories from a chosen backup or provisioned node.

Alternatively, you can set up a new, unique provisioned node by using the command **create (amf-provision)**.

**Syntax** clone <source-nodename>

| Parameter         | Description                                                                        |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-nodename> | The name of the node whose configuration is to be copied for loading to the clone. |

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** This command is only available on master nodes in the AMF network.

When using this command it is important to be aware of the following:

- A copy of <media>:atmf/<atmf\_name>/nodes/<source\_node>/flash will be made for the provisioned node and stored in the backup media.
- The directory <node\_backup\_dir>/flash/.config/ssh is excluded from the copy.
- All contents of <root\_backup\_dir>/nodes/<nodename> will be deleted or overwritten.
- Settings for the expected location of other provisioned nodes are excluded from the copy.

The active and backup configuration files are automatically modified in the following ways:

- The **hostname** command is modified to match the name of the provisioned node.
- The **stack virtual-chassis-id** command is removed, if present.

**Example** To copy from the backup of 'device2' to create backup files for the new provisioned node 'device3' use the following command:

```
device1# atmf provision node device3
device1(atmf-provision)# clone device2
```

#### Sample output from the clone command

```
device1# atmf provision node device3
device1(atmf-provision)#clone device2
Copying...
Successful operation
```

To confirm that a new provisioned node has been cloned, use the command:

```
device1# show atmf backup
```

The output from this command is shown in the following figure, and shows the details of the new provisioned node 'device3'.

#### Sample output from the show atmf backup command

```
device1#show atmf backup

Scheduled Backup ..... Enabled
  Schedule ..... 1 per day starting at 03:00
  Next Backup Time .... 01 Oct 2018 03:00
  Backup Bandwidth ..... Unlimited
  Backup Media ..... USB (Total 7446.0MB, Free 7297.0MB)
  Server Config .....
    Synchronization ..... Unsynchronized
    Last Run ..... -
    1 ..... Unconfigured
    2 ..... Unconfigured
  Current Action ..... Idle
  Started ..... -
  Current Node ..... -

-----
Node Name      Date          Time          In ATMF  On Media  Status
-----
device3        -             -             No       Yes       Prov
device1        30 Sep 2018   00:05:49      No       Yes       Good
device2        30 Sep 2018   00:05:44      Yes      Yes       Good
```



**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- copy (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

# configure boot config (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command sets the configuration file to use during the next boot cycle. This command can also set a backup configuration file to use if the main configuration file cannot be accessed for an AMF provisioned node. To unset the boot configuration or the backup boot configuration use the **no boot** command.

**Syntax** `configure boot config [backup] <file-path|URL>`  
`configure no boot config [backup]`

| Parameter       | Description                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| backup          | Specify that this is the backup configuration file. |
| <file-path URL> | The path or URL and name of the configuration file. |

**Default** No boot configuration files or backup configuration files are specified for the provisioned node.

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** When using this command to set a backup configuration file, the specified AMF provisioned node must exist. The specified file must exist in the flash directory created for the provisioned node in the AMF remote backup media.

**Examples** To set the configuration file 'branch.cfg' on the AMF provisioned node 'node1', use the command:

```
MasterNodeName# atmf provision node node1
```

```
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure boot config branch.cfg
```

To set the configuration file 'backup.cfg' as the backup to the main configuration file on the AMF provisioned node 'node1', use the command:

```
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure boot config backup  
usb:/atmf/amf_net/nodes/node1/config/backup.cfg
```

To unset the boot configuration, use the command:

```
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure no boot config
```

To unset the backup boot configuration, use the command:

```
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure no boot config backup
```

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

# configure boot system (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command sets the release file that will load onto a specified provisioned node during the next boot cycle. This command can also set the backup release file to be loaded for an AMF provisioned node. To unset the boot system release file or the backup boot release file use the **no boot** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default.

This command can only be run on AMF master nodes.

**Syntax** configure boot system [backup] <file-path|URL>  
configure no boot system [backup]

| Parameter       | Description                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <file-path URL> | The path or URL and name of the release file. |

**Default** No boot release file or backup release files are specified for the provisioned node.

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** When using this command to set a backup release file, the specified AMF provisioned node must exist. The specified file must exist in the flash directory created for the provisioned node in the AMF remote backup media.

**Examples** To set the release file x930-5.4.9-0.1.rel on the AMF provisioned node 'node1', use the command:

```
MasterNodeName# atmf provision node node1
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure boot system
x930-5.4.9-0.1.rel
```

To set the backup release file x930-5.4.8-2.5.rel as the backup to the main release file on the AMF provisioned node 'node1', use the command:

```
MasterNodeName# atmf provision node node1
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure boot system backup
card:/atmf/amf_net/nodes/node1/flash/x930-5.4.8-2.5.rel
```

To unset the boot release, use the command:

```
MasterNodeName# atmf provision node node1
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure no boot system
```

To unset the backup boot release, use the command:

```
MasterNodeName# atmf provision node node1
MasterNodeName(atmf-provision)# configure no boot system backup
```

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

# copy (amf-provision)

**Overview** Use this command to copy configuration and release files for the node you are provisioning.

For more information about using the copy command see [copy \(filename\)](#) in the File and Configuration Management chapter.

**Syntax** copy [force] <source-name> <destination-name>

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| force              | This parameter forces the copy command to overwrite the destination file, if it already exists, without prompting the user for confirmation.        |
| <source-name>      | The filename and path of the source file. See the <a href="#">Introduction</a> of the File and Configuration Management chapter for valid syntax.   |
| <destination-name> | The filename and path for the destination file. See <a href="#">Introduction</a> of the File and Configuration Management chapter for valid syntax. |

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Example** To copy a configuration file named current.cfg from Node\_4's Flash into the future\_node directory, and set that configuration file to load onto future\_node, use the following commands:

```
node_4# atmf provision node future_node
node_4(atmf-provision)# create
node_4(atmf-provision)# locate
node_4(atmf-provision)# copy flash:current.cfg ./future_node.cfg
node_4(atmf-provision)# configure boot config future_node.cfg
```

**Related commands**

- [atmf provision \(interface\)](#)
- [atmf provision node](#)
- [clone \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [create \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [delete \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [locate \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [show atmf provision nodes](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: command added

## create (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command sets up an empty directory on the backup media for use with a provisioned node. This directory can have configuration and release files copied to it from existing devices. Alternatively, the configuration files can be created by the user.

An alternative way to create a new provisioned node is with the command **clone (amf-provision)**.

This command can only run on AMF master nodes.

**Syntax** create

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** This command is only available on master nodes in the AMF network.

A date and time is assigned to the new provisioning directory reflecting when this command was executed. If there is a backup or provisioned node with the same name on another AMF master then the most recent one will be used.



**Example** To create a new provisioned node named "device2" use the command:

```
device1# atmf provision node device2
device1(atmf-provision)# create
```

Running this command will create the following directories:

- `<media>:atmf/<atmf_name>/nodes/<node>`
- `<media>:atmf/<atmf_name>/nodes/<node>/flash`

To confirm the new node's settings, use the command:

```
device1# show atmf backup
```

The output for the **show atmf backup** command is shown in the following figure, and shows details for the new provisioned node 'device2'.

#### Sample output from the show atmf backup command

```
device1#show atmf backup
```

|                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Scheduled Backup ..... | Enabled                             |
| Schedule .....         | 1 per day starting at 03:00         |
| Next Backup Time ....  | 01 Oct 2018 03:00                   |
| Backup Bandwidth ..... | Unlimited                           |
| Backup Media .....     | USB (Total 7446.0MB, Free 7315.2MB) |
| Server Config .....    |                                     |
| Synchronization .....  | Unsynchronized                      |
| Last Run .....         | -                                   |
| 1 .....                | Unconfigured                        |
| 2 .....                | Unconfigured                        |
| Current Action .....   | Idle                                |
| Started .....          | -                                   |
| Current Node .....     | -                                   |

| Node Name | Date        | Time     | In ATMF | On Media | Status |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| device2   | -           | -        | No      | Yes      | Prov   |
| device1   | 30 Sep 2018 | 00:05:49 | No      | Yes      | Good   |

For instructions on how to configure on a provisioned node, see the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Related commands**

- [atmf provision \(interface\)](#)
- [atmf provision node](#)
- [clone \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [copy \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [configure boot config \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [configure boot system \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [delete \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [identity \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [license-cert \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [locate \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [show atmf provision nodes](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

## debug atmf

**Overview** This command enables the AMF debugging facilities, and displays information that is relevant (only) to the current node. The detail of the debugging displayed depends on the parameters specified.

If no additional parameters are specified, then the command output will display all AMF debugging information, including link events, topology discovery messages and all notable AMF events.

The **no** variant of this command disables either all AMF debugging information, or only the particular information as selected by the command's parameters.

**Syntax** debug atmf [link|crosslink|arealink|database|neighbor|error|all]  
no debug atmf [link|crosslink|arealink|database|neighbor|error|all]

| Parameter | Description                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| link      | Output displays debugging information relating to uplink or downlink information. |
| crosslink | Output displays all crosslink events.                                             |
| arealink  | Output displays all arealink events.                                              |
| database  | Output displays only notable database events.                                     |
| neighbor  | Output displays only notable AMF neighbor events.                                 |
| error     | Output displays AMF error events.                                                 |
| all       | Output displays all AMF events.                                                   |

**Default** All debugging facilities are disabled.

**Mode** User Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If no additional parameters are specified, then the command output will display all AMF debugging information, including link events, topology discovery messages and all notable AMF events.

**NOTE:** An alias to the variant of this command is .

**Examples** To enable all AMF debugging, use the command:

```
node_1# debug atmf
```

To enable AMF uplink and downlink debugging, use the command:

```
node_1# debug atmf link
```

To enable AMF error debugging, use the command:

```
node_1# debug atmf error
```

**Related commands** [no debug all](#)

# debug atmf packet

**Overview** This command configures AMF Packet debugging parameters. The debug only displays information relevant to the current node. The command has following parameters:

**Syntax** debug atmf packet [direction {rx|tx|both}] [level {1|2|3}] [timeout <seconds>] [num-pkts <quantity>] [filter {node <name>| interface <ifname>} [pkt-type [1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13]]]

**Simplified Syntax**

|                   |                          |                                                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| debug atmf packet | [direction {rx tx both}] |                                                        |
|                   | [level {[1][2 3]}]       |                                                        |
|                   | [timeout <seconds>]      |                                                        |
|                   | [num-pkts <quantity>]    |                                                        |
| debug atmf packet | filter                   | [node <name>]                                          |
|                   |                          | [interface <ifname>]                                   |
|                   |                          | [pkt-type [1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13]] |

**NOTE:** You can combine the syntax components shown, but when doing so, you must retain their original order.

**Default** Level 1, both Tx and Rx, a timeout of 60 seconds with no filters applied.

**NOTE:** An alias to the variant of this command - - can be found elsewhere in this chapter.

**Mode** User Exec and Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If no additional parameters are specified, then the command output will apply a default selection of parameters shown below:

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| direction  | Sets debug to packet received, transmitted, or both                                               |
| rx         | packets received by this node                                                                     |
| tx         | Packets sent from this node                                                                       |
| 1          | AMF Packet Control header Information, Packet Sequence Number. Enter 1 to select this level.      |
| 2          | AMF Detailed Packet Information. Enter 2 to select this level.                                    |
| 3          | AMF Packet HEX dump. Enter 3 to select this level.                                                |
| timeout    | Sets the execution timeout for packet logging                                                     |
| <seconds>  | Seconds                                                                                           |
| num-pkts   | Sets the number of packets to be dumped                                                           |
| <quantity> | The actual number of packets                                                                      |
| filter     | Sets debug to filter packets                                                                      |
| node       | Sets the filter on packets for a particular Node                                                  |
| <name>     | The name of the remote node                                                                       |
| interface  | Sets the filter to dump packets from an interface (portx.x.x) on the local node                   |
| <ifname>   | Interface port or virtual-link                                                                    |
| pkt-type   | Sets the filter on packets with a particular AMF packet type                                      |
| 1          | Crosslink Hello BPDU packet with crosslink links information. Enter 1 to select this packet type. |
| 2          | Crosslink Hello BPDU packet with downlink domain information. Enter 2 to select this packet type. |
| 3          | Crosslink Hello BPDU packet with uplink information. Enter 3 to select this packet type.          |

| Parameter | Description                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4         | Downlink and uplink hello BPDU packets. Enter 4 to select this packet type. |
| 5         | Non broadcast hello unicast packets. Enter 5 to select this packet type.    |
| 6         | Stack hello unicast packets. Enter 6 to select this packet type.            |
| 7         | Database description. Enter 7 to select this packet type.                   |
| 8         | DBE request. Enter 8 to select this packet type.                            |
| 9         | DBE update. Enter 9 to select this packet type.                             |
| 10        | DBE bitmap update. Enter 10 to select this packet type.                     |
| 11        | DBE acknowledgment. Enter 11 to select this packet type.                    |
| 12        | Area Hello Packets. Enter 12 to select this packet type.                    |
| 13        | Gateway Hello Packets. Enter 13 to select this packet type.                 |

**Examples** To set a packet debug on node 1 with level 1 and no timeout, use the command:

```
node_1# debug atmf packet direction tx timeout 0
```

To set a packet debug with level 3 and filter packets received from AMF node 1:

```
node_1# debug atmf packet direction tx level 3 filter node_1
```

To enable send and receive 500 packets only on vlink1 for packet types 1, 7, and 11, use the command:

```
node_1# debug atmf packet num-pkts 500 filter interface vlink1  
pkt-type 1 7 11
```

This example applies the **debug atmf packet** command and combines many of its options:

```
node_1# debug atmf packet direction rx level 1 num-pkts 60  
filter node x930 interface port1.0.1 pkt-type 4 7 10
```

# delete (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command deletes files that have been created for loading onto a provisioned node. It can only be run on master nodes.

**Syntax** delete

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** This command is only available on master nodes in the AMF network. The command will only work if the provisioned node specified in the command has already been set up (although the device itself is still yet to be installed). Otherwise, an error message is shown when the command is run.

You may want to use the **delete** command to delete a provisioned node that was created in error or that is no longer needed.

This command cannot be used to delete backups created by the AMF backup procedure. In this case, use the command **atmf backup delete** to delete the files.

**NOTE:** *This command allows provisioned entries to be deleted even if they have been referenced by the command, so take care to only delete unwanted entries.*



**Example** To delete backup files for a provisioned node named device3 use the command:

```
device1# atmf provision node device3
device1(atmf-provision)# delete
```

To confirm that the backup files for provisioned node device3 have been deleted use the command:

```
device1# show atmf backup
```

The output should show that the provisioned node device3 no longer exists in the backup file, as shown in the figure below:

**Sample output showing the show atmf backup command**

```
device1#show atmf backup
Scheduled Backup ..... Enabled
  Schedule ..... 1 per day starting at 03:00
  Next Backup Time .... 01 Oct 2016 03:00
Backup Bandwidth ..... Unlimited
Backup Media ..... USB (Total 7446.0MB, Free 7297.0MB)
Server Config .....
  Synchronization ..... Unsynchronized
  Last Run ..... -
  1 ..... Unconfigured
  2 ..... Unconfigured
Current Action ..... Idle
Started ..... -
Current Node ..... -
```

| Node Name | Date        | Time     | In ATMF | On Media | Status |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| device1   | 30 Sep 2016 | 00:05:49 | No      | Yes      | Good   |
| device2   | 30 Sep 2016 | 00:05:44 | Yes     | Yes      | Good   |

**Related commands**

- [atmf provision \(interface\)](#)
- [atmf provision node](#)
- [clone \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [configure boot config \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [configure boot system \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [create \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [identity \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [license-cert \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [locate \(amf-provision\)](#)
- [show atmf provision nodes](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

# discovery

**Overview** Use this command to specify how AMF learns about guest nodes.

AMF nodes gather information about guest nodes by using one of the internally defined discovery methods: dynamic, static, or agent.

**Dynamic** learning (the default method) means that AMF learns the guest's IP and MAC addresses from LLDP or DHCP snooping. Dynamic learning is only supported when using IPv4. For IPv6, use static learning.

With dynamic learning, ensure that the command **ip dhcp snooping delete-by-linkdown** is set.

**Static** learning uses the **switchport atmf-guestlink** command to specify the guest class name and IP address of the guest node attached to each individual switch port. AMF then learns the MAC addresses of each of the guests of that class from ARP or Neighbor discovery tables.

If you are using the static method, ensure that you have configured the appropriate class type for each of your statically discovered guest nodes.

**Agent** learning uses the AMF agent to retrieve the guest's IP and MAC address. It is only available on guest nodes that support ATMF agent, such as TQ5403 series access points. For step-by-step instructions on using agent discovery for auto-recovery of an TQ5403 series AP, see the **AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

The **no** variant of this command returns the discovery method to **dynamic**.

**Syntax** discovery [dynamic|static|agent]  
no discovery

| Parameter | Description                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| dynamic   | Learned from DCHCP Snooping or LLDP. |
| static    | Statically assigned.                 |
| agent     | Learned from the AMF agent.          |

**Default** Dynamic

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Usage notes** This command is one of several modal commands that are configured and applied for a specific guest-class (mode). Its settings are automatically applied to a guest-node link by the **switchport atmf-guestlink** command.

**NOTE:** AMF guest nodes are not supported on ports using the OpenFlow protocol.

**Example 1** To configure static discovery for the guest-class 'camera', use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal

Node1(config)# atmf guest-class camera

Node1(config-atmf-guest)# discovery static
```

**Example 2** To return the discovery method for the guest class TQ6602 to its default of **dynamic**, use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal

Node1(config)# atmf guest-class TQ6602

Node1(config-atmf-guest)# no discovery
```

**Related commands** **atmf guest-class**

**switchport atmf-guestlink**

**show atmf links guest**

**show atmf nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: **agent** parameter added

## description (amf-container)

**Overview** Use this command to set the description on an AMF container on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA).

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the description from an AMF container.

**Syntax** `description <description>`  
`no description`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | Enter up to 128 characters of text describing the AMF container. |

**Mode** AMF Container Configuration

**Example** To set the description for AMF container “vac-wlg-1” to “Wellington area”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# description Wellington area
```

To remove the description for AMF container “vac-wlg-1”, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# no description
```

**Related commands** [atmf container](#)  
[show atmf container](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

# erase factory-default

**Overview** This command erases all data from flash **except** the following:

- the boot release file (a .rel file) and its release setting file
- all license files
- the latest GUI release file

The device is then rebooted and returned to its factory default condition. The device can then be used for AMF automatic node recovery.

**Syntax** erase factory-default

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command is an alias to the **atmf cleanup** command.

Note that you cannot use this command if you have **strict-user-process-control** enabled. Disable it before entering the **erase factory-default** command.

**Example** To erase data, use the command:

```
Node_1# erase factory-default
```

This command will erase all NVS, all flash contents except for the boot release, a GUI resource file, and any license files, and then reboot the switch. Continue? (y/n):y

**Related commands** **atmf cleanup**

## firmware-url

**Overview** Use this command to specify the location of an AP guest node's firmware file when preparing the AP for auto-recovery. AMF cannot back up AP firmware files (only configuration files), so you need to store the firmware file somewhere accessible and use this command to provide the AlliedWare Plus device with the file's location.

For step-by-step instructions for auto-recovery of an TQ5403 series AP, see the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the URL.

**Syntax** `firmware-url <name>`  
`no firmware-url`

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;name&gt;</code> | The file's directory or filename. We recommend specifying a directory because that makes it easier to keep the firmware file up to date. The following protocols are supported: http, https, tftp, usb, and card. Do not change the firmware file's filename. |

**Default** No URL is configured

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Example** To specify, on a device named node2, that the firmware file for a TQ5403 AP is stored in the top level of a USB stick, use the commands:

```
node2# configure terminal
node2(config)# atmf guest-class TQ5403
node2(config-guest)# firmware-url usb:
```

To specify, on a device named node2, that the firmware file for a TQ5403 AP is stored on a TFTP server with an address of 192.168.2.1, use the commands:

```
node2# configure terminal
node2(config)# atmf guest-class TQ5403
node2(config-guest)# firmware-url tftp://192.168.2.1/
```

**Related commands** **atmf guest-class**  
**discovery**  
**login-fallback enable**  
**modeltype**  
**show atmf guests**  
**show atmf guests detail**  
**switchport atmf-guestlink**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# http-enable

**Overview** This command is used to enable GUI access to a guest node. When **http-enable** is configured, the port number is set to its default of 80. If the guest node is using a different port for HTTP, you can configure this using the **port** parameter.

This command is used to inform the GUI that this device has an HTTP interface at the specified port number so that a suitable URL can be provided to the user.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable HTTP.

**Syntax** `http-enable [port <port-number>]`  
`no http-enable`

| Parameter     | Description                       |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| port          | TCP port number.                  |
| <port-number> | The port number to be configured. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Usage notes** If **http-enable** is selected without a **port** parameter the port number will default to 80.

**Example** To enable HTTP access to a guest node on port 80 (the default), use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class Camera
node1(config-atmf-guest)# http-enable
```

To enable HTTP access to a guest node on port 400, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class Camera
node1(config-atmf-guest)# http-enable port 400
```

To disable HTTP access to a guest node, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class Camera
node1(config-atmf-guest)# no http-enable
```



**Related commands** **atmf guest-class**  
**switchport atmf-guestlink**  
**show atmf links guest**  
**show atmf nodes**

## identity (amf-provision)

**Overview** Use this command to create an identity token for provisioning an isolated AMF node. An isolated node is an AMF member that is only connected to the rest of the AMF network via a virtual-link.

This command allows these nodes, which have no AMF neighbors, to be identified for provisioning purposes. They are identified using an identity token which is based on either the next-hop MAC address of the provisioned node, or the serial number of the device being provisioned. This identity token is stored on the AMF master.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the identity token for a node.

**Syntax** `identity mac-address <mac-address> prefix <ip-address/prefix-length>`  
`identity serial-number <serial-number> prefix <ip-address/prefix-length>`  
`no identity`

| Parameter                  | Description                                                                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mac-address                | Specify the next-hop MAC address of the device being provisioned.                           |
| <mac-address>              | MAC address of the port the provisioned node is connected to, in the format xxxx.xxxx.xxxx. |
| serial-number              | Specify the serial number of the device to be provisioned.                                  |
| <serial-number>            | Serial number of the device that is being provisioned.                                      |
| prefix                     | IPv4 address, and prefix length, of the virtual-link interface on the isolated node         |
| <ip-address/prefix-length> | IPv4 address, and prefix length, in A.B.C.D/M format.                                       |

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** To provision an isolated node, first create a configuration for the node using the **create (amf-provision)** and/or the **clone (amf-provision)** commands.

Then create an identity token for the provisioned node by either specifying its next-hop MAC address or by specifying the serial number of the replacement device. The advantage of using the next-hop MAC address is that any device, regardless of its serial number, can be added to the network but using the serial number maybe preferred in situations where the next-hop MAC address is not easy to obtain.

The **atmf recovery-server** option must be enabled on the AMF master before attempting to provision the device. This option allows the AMF master to process recovery requests from isolated AMF nodes.

See the **AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide** for information on preparing your network for recovering or provisioning isolated nodes.

**Example** To create a identity token on your AMF master for a device named "my-x930" with serial number "A10064A172100008", use the command:

```
awplus# atmf provision node my-x930
awplus(atmf-provision)# identity serial-number A10064A172100008
prefix 192.168.2.25/24
```

To create a identity token on your AMF master for a device named "my-x930" with next-hop MAC address "0000.cd28.0880", use the command:

```
awplus# atmf provision node my-x930
awplus(atmf-provision)# identity mac-address 0000.cd28.0880
prefix 192.168.2.25/24
```

To delete the identity token from your AMF master for a device named "my-x930", use the command:

```
awplus# atmf provision node my-x930
awplus(atmf-provision)# no identity
```

**Related commands**

- atmf cleanup**
- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- atmf recovery-server**
- atmf virtual-link**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

## license-cert (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command is used to set up the license certificate for a provisioned node.

The certificate file usually has all the license details for the network, and can be stored anywhere in the network. This command makes a hidden copy of the certificate file and stores it in the space set up for the provisioned node on AMF backup media.

For node provisioning, the new device has not yet been part of the AMF network, so the user is unlikely to know its product ID or its MAC address. When such a device joins the network, assuming that this command has been applied successfully, the copy of the certificate file will be applied automatically to the provisioned node.

Once the new device has been resurrected on the network and the certificate file has been downloaded to the provisioned node, the hidden copy of the certificate file is deleted from AMF backup media.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set it back to the default.

This command can only be run on AMF master nodes.

**Syntax** license-cert <file-path|URL>  
no license-cert

| Parameter       | Description                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <file-path URL> | The name of the certificate file. This can include the file-path of the file. |

**Default** No license certificate file is specified for the provisioned node.

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Usage notes** This command is only available on master nodes in the AMF network. It will only operate if the provisioned node specified in the command has already been set up, and if the license certification is present in the backup file. Otherwise, an error message is shown when the command is run.

**Example 1** To apply the license certificate 'cert1.txt' stored on a TFTP server for AMF provisioned node "device2", use the command:

```
device1# atmf provision node device2
device1(atmf-provision)# license-cert tftp://192.168.1.1/
cert1.txt
```

**Example 2** To apply the license certificate 'cert2.txt' stored in the AMF master's flash directory for AMF provisioned node 'host2', use the command:

```
device1# atmf provision node host2
device1(atmf-provision)# license-cert /cert2.txt
```

To confirm that the license certificate has been applied to the provisioned node, use the command **show atmf provision nodes**. The output from this command is shown below, and displays license certification details in the last line.

### Sample output from the show atmf provision nodes command

```
device1#show atmf provision nodes
ATMF Provisioned Node Information:
Backup Media .....: SD (Total 3827.0MB, Free 3481.1MB)
Node Name           : device2
Date & Time         : 06-Oct-2016 & 23:25:44
Provision Path      : card:/atmf/nodes
Boot configuration :
Current boot image  : x510-5.4.6-1.4.rel (file exists)
Backup boot image   : x510-5.4.6-1.3.rel (file exists)
Default boot config : flash:/default.cfg (file exists)
Current boot config : flash:/abc.cfg (file exists)
Backup boot config  : flash:/xyz.cfg (file exists)
Software Licenses :
Repository file     : ../configs/.sw_v2.lic
                   : ../configs/.swfeature.lic
Certificate file    : card:/atmf/lok/nodes/awplus1/flash/.atmf-lic-cert
```

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode

# locate (amf-provision)

**Overview** This command changes the present working directory to the directory of a provisioned node. This makes it easier to edit files and create a unique provisioned node in the backup.

This command can only be run on AMF master nodes.

**NOTE:** We advise that after running this command, you return to a known working directory, typically flash.

**Syntax** locate

**Mode** AMF Provisioning

**Example** To change the working directory that happens to be on device1 to the directory of provisioned node device2, use the following command:

```
device1# atmf provision node device2  
device1[atmf-provision]# locate
```

The directory of the node device2 should now be the working directory. You can use the command **pwd** to check this, as shown in the following figure.

## Sample output from the pwd command

```
device2#pwd  
card:/atmf/building_2/nodes/device2/flash
```

The output above shows that the working directory is now the flash of device2.

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- copy (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**
- pwd**
- show atmf provision nodes**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: syntax change due to new AMF provisioning mode



# log event-host

**Overview** Use this command to set up an external host to log AMF topology events through Vista Manager. This command is run on the Master device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable log events through Vista Manager.

**Syntax** log event-host [<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>] atmf-topology-event  
no log event-host [<ipv4-addr>|<ipv6-addr>] atmf-topology-event

| Parameter   | Description                    |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| <ipv4-addr> | ipv4 address of the event host |
| <ipv6-addr> | ipv6 address of the event host |

**Default** Log events are disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Event hosts are set so syslog sends the messages out as they come.  
Note that there is a difference between log event and log host messages:

- Log event messages are sent out as they come by syslog
- Log host messages are set to wait for a number of messages (20) to send them out together for traffic optimization.

**Example** To enable Node 1 to log event messages from host IP address 192.0.2.31, use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
```

```
Node1(config)# log event-host 192.0.2.31 atmf-topology-event
```

To disable Node 1 to log event messages from host IP address 192.0.2.31, use the following commands:

```
Node1# configure terminal
```

```
Node1(config)# no log event-host 192.0.2.31 atmf-topology-event
```

**Related commands** [atmf topology-gui enable](#)

# login-fallback enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable login fallback on TQ model AMF guest nodes. This allows AMF to try the factory default username and password if the guest node's saved username and password fail.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable login fallback.

**Syntax** login-fallback enable  
no login-fallback enable

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Usage notes** This feature is only supported on TQ model guest nodes.

Login fallback means: if a guest node's saved username and password fail, AMF will try to connect to the node using the factory default username and password (manager/friend). When a new TQ replaces an existing TQ, this allows the new TQ to be discovered and managed as an AMF guest node. AMF can then start the AMF guest node recovery procedure.

**Example** To use the login fallback feature, first create an AMF guest class for TQ model APs. Then enable the login fall back feature.

For example, to enable login fallback on the guest-class AT-TQ5k, use the commands:

```
node1#configuration terminal
node1(config)#atmf guest-class AT-TQ5k
node1(config-atmf-guest)#login-fallback enable
node1(config-atmf-guest)#end
node1#
```

**Related commands** [atmf guest-class](#)  
[modeltype](#)  
[switchport atmf-guestlink](#)  
[show atmf links guest](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# modeltype

**Overview** This command sets the expected model type of the guest node. The model type will default to **other** if nothing is set.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the model type to **other**.

**Syntax** modeltype {alliedware|aw+|onvif|tq|other}  
no modeltype

| Parameter  | Description                                                  |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| alliedware | A legacy Allied Telesis operating system.                    |
| aw+        | The Allied Telesis AlliedWare Plus operating system.         |
| onvif      | ONVIF (Open Network Video Interface Forum) Profile Q devices |
| tq         | An Allied Telesis TQ Series wireless access point.           |
| other      | Used where the model type is outside the above definitions.  |

**Default** Default to **other**

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Examples** To assign the model type **tq** to the guest-class called 'tq\_device', use the commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class tq_device
node1(config-vmf-guest)# modeltype tq
```

To remove the model type **tq** from the guest-class called 'tq\_device', and reset it to the default of **other**, use the commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class tq_device
node1(config-vmf-guest)# no modeltype
```

**Related commands** [atmf guest-class](#)  
[switchport atmf-guestlink](#)  
[show atmf links guest](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1: **onvif** parameter added

# service atmf-application-proxy

**Overview** Use this command to enable the AMF Application Proxy service. This service distributes messages across all AMF nodes.

Currently this is used for threat protection. When an AMF Security (AMF-Sec) Controller detects a threat, it issues a request to block the address the threat originated from. The AMF Application Proxy service distributes this message to all AMF nodes. An AMF master accepts this block request and instructs the subordinate AMF node to block the relevant device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the AMF Application Proxy service.

**Syntax** service atmf-application-proxy  
no service atmf-application-proxy

**Default** The AMF Application Proxy service is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The AMF master maintains a list of all threats and will send this list to any AMF node, or VCS member, when it boots and joins the AMF network.

In order for this to work the follow must be configured:

- the AMF Application Proxy service on all AMF nodes that need to receive the messages.
- the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) service on all nodes that are running the AMF Application Proxy service (see [service http](#)).

**Example** To enable the AMF Application Proxy service, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service atmf-application-proxy
```

To disable the AMF Application Proxy service, use the commands

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no service atmf-application-proxy
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy threat-protection](#)  
[application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[clear application-proxy threat-protection](#)  
[show application-proxy threat-protection](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added

# show application-proxy threat-protection

**Overview** Use this command to list all the IP addresses blocked by the AMF Application Proxy service. It also shows the global threat-detection configuration.

**Syntax** show application-proxy threat-protection [all]

| Parameter | Description                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| all       | Include information for non-local blocks. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To list the addresses blocked by the AMF Application Proxy service, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy threat-protection
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show application-proxy threat-protection**

```
awplus#show application-proxy threat-protection
Quarantine Vlan      : vlan200
Global IP-Filter     : Enabled
IP-Filter Limit Exceeded : 0
Redirect-URL         : http://my.dom/help.html

Client IP      Interface      MAC Address      VLAN      Action
-----
10.34.199.110  -                          -          -          link-down
10.34.199.116  port1.0.3      001a.eb93.ec5d  1          drop
10.1.179.1     *                *              *          ip-filter
...
```

**Parameters in the output from show application-proxy threat-protection**

| Parameter                | Description                                                                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Quarantine Vlan          | The name of the quarantine VLAN.                                             |
| Global IP-Filter         | The status of global IP filtering.                                           |
| IP-Filter Limit Exceeded | The number of times an ACL failed to be installed due to insufficient space. |
| Redirect-URL             | The URL a blocked user is redirected to.                                     |

**Related commands**

- [application-proxy quarantine-vlan](#)
- [application-proxy threat-protection](#)
- [clear application-proxy threat-protection](#)
- [service atmf-application-proxy](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.2: command added

# show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address

**Overview** Use this command to show the Layer 3 interface and its IPv4 address that is advertised as the application-proxy whitelist address.

**Syntax** show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the interface and IPv4 address advertised as the application-proxy whitelist address, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address

```
awplus#show application-proxy whitelist advertised-address
ATMF Application Proxy Whitelist advertised-address:
  Interface   : vlan1001
  IP address  : 10.34.16.5
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy whitelist advertised-address](#)  
[application-proxy whitelist server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-1.1: command added

# show application-proxy whitelist interface

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of port authentication on the specified interface.

**Syntax** show application-proxy whitelist interface [*<interface-list>*]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;interface-list&gt;</i> | <p>The interfaces or ports to display information about. An interface-list can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> <p>The specified interface must exist.</p> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the port authentication information for all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist interface
```

To display the port authentication information for port1.0.4, use the command

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist interface port1.0.4
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show application-proxy whitelist interface**

```
awplus#sh application-proxy whitelist interface
Authentication Info for interface port1.0.1
  portEnabled: false - portControl: Auto
  portStatus: Unknown
  reAuthenticate: disabled
  reAuthPeriod: 3600
  PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2 - txPeriod: 30
  PAE: connectTimeout: 30
  BE: suppTimeout: 30 - serverTimeout: 30
  CD: adminControlledDirections: in
  KT: keyTxEnabled: false
  critical: disabled
  guestVlan: disabled
  guestVlanForwarding:
    none
  authFailVlan: disabled
  dynamicVlanCreation: disabled
  multiVlanSession: disabled
  hostMode: single-host
  dot1x: disabled
  authMac: enabled
    method: PAP
    scheme: mac
    reauthRelearning: disabled
  authWeb: disabled
  twoStepAuthentication:
    configured: disabled
    actual: disabled
  supplicantMac: none
  supplicantIpv4: none
Authentication Info for interface port1.0.2
...
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy whitelist enable](#)  
[application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist supplicant](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# show application-proxy whitelist server

**Overview** Use this command to display the external RADIUS server details for the application-proxy whitelist feature.

**Syntax** show application-proxy whitelist server

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the external RADIUS server details for the application-proxy whitelist feature, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist server
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show application-proxy whitelist server

```
awplus#show application-proxy whitelist server
Application Proxy Whitelist Details:
External Server Details:
  IP: 192.168.1.10
  Port: 2083
  Protection: TLS
  Trustpoint: None (Authentication disabled)
Proxy Details:
  IP: 172.31.0.5
  Status: Alive
```

**Related commands** [application-proxy whitelist enable](#)  
[application-proxy whitelist server](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist interface](#)  
[show application-proxy whitelist supplicant](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# show application-proxy whitelist supplicant

**Overview** Use this command to display the current configuration and status for each supplicant attached to an application-proxy whitelist port.

**Syntax** show application-proxy whitelist supplicant [interface <interface-list>|<mac-addr>|brief]

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface<br><interface-list> | The interfaces or ports to display information about. An interface-list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a static channel group (e.g. sa2)</li><li>• a dynamic (LACP) channel group (e.g. po2)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> The specified interface must exist. |
| <mac-addr>                    | MAC (hardware) address of the supplicant.Entry format is HHHH.HHHH.HHHH (hexadecimal)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| brief                         | Brief summary of the supplicant state.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the supplicant information for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist supplicant
```

To display the supplicant information for port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show application-proxy whitelist supplicant  
interface port1.0.4
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show application-proxy whitelist supplicant**

```
awplus#show application-proxy whitelist supplicant
Interface port1.0.4
  authenticationMethod: dot1x/mac/web
  Two-Step Authentication
    firstMethod: mac
    secondMethod: dot1x/web
  totalSupplicantNum: 1
  authorizedSupplicantNum: 1
    macBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    dot1xAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0
    webBasedAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 1
    otherAuthenticationSupplicantNum: 0

  Supplicant name: test
  Supplicant address: 001c.233e.e15a
  authenticationMethod: WEB-based Authentication
  Two-Step Authentication:
    firstAuthentication: Pass - Method: mac
    secondAuthentication: Pass - Method: web
  portStatus: Authorized - currentId: 1
  abort:F fail:F start:F timeout:F success:T
  PAE: state: Authenticated - portMode: Auto
  PAE: reAuthCount: 0 - rxRespId: 0
  PAE: quietPeriod: 60 - maxReauthReq: 2
  BE: state: Idle - reqCount: 0 - idFromServer: 0
  CD: adminControlledDirections: in operControlledDirections: in
  CD: bridgeDetected: false
  KR: rxKey: false
  KT: keyAvailable: false - keyTxEnabled: false
  RADIUS server group (auth): radius
  RADIUS server (auth): 192.168.1.40
  ...
```

**Related commands**

- [application-proxy whitelist enable](#)
- [application-proxy whitelist server](#)
- [show application-proxy whitelist interface](#)
- [show application-proxy whitelist server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.1: command added

# show atmf

**Overview** Displays information about the current AMF node.

**Syntax** `show atmf [summary|tech|nodes|session]`

| Parameter | Description                                               |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| summary   | Displays summary information about the current AMF node.  |
| tech      | Displays global AMF information.                          |
| nodes     | Displays a list of AMF nodes together with brief details. |
| session   | Displays information on an AMF session.                   |

**Default** Only summary information is displayed.

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** AMF uses internal VLANs to communicate between nodes about the state of the AMF network. Two VLANs have been selected specifically for this purpose. Once these have been assigned, they are reserved for AMF and cannot be used for other purposes

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example 1** To show summary information on AMF node\_1 use the following command:

```
node_1# show atmf summary
```

## Output from the show atmf summary command

```
node_1#show atmf summary
ATMF Summary Information:

ATMF Status           : Enabled
Network Name          : Test_network
Node Name              : node_1
Role                   : Master
Restricted login       : Disabled
Current ATMF Nodes    : 3
```

**Example 2** To show information specific to AMF nodes use the following command:

```
node_1# show atmf nodes
```

**Example 3** The **show amf session** command displays all CLI (Command Line Interface) sessions for users that are currently logged in and running a CLI session.

To display AMF active sessions, use the following command:

```
node_1# show atmf session
```

For example, in the output below, node\_1 and node\_5 have active users logged in.

#### **Output from the show atmf session command**

```
node_1#show atmf session

CLI Session Neighbors

Session ID           : 73518
Node Name            : node_1
PID                  : 7982
Link type            : Broadcast-cli
MAC Address          : 0000.0000.0000
Options              : 0
Our bits             : 0
Link State           : Full
Domain Controller    : 0
Backup Domain Controller : 0
Database Description Sequence Number : 00000000
First Adjacency      : 1
Number Events        : 0
DBE Retransmit Queue Length : 0
DBE Request List Length : 0
Session ID           : 410804
Node Name            : node_5
PID                  : 17588
Link type            : Broadcast-cli
MAC Address          : 001a.eb56.9020
Options              : 0
Our bits             : 0
Link State           : Full
Domain Controller    : 0
Backup Domain Controller : 0
Database Description Sequence Number : 00000000
First Adjacency      : 1
Number Events        : 0
DBE Retransmit Queue Length : 0
DBE Request List Length : 0
```

**Example 4** The AMF tech command collects all the AMF commands, and displays them. You can use this command when you want to see an overview of the AMF network.

To display AMF technical information, use the following command:

```
node_1# show atmf tech
```

#### Output from the show atmf tech command

```
node_1#show atmf tech
ATMF Summary Information:

ATMF Status           : Enabled
Network Name          : ATMF_NET
Node Name              : node_1
Role                   : Master
Current ATMF Nodes    : 8

ATMF Technical information:

Network Name           : ATMF_NET
Domain                 : node_1's domain
Node Depth             : 0
Domain Flags           : 0
Authentication Type    : 0
MAC Address            : 0014.2299.137d
Board ID               : 287
Domain State           : DomainController
Domain Controller      : node_1
Backup Domain Controller : node2
Domain controller MAC   : 0014.2299.137d
Parent Domain          : -
Parent Domain Controller : -
Parent Domain Controller MAC : 0000.0000.0000
Number of Domain Events : 0
Crosslink Ports Blocking : 0
Uplink Ports Waiting on Sync : 0
Crosslink Sequence Number : 7
Domains Sequence Number : 28
Uplink Sequence Number  : 2
Number of Crosslink Ports : 1
Number of Domain Nodes   : 2
Number of Neighbors      : 5
Number of Non Broadcast Neighbors : 3
Number of Link State Entries : 1
Number of Up Uplinks     : 0
Number of Up Uplinks on This Node : 0
DBE Checksum            : 84fc6
Number of DBE Entries    : 0
Management Domain Ifindex : 4391
Management Domain VLAN   : 4091
Management ifindex       : 4392
Management VLAN          : 4092
```

#### Parameter definitions from the show atmf tech command

| Parameter    | Definition                                         |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ATMF Status  | The Node's AMF status, either Enabled or Disabled. |
| Network Name | The AMF network that a particular node belongs to. |
| Node Name    | The name assigned to a particular node.            |

| Parameter          | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Role               | The role configured for this AMF device, either Master or Member.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Current ATMF Nodes | The count of AMF nodes in an AMF Network.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Node Address       | An address used to access a remotely located node (.atmf).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Node ID            | A unique identifier assigned to a Node on an AMF network.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Node Depth         | The number of nodes in path from this node to level of the AMF root node. It can be thought of as the vertical depth of the AMF network from a particular node to the zero level of the AMF root node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Domain State       | The state of Node in a Domain in AMF network as Controller/Backup.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Recovery State     | The AMF node recovery status. Indicates whether a node recovery is in progress on this device - Auto, Manual, or None.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Management VLAN    | <p>The VLAN created for traffic between Nodes of different domain (up/down links).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VLAN ID - In this example VLAN 4092 is configured as the Management VLAN.</li> <li>Management Subnet - Network prefix for the subnet.</li> <li>Management IP Address - The IP address allocated for this traffic.</li> <li>Management Mask - The subnet mask used to create a subnet for this traffic (255.255.128.0).</li> </ul> |
| Domain VLAN        | <p>The VLAN assigned for traffic between Nodes of same domain (crosslink).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VLAN ID - In this example VLAN 4091 is configured as the domain VLAN.</li> <li>Domain Subnet. The subnet address used for this traffic.</li> <li>Domain IP Address. The IP address allocated for this traffic.</li> <li>Domain Mask. The subnet mask used to create a subnet for this traffic (255.255.128.0).</li> </ul>                 |
| Device Type        | The Product Series name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ATMF Master        | Whether the node is an AMF master node for its area ('Y' if it is and 'N' if it is not).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| SC                 | The device configuration, one of C - Chassis (SBx8100 Series), S - Stackable (VCS) or N - Standalone.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Parent             | The node to which the current node has an active uplink.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Node Depth         | The number of nodes in the path from this node to the master node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Related commands** [show atmf detail](#)



## show atmf area

**Overview** Use this command to display information about an AMF area. On AMF controllers, this command displays all areas that the controller is aware of. On remote AMF masters, this command displays the controller area and the remote local area. On gateways, this command displays the controller area and remote master area.

**Syntax** `show atmf area [detail] [<area-name>]`

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>detail</code>            | Displays detailed information                                                   |
| <code>&lt;area-name&gt;</code> | Displays information about master and gateway nodes in the specified area only. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To show information about all areas, use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf area
```

The following figure shows example output from running this command on a controller.

**Example output from the show atmf area command on a Controller.**

```
controller-1#show atmf area
```

ATMF Area Information:

\* = Local area

| Area Name   | Area ID | Local Gateway | Remote Gateway | Remote Master    | Node Count |
|-------------|---------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| * NZ        | 1       | Reachable     | N/A            | N/A              | 3          |
| Wellington  | 2       | Reachable     | Reachable      | Auth OK          | 120        |
| Canterbury  | 3       | Reachable     | Reachable      | Auth Error       | -          |
| SiteA-AREA  | 14      | Unreachable   | Unreachable    | Unreachable      | -          |
| Auckland    | 100     | Reachable     | Reachable      | Auth Start       | -          |
| Southland   | 120     | Reachable     | Reachable      | Auth OK          | 54         |
| Area count: | 6       |               |                | Area node count: | 177        |

The following figure shows example output from running this command on a remote master.

**Example output from the show atmf area command on a remote master.**

```
Canterbury#show atmf area
```

ATMF Area Information:

\* = Local area

| Area Name    | Area ID | Local Gateway | Remote Gateway | Remote Master          | Node Count |
|--------------|---------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| NZ           | 1       | Reachable     | N/A            | N/A                    | -          |
| * Canterbury | 3       | Reachable     | N/A            | N/A                    | 40         |
| Area count:  | 2       |               |                | Local area node count: | 40         |

**Parameter definitions from the show atmf area command**

| Parameter      | Definition                                                                         |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *              | Indicates the area of the device on which the command is being run.                |
| Area Name      | The name of each area.                                                             |
| Area ID        | The ID of the area.                                                                |
| Local Gateway  | Whether the local gateway node is reachable or not.                                |
| Remote Gateway | Whether the remote gateway node is reachable or not. This is one of the following: |

| Parameter       | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reachable, if the link has been established.</li><li>• Unreachable, if a link to the remote area has not been established. This could mean that a port or vlan is down, or that inconsistent VLANs have been configured using the <b>switchport atmf-arealink</b> command.</li><li>• N/A for the area of the controller or remote master on which the command is being run, because the gateway node on that device is local.</li><li>• Auth Start, which may indicate that the area names match on the controller and remote master, but the IDs do not match.</li><li>• Auth Error, which indicates that the areas tried to authenticate but there is a problem. For example, the passwords configured on the controller and remote master may not match, or a password may be missing on the remote master.#</li><li>• Auth OK, which indicates that area authentication was successful and you can now use the <b>atmf select-area</b> command.</li></ul> |
| Remote Master   | Whether the remote master node is reachable or not. This is N/A for the area of the controller or remote master on which the command is being run, because the master node on that device is local.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Node Count      | The number of nodes in the area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Area Count      | The number of areas controlled by the controller.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Area Node Count | The total number of nodes in the area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Example 2** To show detailed information about the areas, use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf area detail
```

The following figure shows example output from running this command.

#### Output from the show atmf area detail command

```
controller-1#show atmf area detail

ATMF Area Detail Information:

Controller distance      : 0

Controller Id           : 21
Backup Available        : FALSE

Area Id                 : 2
Gateway Node Name       : controller-1
Gateway Node Id         : 342
Gateway Ifindex         : 6013
Masters Count           : 1
Master Node Name        : well-master (329)
Node Count              : 2

Area Id                 : 3
Gateway Node Name       : controller-1
Gateway Node Id         : 342
Gateway Ifindex         : 4511
Masters Count           : 2
Master Node Name        : cant1-master (15)
Master Node Name        : cant2-master (454)
Node Count              : 2
```

**Related commands** [show atmf area summary](#)  
[show atmf area nodes](#)  
[show atmf area nodes-detail](#)

# show atmf area guests

**Overview** This command will display details of all guests that the controller is aware of.

**Syntax** show atmf area guests [<area-name> [<node-name>]]

| Parameter   | Description                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | The area name for guest information               |
| <node-name> | The name of the node that connects to the guests. |

**Default** n/a

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To display atmf area guest nodes on a controller, use the command,  
GuestNode[1]#show atmf area guests

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show atmf area guests command

|                                            |                |                |       |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| main-building Area Guest Node Information: |                |                |       |                 |
| Device Type                                | MAC Address    | Parent         | Port  | IP/IPv6 Address |
| -                                          | 0008.5d10.7635 | x230           | 1.0.3 | 192.168.5.4     |
| AT-TQ4600                                  | eccd.6df2.da60 | wireless-node1 | 1.0.4 | 192.168.5.3     |
| -                                          | 0800.239e.f1fe | x230           | 1.0.4 | 192.168.4.8     |
| AT-TQ4600                                  | 001a.eb3b.dc80 | wireless-node2 | 1.0.7 | 192.168.4.12    |
| main-building guest node count 4           |                |                |       |                 |
| GuestNode[1]#                              |                |                |       |                 |

## Parameters in the output from show atmf area guests command

| Parameter   | Description                                                         |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Device Type | The device type as read from the guest node.                        |
| MAC Address | The MAC address of the guest-node                                   |
| Parent      | The device that directly connects to the guest-node                 |
| Port        | The port number on the parent node that connects to the guest node. |
| IP/IPv6     | The IP or IPv6 address of the guest node.                           |

**Related**  
**commands**

- show atmf area**
- show atmf area nodes**
- show atmf backup guest**
- show atmf area guests-detail**

# show atmf area guests-detail

**Overview** This command displays the local and remote guest information from an AMF controller.

**Syntax** show atmf area guests-detail [*<area-name>*] [*<node-name>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;area-name&gt;</i> | The name assigned to the AMF area. An area is an AMF network that is under the control of an AMF Controller. |
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i> | The name assigned to the network node.                                                                       |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display detailed information for all guest nodes attached to “node1”, which is located within the area named “northern”, use the following command:

```
AMF_controller#show atmf area guests-detail northern node1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show atmf guest detail command.**

```
#show atmf guest detail

Node Name           : Node1
Port Name           : port1.0.5
Ifindex             : 5005
Guest Description    : tq4600
Device Type         : AT-TQ4600
Configuration Mismatch : No
Backup Supported     : Yes
MAC Address         : eccd.6df2.da60
IP Address          : 192.168.4.50
IPv6 Address        : Not Set
HTTP Port           : 80
Firmware Version    :

Node Name           : poe
Port Name           : port1.0.6
Ifindex             : 5006
Guest Description    : tq3600
Device Type         : AT-TQ2450
Configuration Mismatch : No
Backup Supported     : Yes
MAC Address         : 001a.eb3b.cb80
IP Address          : 192.168.4.9
IPv6 Address        : Not Set
HTTP Port           : 80
Firmware Version    :
```

**Parameters shown in the output of the show atmf guest detail command**

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name         | The name of the guest's parent node.                                                                                                                  |
| Port Name         | The port on the parent node that connects to the guest.                                                                                               |
| Ifindex           | An internal index number that maps to the port number on the parent node.                                                                             |
| Guest Description | A brief description of the guest node as manually entered into the <b>description (interface)</b> command for the guest node port on the parent node. |
| Device Type       | The device type as supplied by the guest node itself.                                                                                                 |
| Backup Supported  | Indicates whether AMF supports backup of this guest node.                                                                                             |
| MAC Address       | The MAC address of the guest node.                                                                                                                    |
| IP Address        | The IP address of the guest node.                                                                                                                     |
| IPv6 Address      | The IPv6 address of the guest node.                                                                                                                   |
| HTTP Port         | The HTTP port enables you to specify a port when enabling http to allow a URL for the http user                                                       |



| Parameter        | Description                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | interface of a Guest Node. This is determined by the <b>http-enable</b> command. |
| Firmware Version | The firmware version that the guest node is currently running.                   |

**Related commands** **show atmf area nodes-detail**  
**show atmf area guests**

## show atmf area nodes

**Overview** Use this command to display summarized information about an AMF controller's remote nodes.

Note that this command can only be run from a controller node.

**Syntax** show atmf area nodes *<area-name>* [*<node-name>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                             |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;area-name&gt;</i> | Displays information about nodes in the specified area. |
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i> | Displays information about the specified node.          |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If you do not limit the output to a single area or node, this command lists all remote nodes that the controller is aware of. This can be a very large number of nodes.

**Example** To show summarized information for all the nodes in area 'Wellington', use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf area nodes wellington
```

The following figure shows partial example output from running this command.

#### Output from the show atmf area nodes wellington command

```
controller-1#show atmf area nodes wellington
```

| Wellington Area Node Information: |               |             |    |               |            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|----|---------------|------------|
| Node Name                         | Device Type   | ATMF Master | SC | Parent Domain | Node Depth |
| well-gate                         | x230-18GP     | N           | N  | well-master   | 1          |
| well-master                       | AT-x930-28GPX | Y           | N  | none          | 0          |

Wellington node count 2

#### Parameter definitions from the show atmf area nodes command

| Parameter     | Definition                                                                                            |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name     | The name assigned to a particular node.                                                               |
| Device Type   | The Product series name.                                                                              |
| ATMF Master   | Whether the node is an AMF master node for its area ('Y' if it is and 'N' if it is not).              |
| SC            | The device configuration, one of C - Chassis (SBx8100 series), S - Stackable (VCS) or N - Standalone. |
| Parent Domain | The node to which the current node has an active uplink.                                              |
| Node Depth    | The number of nodes in the path from this node to the master node.                                    |

**Related commands** [show atmf area](#)  
[show atmf area nodes-detail](#)

## show atmf area nodes-detail

**Overview** Use this command to display detailed information about an AMF controller's remote nodes.

Note that this command can only be run from a controller node.

**Syntax** show atmf area nodes-detail *<area-name>* [*<node-name>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;area-name&gt;</i> | Displays detailed information about nodes in the specified area. |
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i> | Displays detailed information about the specified node.          |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If you do not limit the output to a single area or node, this command displays information about all remote nodes that the controller is aware of. This can be a very large number of nodes.

**Example** To show information for all the nodes in area 'Wellington', use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf area nodes-detail Wellington
```

The following figure shows partial example output from running this command.

**Output from the show atmf area nodes-detail Wellington command**

```
controller-1#show atmf area nodes-detail Wellington

Wellington Area Node Information:
Node name well-gate
Parent node name : well-master
Domain id       : well-gate's domain
Board type      : 368
Distance to core : 1
Flags           : 50
Extra flags      : 0x00000006
MAC Address      : 001a.eb56.9020

Node name well-master
Parent node name : none
Domain id       : well-master's domain
Board type      : 333
Distance to core : 0
Flags           : 51
Extra flags      : 0x0000000c
MAC Address      : eccd.6d3f.fef7

...
```

**Parameter definitions from the show atmf area nodes-detail command**

| Parameter        | Definition                                                                            |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node name        | The name assigned to a particular node.                                               |
| Parent node name | The node to which the current node has an active uplink.                              |
| Domain id        | The name of the domain the node belongs to.                                           |
| Board type       | The Allied Telesis code number for the device.                                        |
| Distance to core | The number of nodes in the path from the current node to the master node in its area. |
| Flags            | Internal AMF information                                                              |
| Extra flags      | Internal AMF information                                                              |
| MAC Address      | The MAC address of the current node                                                   |

**Related commands** [show atmf area](#)  
[show atmf area nodes](#)

# show atmf area summary

**Overview** Use this command to display a summary of IPv6 addresses used by AMF, for one or all of the areas controlled by an AMF controller.

**Syntax** show atmf area summary [*<area-name>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;area-name&gt;</i> | Displays information for the specified area only. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To show a summary of IPv6 addresses used by AMF, for all of the areas controlled by controller-1, use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf area summary
```

The following figure shows example output from running this command.

## Output from the show atmf area summary command

```
controller-1#show atmf area summary

ATMF Area Summary Information:

Management Information
  Local IPv6 Address           : fd00:4154:4d46:1::15

Area Information
  Area Name                   : NZ (Local)
  Area ID                     : 1
  Area Master IPv6 Address    : -

  Area Name                   : Wellington
  Area ID                     : 2
  Area Master IPv6 Address    : fd00:4154:4d46:2::149

  Area Name                   : Canterbury
  Area ID                     : 3
  Area Master IPv6 Address    : fd00:4154:4d46:3::f

  Area Name                   : Auckland
  Area ID                     : 100
  Area Master IPv6 Address    : fd00:4154:4d46:64::17
Interface                     : vlink2000
```

**Related commands**

- [show atmf area](#)
- [show atmf area nodes](#)
- [show atmf area nodes-detail](#)

# show atmf authorization

**Overview** Use this command on an AMF master to display the authorization status of other AMF members and masters on the network.

On an AMF controller this command will show the authorization status of remote area AMF masters.

**Syntax** show atmf authorization {current|pending|provisional}

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| current     | Show the status of all authorized nodes.                                                                                                                                                               |
| pending     | Show the status of unauthorized nodes in the pending queue.<br><br>These are nodes that enabled secure mode with <b>atmf secure-mode</b> but have not yet been authorized with <b>atmf authorize</b> . |
| provisional | Show the status of provisionally authorized nodes.<br>These are nodes that have been provisioned with <b>atmf authorize provision</b> .                                                                |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all authorized AMF nodes on an AMF controller or AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf authorization current
```

To display AMF nodes which are requesting authorization on an AMF controller or AMF master, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf authorization pending
```

To display AMF nodes which have provisional authorization, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf authorization provisional
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf authorization current**

|                      |          |            |
|----------------------|----------|------------|
| NZ Authorized Nodes: |          |            |
| Node Name            | Signer   | Expires    |
| -----                |          |            |
| master_1             | master_1 | 4 Mar 2017 |
| area_1_node_1        | master_1 | 4 Mar 2017 |
| area_1_node_2        | master_1 | 4 Mar 2017 |

**Parameters in the output from show atmf authorization current**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name | AMF node name of the authorized node.                                                                                 |
| Signer    | Name of the AMF master that authorized the node.                                                                      |
| Expires   | Expiry date of the authorization. Authorization expiry time is set using <b>atmf secure-mode certificate expiry</b> . |

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf authorization pending**

|                         |            |             |           |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Pending Authorizations: |            |             |           |
| NZ Requests:            |            |             |           |
| Node Name               | Product    | Parent Node | Interface |
| -----                   |            |             |           |
| area_1_node_3           | x230-18GP  | master_1    | port1.2.9 |
| area_1_node_4           | x510-52GTX | master_1    | sa1       |

**Parameters in the output from show atmf authorization pending**

| Parameter   | Description                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name   | Name of the node that is requesting authorization.   |
| Product     | Product name.                                        |
| Parent Node | Authorization authority of the requesting node.      |
| Interface   | Interface that the authorization request came in on. |



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf authorization provisional**

| ATMF Provisional Authorization:    |           |                     |                    |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Area - Node Name<br>or MAC Address | Interface | Start<br>Time       | Timeout<br>Minutes |
| -----                              |           |                     |                    |
| 3333.4444.5555                     |           | 5 Sep 2016 02:35:54 | 3                  |
| 1111.2222.3333                     |           | 5 Sep 2016 02:35:24 | 60                 |
| NZ - blue                          | port1.0.3 | 5 Sep 2016 02:35:06 | 60                 |

**Parameters in the output from show atmf authorization provisional**

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Area - Node Name<br>or MAC Address | MAC address or node name of the node that has been provisionally authorized. |
| Interface                          | Interface that the node has been provisioned on.                             |
| Start Time                         | Time the node was provisioned.                                               |
| Timeout Minutes                    | Length of time from Start Time until the provisional authorization expires.  |

**Related commands**

- [atmf authorize](#)
- [atmf authorize provision](#)
- [atmf secure-mode](#)
- [clear atmf secure-mode certificates](#)
- [show atmf](#)
- [show atmf secure-mode](#)
- [show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## show atmf backup

**Overview** This command displays information about AMF backup status for all the nodes in an AMF network. It can only be run on AMF master and controller nodes.

**Syntax** show atmf backup  
show atmf backup logs  
show atmf backup server-status  
show atmf backup synchronize [logs]

| Parameter     | Description                                                                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| logs          | Displays detailed log information.                                                    |
| server-status | Displays connectivity diagnostics information for each configured remote file server. |
| synchronize   | Display the file server synchronization status                                        |
| logs          | For each remote file server, display the logs for the last synchronization            |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To display the AMF backup information, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf backup
```

To display log messages to do with backups, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf backup logs
```

### Output from show atmf backup

```
Node_1# show atmf backup
ScheduledBackup .....Enabled
  Schedule.....1 per day starting at 03:00
  Next Backup Time...04 May 2019 03:00
Backup Bandwidth .....Unlimited
Backup Media.....SD (Total 1974.0 MB, Free197.6MB)
Current Action.....Starting manual backup
Started.....04 May 2019 10:08
CurrentNode.....atmf_testbox1
Backup Redundancy ....Enabled
  Local media .....SD (Total 3788.0MB, Free 3679.5MB)
  State .....Active
```

| Node Name     | Date        | Time     | In ATMF | On Media | Status      |
|---------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| atmf_testbox1 | 04 May 2019 | 09:58:59 | Yes     | Yes      | In Progress |
| atmf_testbox2 | 04 May 2019 | 10:01:23 | Yes     | Yes      | Good        |

### Output from show atmf backup logs

```
Node_1#show atmf backup logs

Backup Redundancy ..... Enabled
Local media ..... SD (Total 3788.0MB, Free 1792.8MB)
State ..... Inactive (Remote file server is not available)

Log File Location: card:/atmf/ATMF/logs/rsync_<node name>.log

Node
Name Log Details
-----
atmf_testbox
2019/05/04 18:16:51 [9045] receiving file list
2019/05/04 18:16:51 [9047] .d..t.... flash/
2019/05/04 18:16:52 [9047] >f+++++++ flash/a.rel
```

**Example 2** To display the AMF backup synchronization status, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf backup synchronize
```

To display log messages to do with synchronization of backups, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf backup synchronize logs
```

### Output from show atmf backup synchronize

```
Node_1#show atmf backup synchronize
ATMF backup synchronization:
* = Active file server

  Id   Date       Time       Status
-----
  1    04 May 2016  22:25:57  Synchronized
* 2    -           -         Active
```

### Output from show atmf backup synchronize logs

```
Node_1#show atmf backup synchronize logs

Id     Log Details
-----
1      2019/05/04 22:25:54 [8039] receiving file list
      2019/05/04 22:25:54 [8039] >f..t.... backup_Box1.info
      2019/05/04 22:25:54 [8039] sent 46 bytes received 39 bytes total size 40
```

**Example 3** To display the AMF backup information with the optional parameter **server-status**, use the command:

```
Node_1# show atmf backup server-status
```

```
Node1#sh atmf backup server-status

Id   Last Check   State
-----
1    186 s       File server ready
2     1 s       SSH no route to host
```

### Parameter definitions from the show atmf backup command

| Parameter         | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scheduled Backup  | Indicates whether AMF backup scheduling is enabled or disabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Schedule          | Displays the configured backup schedule.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Next Backup Time  | Displays the date and time of the next scheduled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Backup Media      | The current backup medium in use.<br>This will be one of USB, SD, or NONE.<br>Utilized and available memory (MB) will be indicated if backup media memory is present.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Current Action    | The task that the AMF backup mechanism is currently performing. This will be a combination of either (Idle, Starting, Doing, Stopping), or (manual, scheduled).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Started           | The date and time that the currently executing task was initiated in the format DD MMM YYYY HH:MM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Current Node      | The name of the node that is currently being backed up.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Backup Redundancy | Whether backup redundancy is enabled or disabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Local media       | The local media to be used for backup redundancy; SD, USB, INTERNAL, or NONE, and total and free memory available on the media.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| State             | Whether SD or USB media is installed and available for backup redundancy. May be Active (if backup redundancy is functional—requires both the local redundant backup media and a remote server to be configured and available) or Inactive.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Node Name         | The name of the node that is storing backup data - on its backup media.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Date              | The data of the last backup in the format DD MMM YYYY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Time              | The time of the last backup in the format HH:MM:SS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| In ATMF           | Whether the node shown is active in the AMF network, (Yes or No).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| On Media          | Whether the node shown has a backup on the backup media (Yes or No).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Status            | The output can contain one of four values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “-” meaning that the status file cannot be found or cannot be read.</li> <li>• “Errors” meaning that there are issues - note that the backup may still be deemed successful depending on the errors.</li> <li>• “Stopped” meaning that the backup attempt was manually aborted.</li> <li>• “Good” meaning that the backup was completed successfully.</li> <li>• “In Progress” meaning that the backup is currently running on that node.</li> </ul> |

| Parameter         | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Log File Location | All backup attempts will generate a result log file in the identified directory based on the node name. In the above example this would be: card:/amf/office/logs/rsync_amf_testbox1.log. |
| Log Details       | The contents of the backup log file.                                                                                                                                                      |
| server-status     | Displays connectivity diagnostics information for each configured remove file server.                                                                                                     |

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Related commands** [show atmf](#)  
[atmf network-name](#)

## show atmf backup area

**Overview** Use this command to display backup status information for the master nodes in one or more areas.

Note that this command is only available on AMF controllers.

**Syntax** show atmf backup area [*<area-name>*] [*<node-name>*] [logs]

| Parameter                | Description                                             |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| logs                     | Displays the logs for the last backup of each node.     |
| <i>&lt;area-name&gt;</i> | Displays information about nodes in the specified area. |
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i> | Displays information about the specified node.          |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show information about backups for an area, use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf backup area
```

### Output from the show atmf backup area command

```
controller-1#show atmf backup area
Scheduled Backup ..... Enabled
Schedule ..... 12 per day starting at 14:30
Next Backup Time .... 15 Oct 2016 04:30
Backup Bandwidth ..... Unlimited
Backup Media ..... FILE SERVER 1 (Total 128886.5MB, Free 26234.2MB)
Server Config .....
* 1 ..... Configured (Mounted, Active)
  Host ..... 10.37.74.1
  Username ..... root
  Path ..... /tftpboot/backups_from_controller-1
  Port ..... -
  2 ..... Configured (Unmounted)
  Host ..... 10.37.142.1
  Username ..... root
  Path ..... -
  Port ..... -
Current Action ..... Idle
Started ..... -
Current Node ..... -

Backup Redundancy ..... Enabled
Local media ..... USB (Total 7604.0MB, Free 7544.0MB)
State ..... Active
```

| Area Name  | Node Name | Id | Date        | Time     | Status |
|------------|-----------|----|-------------|----------|--------|
| Wellington | camry     | 1  | 14 Oct 2016 | 02:30:22 | Good   |
| Canterbury | corona    | 1  | 14 Oct 2016 | 02:30:23 | Good   |
| Canterbury | Avensis   | 1  | 14 Oct 2016 | 02:30:22 | Good   |
| Auckland   | RAV4      | 1  | 14 Oct 2016 | 02:30:23 | Good   |
| Southland  | MR2       | 1  | 14 Oct 2016 | 02:30:24 | Good   |

**Related commands** **atmf backup area-masters enable**

**show atmf area**

**show atmf area nodes-detail**

**switchport atmf-arealink**



## show atmf backup guest

**Overview** This command displays backup status information of guest nodes in an AMF network. This command can only be run on a device configured as an AMF Master and has an AMF guest license.

**Syntax** show atmf backup guest [*<node-name>*] [*<guest-port>*] [logs]

| Parameter                 | Description                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;node-name&gt;</i>  | The name of parent guest node      |
| <i>&lt;guest-port&gt;</i> | The port number on the parent node |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Example** On the switch named x930-master, to display information about the AMF backup guest status, use the command:

```
x930-master# show atmf backup guest
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf backup guest**

```
x930-master#sh atmf backup guest
Guest Backup ..... Enabled
Scheduled Backup ..... Disabled
  Schedule ..... 1 per day starting at 03:00
  Next Backup Time .... 20 Jan 2016 03:00
Backup Bandwidth ..... Unlimited
Backup Media ..... FILE SERVER 2 (Total 655027.5MB,
                          Free 140191.5MB)

Server Config
1 ..... Configured (Mounted)
Host ..... 11.0.24.1
Username ..... bob
Path ..... guest-project
Port ..... -
* 2 ..... Configured (Mounted, Active)
Host ..... 11.0.24.1
Username ..... bob
Path ..... guest-project-second
Port.....-

Current Action .....Idle
Started ..... -
Current Node ..... -
Backup Redundancy ....Enabled
Local media ..... USB (Total 7376.0MB, Free 7264.1MB)
State ..... Active

Parent Node Name      Port Name      Id      Date          Time          Status
-----
x230                  port1.0.4      2       19 Jan 2016   22:21:46      Good
                      1       19 Jan 2016   22:21:46      Good
                      USB      19 Jan 2016   22:21:46      Good
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf backup guest**

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Guest Backup     | The status of the guest node backup process                                                                                                                                |
| Scheduled Backup | The timing configured for guest backups.                                                                                                                                   |
| Schedule         | Displays the configured backup schedule.                                                                                                                                   |
| Next Backup Time | The time the next backup process will be initiated.                                                                                                                        |
| Backup Bandwidth | The bandwidth limit applied to the backup data flow measured in kilo Bytes /second. Note that unlimited means there is no limit set specifically for the backup data flow. |
| Backup Media     | Detail of the memory media used to store the backup files and the current memory capacity available.                                                                       |

**Related commands**

- show atmf backup area**
- show atmf backup**
- show atmf links guest**
- show atmf nodes**
- show atmf backup guest**
- atmf backup guests delete**
- atmf backup guests enable**

# show atmf container

**Overview** Use this command to display information about the AMF containers created on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA).

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

**Syntax** show atmf container [detail] [<container-name>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                        |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| detail           | Show detailed information.                                         |
| <container-name> | The name of the AMF container you wish to display information for. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf container**

```
awplus#show atmf container

ATMF Container Information:

  Container      Area      Bridge  State      Memory      CPU%
  -----
  vac-wlg-1      wlg       br1      running    70.3 MB     1.2
  vac-akl-1      ak1       br2      stopped    0 bytes     0.0
  vac-nsn-1      nsn       br3      running    53.2 MB     0.7

Current ATMF Container count: 3
```

**Example output from show atmf container vac-wlg-1**

```
awplus#show atmf container vac-wlg-1

ATMF Container Information:

  Container      Area      Bridge  State      Memory      CPU%
  -----
  vac-wlg-1      wlg       br1      running    70.3 MB     1.2

Current ATMF Container count: 1
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf container**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Container | Name of the AMF container.                                                                         |
| Area      | Name of the area the container is in.                                                              |
| Bridge    | Name of the bridge connecting the container to the physical network.                               |
| State     | Container state, running or stopped. This is set with the <b>state</b> command.                    |
| Memory    | The amount of memory the container is using on the VAA host.                                       |
| CPU%      | The percentage of CPU time the container is using on the VAA, at the time the show command is run. |

**Example output from show atmf container detail vac-wlg-1**

```
awplus#show atmf container detail vac-wlg-1

ATMF Container Information:

Name: vac-wlg-1
State: RUNNING
PID: 980
IP: 172.31.0.1
IP: 192.168.0.2
IP: fd00:4154:4d46:3c::1
CPU use: 3.95 seconds
Memory use: 67.07 MiB
```

```
Memory use: 0 bytes
Link: vethP31UFA
TX bytes: 166.01 KiB
RX bytes: 141.44 KiB
Total bytes: 307.45 KiB
Link: vethYCT7BB
TX bytes: 674.27 KiB
RX bytes: 698.27 KiB
Total bytes: 1.34 MiB
```

### Parameters in the output from show atmf container detail

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name        | Name of the AMF container.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| State       | Container state, RUNNING or STOPPED. This is set with the <a href="#">state</a> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| PID         | Internal container id.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| IP          | This lists the IP addresses used by the container. These include the eth1 IP address and the AMF management IP address.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| CPU use     | The CPU usage of the container since it was enabled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Memory use  | Container memory usage.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Link        | Each container has two links:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. An AMF area-link, this connects the container to the AMF controller and uses virtual interface eth0 on the AMF container.</li><li>2. A bridged L2 network link, this connects the container to the outside world and uses the virtual interface eth1 on the AMF container.</li></ol> See the <a href="#">AMF Feature Overview and Configuration_Guide</a> for more information on these links. |
| TX/RX bytes | Bytes sent and received on a link.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Total bytes | Total bytes transferred on a link.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Related commands**

- [area-link](#)
- [atmf area](#)
- [atmf area password](#)
- [atmf container](#)
- [atmf container login](#)
- [bridge-group \(amf-container\)](#)
- [description \(amf-container\)](#)
- [state](#)

**Command** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added  
**changes**

# show atmf detail

**Overview** This command displays details about an AMF node. It can only be run on AMF master and controller nodes.

**Syntax** show atmf detail

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| detail    | Displays output in greater depth. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec



**Example 1** To display the AMF node1 information in detail, use the command:

```
controller-1# show atmf detail
```

A typical output screen from this command is shown below:

```
atmf-1#show atmf detail
ATMF Detail Information:

Network Name           : Test_network
Network Mtu           : 1300
Node Name              : controller-1
Node Address           : controller-1.atmf
Node ID                : 342
Node Depth             : 0
Domain State           : BackupDomainController
Recovery State         : None
Recovery Over ETH Ports : Disabled
Log Verbose Setting    : Verbose
Topology GUI           : Disabled

Management VLAN
VLAN ID                : 4000
Management Subnet      : 172.31.0.0
Management IP Address  : 172.31.1.86
Management Mask        : 255.255.128.0
Management IPv6 Address : fd00:4154:4d46:1::156
Management IPv6 Prefix Length : 64

Domain VLAN
VLAN ID                : 4091
Domain Subnet          : 172.31.128.0
Domain IP Address      : 172.31.129.86
Domain Mask            : 255.255.128.0
```

#### Parameter definitions from the show atmf detail command

| Parameter      | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Network MTU    | The network MTU for the ATMF network.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Network Name   | The AMF network that a particular node belongs to.                                                                                                                                                             |
| Node Name      | The name assigned to a particular node.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Node Address   | An address used to access a remotely located node. This is simply the Node Name plus the dotted suffix atmf (.atmf).                                                                                           |
| Node ID        | A unique identifier assigned to a node on an AMF network.                                                                                                                                                      |
| Node Depth     | The number of nodes in the path from this node to the level of the AMF root node. It can be thought of as the vertical depth of the AMF network from a particular node to the zero level of the AMF root node. |
| Domain State   | The state of a node in a Domain in an AMF network as Controller/Backup.                                                                                                                                        |
| Recovery State | The AMF node recovery status. Indicates whether a node recovery is in progress on this device - Auto, Manual, or None.                                                                                         |

| Parameter                  | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Recovery Over<br>ETH Ports | Allow AMF recovery over the Eth port on an AR-series device.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Log Verbose<br>Setting     | The state of the <b>atmf log-verbose</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Topology GUI               | This feature allows your AMF network to interact with Vista Manager EX and must be enabled on your AMF master.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Management VLAN            | <p>The VLAN created for traffic between nodes of different domain (up/down links).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VLAN ID - in this example VLAN 4092 is configured as the Management VLAN.</li><li>• Management Subnet - the network prefix for the subnet.</li><li>• Management IP Address - the IP address allocated for this traffic.</li><li>• Management Mask - the subnet mask used to create a subnet for this traffic (255.255.128.0).</li></ul> |
| Domain VLAN                | <p>The VLAN assigned for traffic between nodes of the same domain (crosslink).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VLAN ID - in this example VLAN 4091 is configured as the domain VLAN.</li><li>• Domain Subnet - the subnet address used for this traffic.</li><li>• Domain IP Address - the IP address allocated for this traffic.</li><li>• Domain Mask - the subnet mask used to create a subnet for this traffic (255.255.128.0).</li></ul>              |
| Node Depth                 | The number of nodes in the path from this node to the core domain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

# show atmf group

**Overview** This command can be used to display the group membership within to a particular AMF node. It can also be used with the working-set command to display group membership within a working set.

Each node in the AMF is automatically added to the group that is appropriate to its hardware architecture, e.g. x510, x230. Nodes that are configured as masters are automatically assigned to the master group.

You can create arbitrary groups of AMF members based on your own selection criteria. You can then assign commands collectively to any of these groups.

**Syntax** show atmf group [user-defined|automatic]

| Parameter    | Description                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| user-defined | User-defined-group information display. |
| automatic    | Automatic group information display.    |

**Default** All groups are displayed

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To display group membership of node2, use the following command:

```
node2# show atmf group
```

A typical output screen from this command is shown below:

```
ATMF group information
master, x510
node2#
```

This screen shows that node2 contains the groups **master** and **x510**. Note that although the node also contains the implicit groups, these do not appear in the show output.

**Example 2** The following commands (entered on *node2*) will display all the automatic groups within the working set containing *node1* and all nodes that have been pre-defined to contain the *sysadmin* group:

First define the working-set:

```
node1# #atmf working-set node1 group sysadmin
```

A typical output screen from this command is shown below:

```
ATMF group information
master, poe, x8100

=====
node1, node2, node3, node4, node5, node6:
=====

ATMF group information
sysadmin, x8100
AMF_NETWORK[6]#
```

This confirms that the six nodes (*node1* to *node6*) are now members of the working-set and that these nodes reside within the *AMF-NETWORK*.

Note that to run this command, you must have previously entered the command **atmf working-set**. This can be seen from the network level prompt, which in this case is *AMF\_NETWORK[6]#*.

**Sample output from the show atmf group command for a working set.**

```
AMF_NETWORK[6]#show atmf group
=====
node3, node4, node5, node6:
=====

ATMF group information
edge_switches, x510
```

**Parameter definitions from the show atmf group command for a working set**

| Parameter              | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATMF group information | <p>Displays a list of nodes and the groups that they belong to, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• master - Shows a common group name for Nodes configured as AMF masters.</li><li>• Hardware Arch - Shows a group for all Nodes sharing a common Hardware architecture, e.g. x8100, x230, for example.</li><li>• User-defined - Arbitrary groups created by the user for AMF nodes.</li></ul> |

## show atmf group members

**Overview** This command will display all group memberships within an AMF working-set. Each node in the AMF working set is automatically added to automatic groups which are defined by hardware architecture, e.g. x510, x230. Nodes that are configured as masters are automatically assigned to the master group. Users can define arbitrary groupings of AMF members based on their own criteria, which can be used to select groups of nodes.

**Syntax** show atmf group members [user-defined|automatic]

| Parameter    | Description                            |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| user-defined | User defined group membership display. |
| automatic    | Automatic group membership display.    |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display group membership of all nodes in a working-set, use the command:

```
ATMF_NETWORK[9]# show atmf group members
```

**Sample output from the show atmf group members command**

| ATMF Group membership |               |                            |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Automatic Groups      | Total Members | Members                    |
| -----                 |               |                            |
| master                | 1             | Building_1                 |
| poe                   | 1             | HW_Team1                   |
| x510                  | 3             | SW_Team1 SW_Team2 SW_Team3 |
| x930                  | 1             | HW_Team1                   |
| x8100                 | 2             | Building_1 Building_2      |
| ATMF Group membership |               |                            |
| User-defined Groups   | Total Members | Members                    |
| -----                 |               |                            |
| marketing             | 1             | Bld1_Floor_1               |
| software              | 3             | SW_Team1 SW_Team2 SW_Team3 |

**Parameter definitions from the show atmf group members command**

| Parameter           | Definition                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Automatic Groups    | Lists the Automatic Groups and their nodal composition. The sample output shows AMF nodes based on the same Hardware type or belonging to the same Master group. |
| User-defined Groups | Shows the grouping of AMF nodes in user defined groups.                                                                                                          |
| Total Members       | Shows the total number of members in each group.                                                                                                                 |
| Members             | Shows the list of AMF nodes in each group.                                                                                                                       |

**Related commands** [show atmf group](#)  
[show atmf](#)  
[atmf group \(membership\)](#)

# show atmf guests

**Overview** This command is available on any AMF master or controller in the network. It displays a summary of the AMF guest nodes that exist in the AMF network, including device type, parent node, and IP address.

**Syntax** show atmf guests

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to display all guest nodes in a network. If you want to see only the guests attached to a single node, use the [show atmf links guest](#) command, which shows information about the guest nodes and also about their link to their parent node.

**Example** To display the AMF guest output, use the command:  
awplus# show atmf guests

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show atmf guests command**

```
master#show atmf guests

Guest Information:

Device      Device      Parent      Guest      IP/IPv6
Name        Type        Node        Port       Address
-----
node1-2.0.1 x600-24Ts   node1       2.0.1      192.168.2.10
wireless-zone1 AT-TQ4600   node2       1.0.1      192.168.1.10
wireless-zone2 AT-TQ4600   node2       1.0.2      192.168.1.12

Current ATMF guest node count 3
```

**Parameters shown in the output of the show atmf guests command**

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Device Name     | The name that is discovered from the device, or failing that, a name that is auto-assigned by AMF. The auto-assigned name consists of:<parent node name>-<attached port number>You can change this by configuring a description on the port. |
| Device Type     | The product name of the guest node, which is discovered from the device. If no device type can be discovered, this shows the name of the AMF guest-class that has been assigned to the guest node by the <b>atmf guest-class</b> command.    |
| Parent Node     | The name of the AMF node that directly connects to the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Guest Port      | The port on the parent node that directly connects to the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| IP/IPv6 Address | The address discovered from the node, or statically configured on the parent node's attached port.                                                                                                                                           |

**Related commands** **atmf guest-class**  
**switchport atmf-guestlink**  
**show atmf backup guest**  
**show atmf links guest**



# show atmf guests detail

**Overview** This command is available on any AMF master in the network. It displays details about the AMF guest nodes that exist in the AMF network, such as device type, IP address, MAC address etc.

**Syntax** `show atmf guests detail [<node-name>] [<guest-port>]`

| Parameter                       | Description                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;node-name&gt;</code>  | The name of the guest node's parent. |
| <code>&lt;guest-port&gt;</code> | The port name on the parent node.    |

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** If you want to see only the guests attached to a single node, you can use either:

- this command and specify the node name, or
- **show atmf links guest detail**, which shows information about the guest nodes and also about their link to their parent node.

Note that the parameters that are displayed depend on the guest node's model.

**Example** To display the AMF guest output, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf guests detail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf guests detail**

```
master#show atmf guests detail

ATMF Guest Node Information:

Node Name           : master
Port Name           : port1.0.9
Ifindex             : 5009
Guest Description    : red-1.0.9
Device Type         : x600-24Ts
Backup Supported     : No
MAC Address         : 0000.cd38.0c4d
IP Address          : 192.168.1.5
IPv6 Address        : Not Set
HTTP Port           : 0
Firmware Version    : 5.4.2-0.1

Node Name           : node1
Port Name           : port1.0.13
Ifindex             : 5013
Guest Description    : node1-1.0.13
Device Type         : AT-TQ4600
Backup Supported     : Yes
MAC Address         : eccd.6df2.daa0
IP Address          : 192.168.5.6
IPv6 Address        : Not Set
HTTP Port           : 80
Firmware Version    : 3.1.0 B01
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf guests detail.**

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name         | The name of the parent node, which is the AMF node that directly connects to the guest node.                                                                                                                                              |
| Port Name         | The port on the parent node that connects to the guest.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| IfIndex           | An internal index number that maps to the port number on the parent node.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Guest Description | A description that is discovered from the device, or failing that, auto-assigned by AMF. The auto-assigned name consists of: <parent node name>-<attached port number>. You can change this by configuring a description on the port.     |
| Device Type       | The product name of the guest node, which is discovered from the device. If no device type can be discovered, this shows the name of the AMF guest-class that has been assigned to the guest node by the <b>atmf guest-class</b> command. |
| Username          | The user name configured on the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Backup Supported  | Whether the guest node supports AMF backup functionality.                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MAC Address      | The MAC address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| IP Address       | The IP address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| IPv6 Address     | The IPv6 address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Firmware Version | The version of the firmware operating on the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| HTTP port        | The HTTP port as specified with the <a href="#">http-enable</a> command when defining a guest class. You can set this if the guest node provides an HTTP user interface on a non-standard port (any port other than port 80). |

**Related commands** [atmf guest-class](#)  
[switchport atmf-guestlink](#)  
[show atmf backup guest](#)

# show atmf links

**Overview** This command displays information about AMF links on a switch. The display output contains link status state information.

**Syntax** show atmf links [brief]

| Parameter | Description                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| brief     | A brief summary of AMF links, their configuration and status. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** The **show atmf links** and **show atmf links brief** commands both produce a table of summarized link information. For a more detailed view use the **show atmf links detail** command.

This command does not show links that are configured on provisioned ports.

**Example** To display a brief summary of the AMF links, use the following command:

```
node-1# show atmf links brief
```

## Example output from show atmf links brief

| Example-core# show atmf links |           |             |            |               |                  |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| ATMF Link Brief Information:  |           |             |            |               |                  |            |
| Local Port                    | Link Type | Link Status | ATMF State | Adjacent Node | Adjacent Ifindex | Link State |
| 1.0.10                        | Crosslink | Down        | Init       | *crosslink1   | -                | Blocking   |
| 1.0.14                        | Crosslink | Down        | Init       | *crosslink2   | -                | Blocking   |
| 1.0.1                         | Downlink  | Down        | Init       | -             | -                | Blocking   |
| 1.0.2                         | Downlink  | Up          | Full       | Node2         | 5001             | Forwarding |
| 1.0.8                         | Downlink  | Up          | Full       | downlink1     | 5001             | Forwarding |
| * = Provisioned.              |           |             |            |               |                  |            |

### Parameter in the output from show atmf links brief

| Parameter         | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Port        | Shows the local port on the selected node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Link Type         | Shows link type as Uplink or Downlink (parent and child) or Cross-link (nodes in same domain).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Link Status       | Shows the link status of the local port on the node as either Up or Down.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ATMF State        | Shows AMF state of the local port: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Init - Link is down.</li><li>• Hold - Link transitioned to up state, but waiting for hold period to ensure link is stable.</li><li>• Incompatible - Neighbor rejected the link because of inconsistency in AMF configurations.</li><li>• OneWay - Link is up and has waited the hold down period and now attempting to link to another unit in another domain.</li><li>• OneWaySim - Device is running in secure mode and link is up but waiting for authorization from an AMF master.</li><li>• Full - Link hello packets are sent and received from its neighbor with its own node id.</li><li>• Shutdown - Link has been shut down by user configuration.</li></ul> |
| Adjacent Node     | Shows the Adjacent AMF Node to the one being configured.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Adjacent IF Index | Shows the IF index for the Adjacent AMF Node connected to the node being configured.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Link State        | Shows the state of the AMF link. Valid states are either Forwarding or Blocking.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Related commands**

- no debug all**
- clear atmf links statistics**
- show atmf**
- show atmf links detail**
- show atmf links guest**
- show atmf links guest detail**
- show atmf links statistics**
- show atmf nodes**

## show atmf links detail

**Overview** This command displays detailed information on all the links configured in the AMF network. It can only be run on AMF master and controller nodes.

**Syntax** show atmf links detail

| Parameter | Description                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| detail    | Detailed AMF links information. |

**Mode** User Exec

**Usage notes** For summarized link information see the [show atmf links](#) command. This command does not show links that are configured on provisioned ports.

**Example** To display the AMF link details use this command:

```
device1# show atmf links detail
```

The output from this command will display all the internal data held for AMF links. The following example gives details of the links that are summarized in the example in [show atmf links](#).

### Sample output from the show atmf links detail command

```
device1# show atmf links detail

-----
Crosslink Ports Information
-----
Port                : sa1
Ifindex             : 4501
Port Status         : Down
Port State          : Init
Last event          :
Port BPDU Receive Count : 0

Port                : po10
Ifindex             : 4610
Port Status         : Up
Port State          : Full
Last event          : AdjNodeLSEPresent
Port BPDU Receive Count : 140
Adjacent Node Name   : Building-B
Adjacent Ifindex     : 4610
Adjacent MAC         : eccd.6dd1.64d0
Port Last Message Response : 0

Port                : po30
Ifindex             : 4630
Port Status         : Up
Port State          : Full
Last event          : AdjNodeLSEPresent
Port BPDU Receive Count : 132
Adjacent Node Name   : Building-A
Adjacent Ifindex     : 4630
Adjacent MAC         : eccd.6daa.c861
Port Last Message Response : 0

Link State Entries:

Crosslink Ports Blocking : False
Node.Ifindex             : Building-A.4630 - Example-core.4630
Transaction ID           : 2 - 2
MAC Address              : eccd.6daa.c861 - 0000.cd37.054b
Link State               : Full - Full

Node.Ifindex             : Building-B.4610 - Example-core.4610
Transaction ID           : 2 - 2
MAC Address              : eccd.6dd1.64d0 - 0000.cd37.054b
Link State               : Full - Full

Domain Nodes Tree:

Node                     : Building-A
  Links on Node          : 1
  Link 0                 : Building-A.4630 - Example-core.4630
  Forwarding State       : Forwarding
Node                     : Building-B
  Links on Node          : 1
  Link 0                 : Building-B.4610 - Example-core.4610
  Forwarding State       : Forwarding
Node                     : Example-core
  Links on Node          : 2
```

```

Link 0                : Building-A.4630 - Example-core.4630
Forwarding State      : Forwarding
Link 1                : Building-B.4610 - Example-core.4610
Forwarding State      : Forwarding

Crosslink Transaction Entries:

Node                  : Building-B
Transaction ID        : 2
Uplink Transaction ID : 6
Node                  : Building-A
Transaction ID        : 2
Uplink Transaction ID : 6

Uplink Information:

Waiting for Sync      : 0
Transaction ID        : 6
Number of Links       : 0
Number of Local Uplinks : 0

Originating Node      : Building-A
Domain                : -'s domain
Node                  : Building-A
Ifindex               : 0
Node Depth            : 0
Transaction ID        : 6
Flags                 : 32
Domain Controller     : -
Domain Controller MAC : 0000.0000.0000

Originating Node      : Building-B
Domain                : -'s domain
Node                  : Building-B
Ifindex               : 0
Node Depth            : 0
Transaction ID        : 6
Flags                 : 32
Domain Controller     : -
Domain Controller MAC : 0000.0000.0000

Downlink Domain Information:

Domain                : Dept-A's domain
Domain Controller     : Dept-A
Domain Controller MAC : eccd.6d20.c1d9
Number of Links       : 2
Number of Links Up    : 2
Number of Links on This Node : 2
Links are Blocked     : 0
Node Transaction List
  Node                : Building-B
  Transaction ID      : 8
  Node                : Building-A
  Transaction ID      : 8

Domain List
  Domain              : Dept-A's domain
  Node                : Example-core
  Ifindex             : 4621
  Transaction ID      : 8
  Flags               : 1
  Domain              : Dept-A's domain
  Node                : Example-core
  Ifindex             : 4622
  Transaction ID      : 8
  Flags               : 1

Domain                : Dorm-D's domain
Domain Controller     : Dorm-D
Domain Controller MAC : 0000.cd37.082c
Number of Links       : 2

```



```

Number of Links Up           : 2
Number of Links on This Node : 2
Links are Blocked           : 0
Node Transaction List
  Node                       : Building-B
  Transaction ID             : 20
  Node                       : Building-A
  Transaction ID             : 20

Domain List
  Domain                     : Dorm-D's domain
  Node                       : Building-A
  Ifindex                    : 0
  Transaction ID             : 20
  Flags                      : 32
  Domain                     : Dorm-D's domain
  Node                       : Building-B
  Ifindex                    : 0
  Transaction ID             : 20
  Flags                      : 32

  Domain                     : Dorm-D's domain
  Node                       : Example-core
  Ifindex                    : 4510
  Transaction ID             : 20
  Flags                      : 1
  Domain                     : Dorm-D's domain
  Node                       : Example-core
  Ifindex                    : 4520
  Transaction ID             : 20
  Flags                      : 1

Domain                       : Example-edge's domain
Domain Controller            : Example-edge
Domain Controller MAC        : 001a.eb93.7aa6
Number of Links              : 1
Number of Links Up           : 1
Number of Links on This Node : 0
Links are Blocked           : 0
Node Transaction List
  Node                       : Building-B
  Transaction ID             : 9
  Node                       : Building-A
  Transaction ID             : 9

Domain List
  Domain                     : Example-edge's domain
  Node                       : Building-A
  Ifindex                    : 0
  Transaction ID             : 9
  Flags                      : 32
  Domain                     : Example-edge's domain
  Node                       : Building-B
  Ifindex                    : 5027
  Transaction ID             : 9
  Flags                      : 1
-----
Up/Downlink Ports Information
-----
Port                         : sa10
Ifindex                      : 4510
Port Status                  : Up
Port State                   : Full
Last event                   : LinkComplete
Adjacent Node                : Dorm-A
Adjacent Internal ID         : 211
Adjacent Ifindex             : 4510

Adjacent Board ID            : 387
Adjacent MAC                 : eccd.6ddf.6cdf
Adjacent Domain Controller   : Dorm-D

```

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Adjacent Domain Controller MAC | : 0000.cd37.082c |
| Port Forwarding State          | : Forwarding     |
| Port BPDU Receive Count        | : 95             |
| Port Sequence Number           | : 11             |
| Port Adjacent Sequence Number  | : 7              |
| Port Last Message Response     | : 0              |
| Port                           | : po21           |
| Ifindex                        | : 4621           |
| Port Status                    | : Up             |
| Port State                     | : Full           |
| Last event                     | : LinkComplete   |
| Adjacent Node                  | : Dept-A         |
| Adjacent Internal ID           | : 29             |
| Adjacent Ifindex               | : 4621           |
| Adjacent Board ID              | : 340            |
| Adjacent MAC                   | : eccd.6d20.c1d9 |
| Adjacent Domain Controller     | : Dept-A         |
| Adjacent Domain Controller MAC | : eccd.6d20.c1d9 |
| Port Forwarding State          | : Forwarding     |
| Port BPDU Receive Count        | : 96             |
| Port Sequence Number           | : 8              |
| Port Adjacent Sequence Number  | : 9              |
| Port Last Message Response     | : 0              |
| Special Link Present           | : FALSE          |

#### Parameter definitions from the show atmf links detail command output

| Parameter                   | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crosslink Ports Information | <p>Show details of all Crosslink ports on this Node:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port - Name of the Port or static aggregation (sa&lt;*&gt;).</li> <li>Ifindex - Interface index for the crosslink port.</li> <li>VR ID - Virtual router id for the crosslink port.</li> <li>Port Status - Status of the local port on the Node as UP or DOWN.</li> <li>Port State - AMF State of the local port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Init - Link is down.</li> <li>Hold - Link transitioned to up state, but waiting for hold period to ensure link is stable.</li> <li>Incompatible - Neighbor rejected the link because of inconsistency in AMF configurations.</li> <li>OneWay - Link is up and has waited the hold down period and now attempting to link to another unit in another domain</li> <li>Full - Link hello packets are sent and received from its neighbor with its own node id.</li> <li>Shutdown - Link has been shut down by user configuration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Port BPDU Receive Count - The number of AMF protocol PDU's received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjacent Node Name - The name of the adjacent node connected to this node.</li> <li>Adjacent Ifindex - Adjacent AMF Node connected to this Node.</li> <li>Adjacent VR ID - Virtual router id of the adjacent node in the domain.</li> <li>Adjacent MAC - MAC address of the adjacent node in the domain.</li> <li>Port Last Message Response - Response from the remote neighbor to our AMF last hello packet.</li> </ul> |

| Parameter                     | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Link State Entries            | Shows all the link state database entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Node.Ifindex - Shows adjacent Node names and Interface index.</li> <li>• Transaction ID - Shows transaction id of the current crosslink transaction.</li> <li>• MAC Address - Shows adjacent Node MAC addresses.</li> <li>• Link State - Shows AMF states of adjacent nodes on the link.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Domain Nodes Tree             | Shows all the nodes in the domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Node - Name of the node in the domain.</li> <li>• Links on Node - Number of crosslinks on a vertex/node.</li> <li>• Link no - Shows adjacent Node names and Interface index.</li> <li>• Forwarding State - Shows state of AMF link Forwarding/Blocking.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Crosslink Transaction Entries | Shows all the transaction entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Node - Name of the AMF node.</li> <li>• Transaction ID - transaction id of the node.</li> <li>• Uplink Transaction ID - transaction id of the remote node.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Uplink Information            | Show all uplink entries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waiting for Sync - Flag if uplinks are currently waiting for synchronization.</li> <li>• Transaction ID - Shows transaction id of the local node.</li> <li>• Number of Links - Number of up downlinks in the domain.</li> <li>• Number of Local Uplinks - Number of uplinks on this node to the parent domain.</li> <li>• Originating Node - Node originating the uplink information.</li> <li>• Domain - Name of the parent uplink domain.</li> <li>• Node - Name of the node in the parent domain, that is connected to the current domain.</li> <li>• Ifindex - Interface index of the parent node's link to the current domain.</li> <li>• VR ID - Virtual router id of the parent node's link to the current domain.</li> <li>• Transaction ID - Transaction identifier for the neighbor in crosslink.</li> <li>• Flags - Used in domain messages to exchange the state: <pre> ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_DOWN = 0 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_UP = 1 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_BLOCK = 2 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_NOT_PRESENT = 4 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_NO_NODE = 8 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_NOT_ACTIVE_PARENT = 16 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_NOT_LINKS = 32 ATMF_DOMAIN_FLAG_NO_CONFIG = 64 </pre> </li> <li>• Domain Controller - Domain Controller in the uplink domain</li> </ul> |

| Parameter                     | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain Controller MAC - MAC address of Domain Controller in uplink domain</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Downlink Domain Information   | <p>Shows all the downlink entries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domain - Name of the downlink domain.</li> <li>Domain Controller - Controller of the downlink domain.</li> <li>Domain Controller MAC - MAC address of the domain controller.</li> <li>Number of Links - Total number of links to this domain from the Node.</li> <li>Number of Links Up - Total number of links that are in UP state.</li> <li>Number of Links on This Node - Number of links terminating on this node.</li> <li>Links are Blocked - 0 links are not blocked to the domain. 1 All links are blocked to the domain.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Node Transaction List         | <p>List of transactions from this downlink domain node.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Node - 0 links are not blocked to the domain. 1 All links are blocked to the domain.</li> <li>Transaction ID - Transaction id for this node.</li> <li>Domain List: Shows list of nodes in the current domain and their links to the downlink domain.:</li> <li>Domain - Domain name of the downlink node.</li> <li>Node - Name of the node in the current domain.</li> <li>Ifindex - Interface index for the link from the node to the downlink domain.</li> <li>Transaction ID - Transaction id of the node in the current domain.</li> <li>Flags - As mentioned above.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Up/Downlink Ports Information | <p>Shows all the configured up and down link ports on this node:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port - Name of the local port.</li> <li>Ifindex - Interface index of the local port.</li> <li>VR ID - Virtual router id for the local port.</li> <li>Port Status - Shows status of the local port on the Node as UP/DOWN.</li> <li>Port State - AMF state of the local port.</li> <li>Adjacent Node - nodename of the adjacent node.</li> <li>Adjacent Internal ID - Unique node identifier of the remote node.</li> <li>Adjacent Ifindex - Interface index for the port of adjacent AMF node.</li> <li>Adjacent Board ID - Product identifier for the adjacent node.</li> <li>Adjacent VR ID - Virtual router id for the port on adjacent AMF node.</li> <li>Adjacent MAC - MAC address for the port on adjacent AMF node.</li> <li>Adjacent Domain Controller - nodename of the Domain controller for Adjacent AMF node.</li> <li>Adjacent Domain Controller MAC - MAC address of the Domain controller for Adjacent AMF node.</li> <li>Port Forwarding State - Local port forwarding state Forwarding or Blocking.</li> <li>Port BPDU Receive Count - count of AMF protocol PDU's received.</li> </ul> |

| Parameter | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Port Sequence Number - hello sequence number, incremented every time the data in the hello packet changes.</li><li>• Port Adjacent Sequence Number - remote ends sequence number used to check if we need to process this packet or just note it arrived.</li><li>• Port Last Message Response - response from the remote neighbor to our last hello packet.</li></ul> |

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **[“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

**Related commands**   **no debug all**  
**clear atmf links statistics**  
**show atmf**

# show atmf links guest

**Overview** This command displays information about guest nodes visible to an AMF device.

**Syntax** show atmf links guest [interface <interface-range>]

| Parameter                      | Description                                                                |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface<br><interface-range> | Select a specific range of ports to display information about guest nodes. |

**Default** With no parameters specified this command will display its standard output for all ports with guest nodes connected.

**Mode** User Exec/Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to display the guest nodes connected to a single parent node. If you want to see a list of all the guests in the AMF network, use [show atmf guests](#).

**Example 1** To display information about AMF guests that are connectible from node1, use the command:

```
node1# show atmf links guest
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show atmf links guest

| node1#sh atmf links guest    |              |            |    |                |                   |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|----|----------------|-------------------|
| Guest Link Information:      |              |            |    |                |                   |
| DC = Discovery configuration |              |            |    |                |                   |
| S = static D = dynamic       |              |            |    |                |                   |
| Local Port                   | Guest Class  | Model Type | DC | MAC Address    | IP / IPv6 Address |
| 1.0.1                        | -            | other      | D  | 0013.1a1e.4589 | 192.168.1.2       |
| 1.0.2                        | aastra-phone | other      | D  | 0008.5d10.7635 | 192.168.1.3       |
| 1.0.3                        | cisco-phone2 | other      | S  | -              | 192.168.2.1       |
| 1.0.4                        | panasonic... | other      | D  | 0800.239e.f1fe | 192.168.1.5       |

### Parameters in the output from show atmf links guest

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Port        | The port on the parent node that connects to the guest.                                                                                                                                                            |
| Guest Class       | The name of the ATMF guest-class that has been assigned to the guest node by the <b>atmf guest-class</b> command.                                                                                                  |
| Model Type        | The model type of the guest node, as entered by the <b>modeltype</b> command. Can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• alliedware</li><li>• aw+</li><li>• tq</li><li>• other</li></ul> |
| DC                | The discovery method as applied by the <b>discovery</b> command. This can be either dynamic (D) or static (S).                                                                                                     |
| MAC Address       | The MAC address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| IP / IPv6 Address | The IP address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Related commands**

- atmf guest-class**
- discovery**
- http-enable**
- username (atmf-guest)**
- modeltype**
- switchport atmf-guestlink**
- show atmf backup guest**

# show atmf links guest detail

**Overview** This command displays detailed information about guest nodes visible to an AMF device.

**Syntax** `show atmf links guest detail [interface <interface-range>]`

| Parameter                                          | Description                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>interface<br/>&lt;interface-range&gt;</code> | Select a specific range of ports to display information about guest nodes. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Use this command to display the guest nodes connected to a single parent node. If you want to see a list of all the guests in the AMF network, use [show atmf guests detail](#).

Note that the parameters that are displayed depend on the guest node's model and state.

**Example** To display detailed information about AMF guests, use the command:  
`node1# show atmf links guest detail`



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf links guest detail**

```
node1#show atmf links guest detail

Detailed Guest Link Information:

Interface                : port1.0.13
Link State               : Down
Class Name               : test
Model Type               : Other
Discovery Method         : Static
IP Address               : 192.168.1.13
Node State               : Down

Interface                : port1.0.5
Link State               : Full
Class Name               : tq_device
Model Type               : TQ
Discovery Method         : Dynamic
IP Address               : 192.168.1.221
Username                 : manager
Login Fallback           : Yes
Node State               : Full
Backup Supported         : Yes
MAC address              : 001a.ebab.d2e0
Device Type              : AT-TQ4600
Description              : AP221
Firmware Version         : 3.2.1 B02
HTTP port                : 80
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf links guest detail**

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interface  | The port on the parent node that connects to the guest.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Link State | The state of the link to the guest node; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Down: The physical link is down.</li><li>• Up: The physical link has come up, but it is still during a timeout period that is enforced to allow other links to come up.</li><li>• Learn: The timeout period described above has elapsed, and the link is now learning information from the AMF guest node. You can see what information it is learning from the "Node State" field below.</li><li>• Full: The node connected by this link has joined the AMF network.</li><li>• Fail: The port is physically up but something has prevented the guest node from joining the AMF network.</li></ul> |
| Class Name | The name of the ATMF guest-class that has been assigned to the guest node by the <b>atmf guest-class</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Model Type       | The model type of the guest node, as entered by the <b>modeltype</b> command. The mode type can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alliedware</li> <li>aw+</li> <li>onvif</li> <li>tq</li> <li>other</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Discovery Method | The discovery method as applied by the <b>discovery</b> command. This can be either dynamic or static.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| IP Address       | The IP address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Username         | The user name configured on the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Login Fallback   | Whether the guest node supports Login Fallback. For TQ model guest nodes, when login fallback is enabled, if a guest node is replaced, then AMF logs in to the new TQ using the factory default manager/friend settings. The new TQ is then discovered and managed as an AMF guest node by an AMF master or member. This means any backed up settings for the replaced guest node can also be recovered.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Node state       | The state of the guest node; one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Down: The initial state when a link to a guest node is first configured. This is also the state if the physical link goes down.</li> <li>Getting IP: The AMF device is in the process of retrieving the IP address of the guest node.</li> <li>Getting Mac: The AMF device is in the process of retrieving the MAC address of the guest node.</li> <li>Getting Info: The AMF device is in the process of retrieving any other available information from the guest (firmware version etc). The information available depends on what device the guest node is.</li> <li>Full: The AMF device has retrieved all necessary information and the guest node has joined the AMF network. Once this state is reached, the Link State also changes to "Full".</li> <li>Failure: The physical link is up but the AMF member has failed to retrieve enough information to allow the guest node to join the AMF network.</li> </ul> |
| Backup Supported | Whether the guest node supports AMF backup functionality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| MAC Address      | The MAC address of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Device Type      | Model information for the guest node. This field shows the model information that AMF retrieved from the guest node. In contrast, the Model Type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | shows what a user entered as the type of device they intended this guest node to be.                                                                                                                                 |
| Description      | By default, this is a concatenation of the guest node's parent node and the port to which it is attached. You can change it by configuring a description on the port.                                                |
| Serial Number    | The serial number of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Firmware Name    | The name of the firmware operating on the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                |
| Firmware Version | The version of the firmware operating on the guest node.                                                                                                                                                             |
| HTTP port        | The HTTP port as specified with the <b>http-enable</b> command when defining a guest class. You can set this if the guest node provides an HTTP user interface on a non-standard port (any port other than port 80). |

**Related commands**

- atmf guest-class**
- discovery**
- http-enable**
- username (atmf-guest)**
- modeltype**
- switchport atmf-guestlink**
- show atmf backup guest**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: **Login Fallback** parameter added

## show atmf links statistics

**Overview** This command displays details of the AMF links configured on the device and also displays statistics about the AMF packet exchanges between the devices.

It is also possible to display the AMF link configuration and packet exchange statistics for a specified interface.

This command can only be run on AMF master and controller nodes

**Syntax** `show atmf links statistics [interface [<port-number>]]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface     | Specifies that the command applies to a specific interface (port) or range of ports. Where both the interface and port number are unspecified, full statistics (not just those relating to ports) will be displayed.     |
| <port-number> | Enter the port number for which statistics are required. A port range, a static channel or LACP link can also be specified. Where no port number is specified, statistics will be displayed for all ports on the device. |

**Mode** User Exec

**Example 1** To display AMF link statistics for the whole device, use the command:

```
device1# show atmf links statistics
```

**Sample output from the show atmf links statistics command**

|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| ATMF Statistics:              |         |                                                             |          |                  |
|                               |         | Receive                                                     | Transmit |                  |
| -----                         |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Arealink Hello                |         | 318                                                         | 327      |                  |
| Crosslink Hello               |         | 164                                                         | 167      |                  |
| Crosslink Hello Domain        |         | 89                                                          | 92       |                  |
| Crosslink Hello Uplink        |         | 86                                                          | 88       |                  |
| Hello Link                    |         | 0                                                           | 0        |                  |
| Hello Neighbor                |         | 628                                                         | 630      |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Hello Stack                   |         | 0                                                           | 0        |                  |
| Hello Gateway                 |         | 1257                                                        | 1257     |                  |
| Database Description          |         | 28                                                          | 28       |                  |
| Database Request              |         | 8                                                           | 6        |                  |
| Database Update               |         | 66                                                          | 162      |                  |
| Database Update Bitmap        |         | 0                                                           | 29       |                  |
| Database Acknowledge          |         | 144                                                         | 51       |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Transmit Fails                |         | 0                                                           | 1        |                  |
| Discards                      |         | 0                                                           | 0        |                  |
| Total ATMF Packets            |         | 2788                                                        | 2837     |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| ATMF Database Statistics:     |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Database Entries              |         | 18                                                          |          |                  |
| Database Full Ages            |         | 0                                                           |          |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| ATMF Virtual Link Statistics: |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Virtual link                  | Receive | Receive Dropped                                             | Transmit | Transmit Dropped |
| -----                         |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| vlink2000                     | 393     | 0                                                           | 417      | 0                |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| ATMF Packet Discards:         |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Type0                         | 0       | : Gateway hello msg received from unexpected neighbor       |          |                  |
| Type1                         | 0       | : Stack hello msg received from unexpected neighbor         |          |                  |
| Type2                         | 0       | : Discard TX update bitmap packet - bad checksum            |          |                  |
| Type3                         | 0       | : Discard TX update packet - neighbor not in correct state  |          |                  |
| Type4                         | 0       | : Discard update packet - bad checksum or type              |          |                  |
| Type5                         | 0       | : Discard update packet - neighbor not in correct state     |          |                  |
| Type6                         | 0       | : Discard update bitmap packet - bad checksum or type       |          |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Type7                         | 0       | : Incarnation is not possible with the data received        |          |                  |
| Type8                         | 0       | : Discard crosslink hello received - not correct state      |          |                  |
| Type9                         | 0       | : Discard crosslink domain hello received on non crosslink  |          |                  |
| Type10                        | 0       | : Discard crosslink domain hello - not in correct state     |          |                  |
| Type11                        | 0       | : Crosslink uplink hello received on non crosslink port     |          |                  |
| Type12                        | 0       | : Discard crosslink uplink hello - not in correct state     |          |                  |
| Type13                        | 0       | : Wrong network-name for this ATMF                          |          |                  |
| Type14                        | 0       | : Packet received on port is too long                       |          |                  |
| Type15                        | 0       | : Bad protocol version, received on port                    |          |                  |
| Type16                        | 0       | : Bad packet checksum calculation                           |          |                  |
|                               |         |                                                             |          |                  |
| Type17                        | 0       | : Bad authentication type                                   |          |                  |
| Type18                        | 0       | : Bad simple password                                       |          |                  |
| Type19                        | 0       | : Unsupported authentication type                           |          |                  |
| Type20                        | 0       | : Discard packet - unknown neighbor                         |          |                  |
| Type21                        | 0       | : Discard packet - port is shutdown                         |          |                  |
| Type22                        | 0       | : Non broadcast hello msg received from unexpected neighbor |          |                  |
| Type23                        | 0       | : Arealink hello msg received on non arealink port          |          |                  |
| Type24                        | 0       | : Discard arealink hello packet - not in correct state      |          |                  |

```
Type25  0          : Discard arealink hello packet - failed basic processing
Type26  0          : Discard unicast packet - MAC address does not match node
Type27  0          : AMF Master license node limit exceeded
```

**Example 2** To display the AMF links statistics on interface port1.0.4, use the command:

```
device1# show atmf links statistics interface port1.0.4
```

### Sample output from the show atmf links statistics command for interface port1.0.4

```
device1# show atmf links statistics interface port1.0.4
```

ATMF Port Statistics:

|           |                        | Transmit | Receive |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| port1.0.4 | Crosslink Hello        | 231      | 232     |
| port1.0.4 | Crosslink Hello Domain | 116      | 116     |
| port1.0.4 | Crosslink Hello Uplink | 116      | 115     |
| port1.0.4 | Hello Link             | 0        | 0       |
| port1.0.4 | Arealink Hello         | 0        | 0       |

### Parameter definitions from the show atmf links statistics command output

| Parameter            | Definition                                                             |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Receive              | Shows a count of AMF protocol packets received per message type.       |
| Transmit             | Shows the number of AMF protocol packets transmitted per message type. |
| Database Entries     | Shows the number of AMF elements existing in the distributed database. |
| Database Full Ages   | Shows the number of times the entries aged in the database.            |
| ATMF Packet Discards | Shows the number of discarded packets of each type.                    |

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Related commands** [no debug all](#)  
[clear atmf links statistics](#)  
[show atmf](#)

## show atmf nodes

**Overview** This command displays nodes currently configured within the AMF network.

Note that the output also tells you whether or not node map exchange is active. Node map exchange improves the tracking of nodes joining and leaving an AMF network. This improves the efficiency of AMF networks. Node map exchange is only available if every node in your AMF network is running version 5.4.6-2.1 or later. We recommend running the latest version on all nodes in your network, so you receive the advantages of node map exchange and other improvements.

**Syntax** show atmf nodes [guest|all]

| Parameter | Description                                                  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| guest     | Display only guest nodes in the AMF network.                 |
|           | Display all nodes in the AMF network, including guest nodes. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** You can use this command to display one of three sets of nodes:

- all nodes except guest nodes, by specifying **show atmf nodes**
- all nodes including guest nodes, by specifying **show atmf nodes all**
- only guest nodes, by specifying **show atmf nodes guest**

**Examples** To display AMF information for all nodes except guest nodes, use the command:

```
node1# show atmf nodes
```

### Sample output from show atmf nodes

```
node1#show atmf nodes guest
Node Information:
* = Local device
SC = Switch Configuration:
C = Chassis   S = Stackable   N = Standalone

Node Name      Device Type      ATMF Master  SC   Parent Domain      Node Depth
-----
* M1            x510-28GTX       Y            S    none                0
N3              x230-18GP        N            N    M1                  1
N1              AR4050S          N            N    M1                  1

Node map exchange is active
Current ATMF node count 3
```

To display AMF information for all nodes, including guest nodes, use the command:

```
node1# show atmf nodes all
```

**Sample output from show atmf nodes all. In this example, not all nodes support node map exchange, as shown by the message at the end**

```
node1#show atmf nodes all

Node and Guest Information:

* = Local device

SC = Switch Configuration:
C = Chassis    S = Stackable    N = Standalone G = Guest

Node/Guest      Device          ATMF      SC      Parent      Node
Name            Type            Master    SC      Domain      Depth
-----
* M1             x510-28GTX      Y         S       none        0
N3               x230-18GP       N         N       M1          1
N1               AR4050S         N         N       M1          1
N3-1.0.24        AT-TQ4600       N         G       N3          -

Node map exchange is inactive
Firmware on some nodes does not support node map exchange, eg AR4050S
Current ATMF node count 4 (guests 1)
```

To display AMF information for guest nodes only, use the command:

```
node1# show atmf nodes guest
```

**Sample output from show atmf nodes guest**

```
node1#show atmf nodes guest

Guest Information:
Device      MAC              Parent          Port          IP/IPv6
Name        Address           Node-1          Port          Address
-----
aastra-...  0008.5d10.7635   Node-1          1.0.2         192.168.4.7
poe-1.0.1   0013.1a1e.4589   Node-1          1.0.1         192.168.4.6
ip-camera   0800.239e.f1fe   Node-1          1.0.4         192.168.4.8
tq4600      eccd.6df2.da60   Node-1          1.0.5         192.168.4.50
```

**Related commands**

- [show atmf](#)
- [show atmf area nodes](#)
- [discovery](#)
- [http-enable](#)
- [show atmf backup guest](#)



# show atmf provision nodes

**Overview** This command displays information about each provisioned node with details about date and time of creation, boot and configuration files available in the backup, and license files present in the provisioned backup. This includes nodes that have joined the network but are yet to run their first backup.

This command can only be run on AMF master and controller nodes.

**Syntax** show atmf provision nodes

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command will only work if provisioned nodes have already been set up. Otherwise, an error message is shown when the command is run.

**Example** To show the details of all the provisioned nodes in the backup use the command:

```
NodeName# show atmf provision nodes
```

## Sample output from the show atmf provision nodes command

```
device1#show atmf provision nodes

ATMF Provisioned Node Information:

Backup Media .....: SD (Total 3827.0MB, Free 3481.1MB)

Node Name           : device2
Date& Time          : 06-Oct-2016 & 23:25:44
Provision Path       : card:/atmf/provision_nodes

Boot configuration :
Current boot image  : x510-5.4.9-0.1.rel (file exists)
Backup boot image   : x510-5.4.8-2.3.rel (file exists)
Default boot config : flash:/default.cfg (file exists)
Current boot config : flash:/abc.cfg (file exists)
Backup boot config  : flash:/xyz.cfg (file exists)

Software Licenses :
Repository file     : ../configs/.sw_v2.lic
                   : ../configs/.swfeature.lic
Certificate file     : card:/atmf/nodes/awplus1/flash/.atmf-lic-cert
```

**Related commands**

- atmf provision (interface)**
- atmf provision node**
- clone (amf-provision)**
- configure boot config (amf-provision)**
- configure boot system (amf-provision)**
- create (amf-provision)**
- delete (amf-provision)**
- identity (amf-provision)**
- license-cert (amf-provision)**
- locate (amf-provision)**

# show atmf recovery-file

**Overview** Use this command to display the recovery file information for an AMF node.

AMF recovery files are created for nodes with special links. Special links include:

- virtual links,
- area links terminating on an AMF master, and
- area virtual links terminating on an AMF master.

**Syntax** show atmf recovery-file

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display recovery file information for an AMF node, use the command:

```
node1# show atmf recovery-file
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show atmf recovery-file

```
node1#show atmf recovery-file
ATMF Recovery File Info: Special Link Present
Location                Date       Time
USB storage device      30 Apr 2018 14:50:32
Master                  30 Apr 2018 14:56:45
node1                   30 Apr 2018 14:56:45
node3                   30 Apr 2018 14:56:45
```

**Related commands** [clear atmf recovery-file](#)  
[show atmf backup](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-0.2: command added

## show atmf secure-mode

**Overview** Use this command to display an overview of the secure mode status of an AMF network.

**Syntax** show atmf secure-mode

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display an overview of AMF secure mode on an AMF master or member node, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode on an AMF master**

```
ATMF Secure Mode:

Secure Mode Status           : Enabled
Certificate Expiry           : 180 Days
Certificates Total           : 8
Certificates Revoked         : 0
Certificates Rejected        : 0
Certificates Active          : 8

Provisional Authorization    : 0
Pending Requests            : 0

Trusted Master               : master_1
Trusted Master               : master_2

Key Fingerprint:
 48:37:d9:a0:37:32:22:9b:5c:22:da:a2:62:49:a7:e5:a9:bc:12:88
```

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode on an AMF node**

```
ATMF Secure Mode:

Secure Mode Status           : Enabled
Trusted Master               : master_1
Trusted Master               : master_2

Key Fingerprint:
 93:f0:52:a9:74:8f:ae:ea:5b:e2:ee:62:cb:6b:21:22:5a:08:db:98
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode**

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Secure Mode Status        | Shows the status of secure mode, Enabled or Disabled.                                                                                              |
| Certificate Expiry        | Certificate expiry time. Set with <a href="#">atmf secure-mode certificate expiry</a>                                                              |
| Certificates Total        | Total number of certificates.                                                                                                                      |
| Certificates Revoked      | Certificates that have been revoked by the AMF master.                                                                                             |
| Certificates Rejected     | Certificates that have been rejected by the AMF master.                                                                                            |
| Certificates Active       | Certificates that are currently active.                                                                                                            |
| Provisional Authorization | Number of nodes with provisional authorization. For more information use the <a href="#">show atmf authorization provisional</a> command.          |
| Pending Requests          | Number of nodes waiting for authorization on the AMF master. For more information use the <a href="#">show atmf authorization pending</a> command. |
| Trusted Master            | List of trusted masters in the AMF area.                                                                                                           |

| Parameter       | Description                     |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Key Fingerprint | The AMF node's key fingerprint. |

**Related commands**

- [atmf authorize](#)
- [atmf secure-mode](#)
- [atmf secure-mode certificate expiry](#)
- [show atmf authorization](#)
- [show atmf secure-mode audit link](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# show atmf secure-mode audit

**Overview** Use this command to detect security vulnerabilities on a node.

**Syntax** show atmf secure-mode audit

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display AMF secure mode link audits for a node, use the command  
awplus# show atmf secure-mode audit

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show atmf secure-mode audit

```
ATMF Secure Mode Audit:
Warning   : The default username and password is enabled.
Good      : SNMP V1 or V2 is disabled.
Warning   : Telnet server is enabled.
Good      : ATMF is enabled. Secure-Mode is on.
Good      : ATMF Topology-GUI is disabled. No trustpoints configured.

ATMF Secure Mode Log Events:
-----
2017 Feb 2 00:59:25 user.notice node1 ATMF[848]: Sec_Audit - ATMF Secure
Mode is enabled.
2017 Feb 2 01:30:00 user.notice node1 ATMF[848]: Sec_Audit - Established
secure connection to area_1_node_1 on interface vlink1.
```

## Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode audit link

| Parameter                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATMF Secure Mode Audit      | A list of security recommendations to secure the AMF network. Items prefaced with Warning need to be fixed.<br><br>In the sample above the default username and password, and telnet, should be disabled. |
| ATMF Secure Mode Log Events | A list of recorded secure mode log events.                                                                                                                                                                |

**Related commands** [show atmf secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# show atmf secure-mode audit link

**Overview** Use this command to detect security vulnerabilities by identifying devices that are connected to a secure mode node that are not in secure mode or are not authorized.

**Syntax** show atmf secure-mode audit link

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display AMF secure mode link audits for a node, use the command  
awplus# show atmf secure-mode audit link

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show atmf secure-mode audit link

|                                                                                       |           |                     |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| ATMF Secure Mode Audit Link:                                                          |           |                     |                |
| * ATMF links connected to devices which are not authorized or are not in secure-mode. |           |                     |                |
| Port                                                                                  | Link Type | Discovered          | Node/Area Name |
| -----                                                                                 |           |                     |                |
| vlink1                                                                                | Downlink  | 16/02/2017 09:28:22 | Member3        |

## Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode audit link

| Parameter      | Description                         |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Port           | Port name on local device.          |
| Link Type      | Link type.                          |
| Discovered     | Date discovered                     |
| Node/Area Name | Node or area name of remote device. |

**Related commands** [show atmf](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added



# show atmf secure-mode certificates

**Overview** Use this command to display the certificate status details when secure mode is enabled on an AMF network.

**Syntax** `show atmf secure-mode certificates [detail] [area <area-name>]  
[node <node-name>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| detail      | Display detailed certificate information.                     |
| area        | Specify an AMF area.                                          |
| <area-name> | The AMF area you want to see the certificate information for. |
| node        | Specify an AMF node.                                          |
| <node-name> | The AMF node you want to see information for.                 |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display AMF secure mode certificates on a master or member node, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode certificates
```

To display detailed information about AMF secure mode certificates for a node named "area\_2\_node\_1" in an area named "area-2", use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode certificates detail area area-2  
node area_2_node_1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode certificates**

| Area-1 Certificates: |          |             |          |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Node Name            | Signer   | Expires     | Status   |
| -----                |          |             |          |
| area_1_node_1        | master_1 | 11 Mar 2017 | Active   |
|                      | master_2 | 4 Mar 2017  |          |
| area_1_node_2        | master_1 | 11 Mar 2017 | Revoked  |
|                      | master_2 | 4 Mar 2017  |          |
| Area-2 Certificates: |          |             |          |
| Node Name            | Signer   | Expires     | Status   |
| -----                |          |             |          |
| area_2_node_1        | master_1 | 18 Mar 2017 | Active   |
| area_2_node_2        | master_1 | 18 Mar 2017 | Rejected |

**Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode certificates**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Node Name | Name of AMF node the certificate was issued to.                                                                                                                  |
| Signer    | Name of AMF master that issued the certificate.                                                                                                                  |
| Expires   | Certificate expiry date.                                                                                                                                         |
| Status    | The status column will display Active before a member node is trusted, and can be accessed using AMF commands. Valid statuses are Active, Revoked, and Rejected. |

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode certificates  
detail area area-2 node area\_2\_node\_1**

```
Certificates Detail:
-----
area_2_node_1 (area:area-2)
  MAC Address      : 0000.cd37.0003
  Status           : Active
  Serial Number    : A24SC8001
  Product          : x510-28GTX
  Key Fingerprint  : cd:b4:c9:cd:7b:87:6a:30:98:25:d7:3c:89:8e:cb:74:e8:91:56:9d
  Flags            : 00000011
  Signer           : master_1
  Expiry Date      : 18 Mar 2017 21:17:42
```

**Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode  
certificates detail**

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MAC Address     | MAC address of AMF node.                                                                                                                                  |
| Status          | The device status will show Active if a member node is trusted, and can be accessed using AMF commands. Valid statuses are Active, Revoked, and Rejected. |
| Serial Number   | Device serial number.                                                                                                                                     |
| Product         | Device product type.                                                                                                                                      |
| Key Fingerprint | AMF node key fingerprint.                                                                                                                                 |
| Flags           | Internal AMF information.                                                                                                                                 |
| Signer          | Name of AMF master that issued the certificate.                                                                                                           |
| Expiry Date     | Certificate expiry date.                                                                                                                                  |

**Related commands**

- [atmf authorize](#)
- [atmf secure-mode](#)
- [atmf secure-mode certificate expire](#)
- [atmf secure-mode certificate renew](#)
- [clear atmf secure-mode certificates](#)
- [show atmf secure-mode sa](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

## show atmf secure-mode sa

**Overview** Use this command to display the security associations on the network. This is the list of links and neighbors that are trusted.

**Syntax** `show atmf secure-mode sa [detail] [link|neighbor|broadcast]`

| Parameter | Description                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| detail    | Display detailed security association information. |
| link      | Display security associations for type links.      |
| neighbor  | Display security associations for type neighbors.  |
| broadcast | Display security associations for type broadcast.  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display an overview of AMF secure mode security associations on a master or member node, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode sa
```

To display a detailed overview of AMF secure mode neighbor security associations on a master or member node, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode sa detail neighbor
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode sa**

| ATMF Security Associations: |               |          |            |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| Type                        | State         | ID       | Details    |
| Neighbor Node               | Complete      | 175      | master_1   |
| Broadcast                   | Complete      | 4095     |            |
| CrossLink                   | Complete      | 4501     | sa1        |
| AreaLink                    | Cert Exchg    | 4511     | sa11       |
| Link                        | Complete      | 6009     | port1.2.9  |
| AreaLink                    | CA Exchg Init | 6013     | port1.2.13 |
| AreaLink                    | Cert Exchg    | 13001    | port1.9.1  |
| Link                        | CA Exchg Init | 16779521 | vlink3     |
| Neighbor Gateway            | Complete      | 83       | master_2   |
| Neighbor Gateway            | Complete      | 175      | master_1   |
| Neighbor Cntl-Master        | Complete      | 83       | master_2   |
| Neighbor Cntl-Master        | Complete      | 175      | master_1   |

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode sa detail neighbor**

| Security Associations Detail: |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| -----                         |                        |
| Id                            | : 175 (af)             |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Node        |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : eccd.6d82.6c16       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |
| Id                            | : 83 (40000053)        |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Gateway     |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : 001a.eb54.e53b       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |
| Id                            | : 175 (400000af)       |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Gateway     |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : eccd.6d82.6c16       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |
| Id                            | : 83 (80000053)        |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Cntl-Master |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : 001a.eb54.e53b       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |
| Id                            | : 175 (800000af)       |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Cntl-Master |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : eccd.6d82.6c16       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |
| Id                            | : 321 (80000141)       |
| Type                          | : Neighbor Cntl-Master |
| State                         | : Complete             |
| Remote MAC Address            | : 0000.f427.93da       |
| Flags                         | : 000003c0             |

### Parameters in the output from show atmf secure-mode sa

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type               | Security Association (SA) types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Link - SA for link</li><li>• CrossLink - SA for crosslink</li><li>• AreaLink - SA for area link</li><li>• Neighbor Node - SA for node neighbor relationship</li><li>• Neighbor Gateway - SA for gateway neighbor relationship</li><li>• Neighbor Cntl-Master - SA for controller/master neighbor relationship</li><li>• Broadcast - SA for working-set broadcast requests</li></ul>                                    |
| State              | Current state of the Security Association. The state must be Complete before a member node is trusted, and can be accessed using AMF commands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CA Exchg Init - SA is ready to begin the SA exchange process</li><li>• CA Exchg - SA is currently exchanging CAs</li><li>• Cert Exchg - SA is currently exchanging certificates</li><li>• Key Exchg - SA is currently exchanging ephemeral keys</li><li>• Complete - SA exchange has completed</li></ul> |
| ID                 | Security Association ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For Neighbor types this is the remote node ID.</li><li>• For Link types this is the local ifindex.</li><li>• For Broadcast type this is always 4095.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Details            | Human readable translation of ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For Neighbor types this is the node name</li><li>• For Link types this is the interface name</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Remote MAC Address | MAC address of the remote partner of the security association.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Flags              | Internal AMF information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Related commands** [atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode certificates](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added

# show atmf secure-mode statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display AMF secure mode statistics. These statistics are from when AMF secure mode was first enabled or the statistics were cleared with the **clear atmf secure-mode statistics** command.

**Syntax** show atmf secure-mode statistics

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display AMF secure mode statistics on a master or member node, use the command:

```
awplus# show atmf secure-mode statistics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode statistics on an AMF master.**

```
ATMF Secure Mode Statistics:

Certificates:
New ..... 7                Expired ..... 0
Updated ..... 7            Deleted ..... 0
Revoked ..... 1            Renewed ..... 2
Rejected ..... 1           Re-authorized .... 1
Authorized ..... 0

Local Certificates:
Valid ..... 4                Invalid ..... 0
Certificates Validation:
Request Valid ..... 2
Request Invalid ..... 0
Common Valid ..... 13
Common Invalid ..... 0
Issuer Valid ..... 14
Issuer Invalid ..... 0
Signature Verified ..... 29
Signature Invalid ..... 0
Signature Purpose Invalid ..... 0

Signatures Signed ..... 12
Master Certificates:
Re-issued ..... 3
Downgraded to member ..... 0

Public key change ..... 2
Invalid SA public key ..... 0
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show atmf secure-mode statistics on an AMF node.**

```
ATMF Secure Mode Statistics:

Local Certificates:
Valid ..... 3                Invalid ..... 0

Certificates Validation:
Request Valid ..... 0
Request Invalid ..... 0
Common Valid ..... 0
Common Invalid ..... 0
Issuer Valid ..... 12
Issuer Invalid ..... 0
Signature Verified ..... 12
Signature Invalid ..... 3
Signature Purpose Invalid ..... 0

Signatures Signed ..... 0

Master Certificates:
Re-issued ..... 0
Downgraded to member ..... 0

Public key change ..... 2
Invalid SA public key ..... 0
```

**Related commands** [atmf authorize](#)  
[atmf secure-mode](#)  
[atmf secure-mode certificate renew](#)  
[clear atmf secure-mode statistics](#)  
[show atmf secure-mode](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.3: command added



# show atmf tech

**Overview** This command collects and displays all the AMF command output. The command can thus be used to display a complete picture of an AMF network.

**Syntax** show atmf tech

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display output for all AMF commands, use the command:

```
NodeName# show atmf tech
```

**Sample output from the show atmf tech command.**

```
node1#show atmf tech
ATMF Summary Information:

ATMF Status           : Enabled
Network Name          : ATMF_NET
Node Name              : node1
Role                   : Master
Current ATMF Nodes    : 8

ATMF Technical information:

Network Name           : ATMF_NET
Domain                 : node1's domain
Node Depth             : 0
Domain Flags           : 0
Authentication Type    : 0
MAC Address            : 0014.2299.137d

Board ID               : 287
Domain State           : DomainController
Domain Controller      : node1
Backup Domain Controller : node2
Domain controller MAC   : 0014.2299.137d
Parent Domain          : -
Parent Domain Controller : -
Parent Domain Controller MAC : 0000.0000.0000
Number of Domain Events : 0
Crosslink Ports Blocking : 0
Uplink Ports Waiting on Sync : 0

Crosslink Sequence Number : 7
Domains Sequence Number   : 28
Uplink Sequence Number    : 2
Number of Crosslink Ports : 1
Number of Domain Nodes    : 2
Number of Neighbors       : 5
Number of Non Broadcast Neighbors : 3
Number of Link State Entries : 1
Number of Up Uplinks      : 0
Number of Up Uplinks on This Node : 0
DBE Checksum              : 84fc6
Number of DBE Entries     : 0
...
```

**Parameter definitions from the show atmf tech command**

| Parameter    | Definition                                                   |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATMF Status  | Shows status of AMF feature on the Node as Enabled/Disabled. |
| Network Name | The name of the AMF network to which this node belongs.      |
| Node Name    | The name assigned to the node within the AMF network.        |

| Parameter          | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Role               | The role configured on the device within the AMF - either master or member.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Current ATMF Nodes | A count of the AMF nodes in the AMF network.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Node Address       | The identity of a node (in the format name.atmf) that enables its access it from a remote location.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Node ID            | A unique identifier assigned to an AMF node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Node Depth         | The number of nodes in the path from this node to the core domain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Domain State       | A node's state within an AMF Domain - either controller or backup.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Recovery State     | The AMF node recovery status. Indicates whether a node recovery is in progress on this device - either Auto, Manual, or None.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Management VLAN    | <p>The VLAN created for traffic between nodes of different domains (up/down links).</p> <p>VLAN ID - In this example VLAN 4092 is configured as the Management VLAN.</p> <p>Management Subnet - the Network prefix for the subnet.</p> <p>Management IP Address - the IP address allocated for this traffic.</p> <p>Management Mask - the Netmask used to create a subnet for this traffic 255.255.128.0 (= prefix /17)</p> |
| Domain VLAN        | <p>The VLAN assigned for traffic between Nodes of same domain (crosslink).</p> <p>VLAN ID - In this example VLAN 4091 is configured as the domain VLAN.</p> <p>Domain Subnet - the Subnet address used for this traffic.</p> <p>Domain IP Address - the IP address allocated for this traffic.</p> <p>Domain Mask - the Netmask used to create a subnet for this traffic 255.255.128.0 (= prefix /17)</p>                   |
| Device Type        | Shows the Product Series Name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ATMF Master        | Indicates the node's membership of the core domain (membership is indicated by Y)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| SC                 | <p>Shows switch configuration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C - Chassis (such as SBx8100 series)</li> <li>• S - Stackable (VCS)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Parameter  | Definition                                                                                     |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N - Standalone</li></ul>                               |
| Parent     | A node that is connected to the present node's uplink, i.e. one layer higher in the hierarchy. |
| Node Depth | Shows the number of nodes in path from the current node to the Core domain.                    |

**NOTE:** The command can produce very large output. For this reason only the most significant terms are defined in this table.

## show atmf virtual-links

**Overview** This command displays a summary of all virtual links (L2TP tunnels) currently in the running configuration.

**Syntax** show atmf virtual-links [macaddr]  
show atmf virtual-links [id <1-4094>] [remote-id <1-4094>]  
show atmf virtual-links detail [id <1-4094>]

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| macaddr            | Display the virtual AMF links' MAC addresses.                                                                                                                                              |
| id <1-4094>        | ID of the local virtual link.                                                                                                                                                              |
| remote-id <1-4094> | ID of the remote virtual link                                                                                                                                                              |
| detail             | Display information about a specific virtual link ID or range of virtual link IDs. Displays information such as: local and remote IP address, link type, packets received and transmitted. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example 1** To display AMF virtual links, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf virtual-links
```

### Example output from show atmf virtual-links

| ATMF Virtual-Link Information: |          |              |           |              |                |              |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Local Port                     | Local ID | Local IP     | Remote ID | Remote IP    | Tunnel Protect | Tunnel State |
| vlink1                         | 1        | 172.16.24.2  | 2         | 1.0.0.2      | -              | Complete     |
| vlink2                         | 2        | 172.16.24.2* | 10        | 172.16.24.3* | ipsec          | Complete     |
| vlink3                         | 3        | (eth0)*      | 1         | 1.2.3.4      | -              | AcquireLocal |
| * = Dynamic Address.           |          |              |           |              |                |              |
| Virtual Links Configured: 3    |          |              |           |              |                |              |

In the above example, a centrally located switch has the IP address space 192.0.2.x/24. It has two VLANs assigned the subnets 192.0.2.33 and 192.0.2.65 using the prefix /27. Each subnet connects to a virtual link. The first link has the IP address 192.168.1.1 and has a Local ID of 1. The second has the IP address 192.168.2.1 and has the Local ID of 2.

**Example 2** To display details about AMF virtual link with ID 1, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf virtual-links detail id 1
```

#### Example output from show atmf virtual-links

| Virtual Link Detailed Information: |                     |   |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| ID 1                               | Description         | : | None         |
| ID 1                               | Local IP Address    | : | 192.168.5.1  |
| ID 1                               | Remote ID           | : | 1            |
| ID 1                               | Remote IP Address   | : | 192.168.5.20 |
| ID 1                               | Link Type           | : | virtual-link |
| ID 1                               | Packets Received    | : | 236465       |
| ID 1                               | Packets Transmitted | : | 192626       |

**Example 3** To display AMF virtual links' MAC address information, use the command:

```
node_1# show atmf virtual-links macaddr
```

#### Example output from show atmf virtual-links macaddr

| ATMF Link Remote Information:       |                   |           |              |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| ATMF Management Bridge Information: |                   |           |              |
| Bridge: br-atmfmgmt                 |                   |           |              |
| port no                             | mac addr          | is local? | ageing timer |
| 1                                   | 00:00:cd:27:c2:07 | yes       | 0.00         |
| 2                                   | 8e:c7:ae:81:7e:68 | yes       | 0.00         |
| 2                                   | 00:00:cd:28:bf:e7 | no        | 0.01         |

#### Parameters in the output from show atmf virtual-links

| Parameter      | Definition                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Port     | The tunnel name e.g. vlink1, vlink2, equivalent to an L2TP tunnel.                                                                         |
| Local ID       | The local ID of the virtual link. This matches the vlink<number>                                                                           |
| Tunnel Protect | Tunnel protection protocol.                                                                                                                |
| Tunnel State   | The operational state of the vlink (either Up or Down). This state is always displayed once a vlink has been created.                      |
| mac addr       | AMF virtual links terminate on an internal soft bridge. The "show atmf virtual-links macaddress" command displays MAC Address information. |
| is local?      | Indicates whether the MAC displayed is for a local or a remote device.                                                                     |
| ageing timer   | Indicates the current aging state for each MAC address.                                                                                    |

**Related commands** [atmf virtual-link](#)

# show atmf working-set

**Overview** This command displays the nodes that form the current AMF working-set.

**Syntax** show atmf working-set

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show current members of the working-set, use the command:

```
ATMF_NETWORK[6]# show atmf working-set
```

**Sample output from the show atmf working-set command.**

```
ATMF Working Set Nodes:
node1, node2, node3, node4, node5, node6
Working set contains 6 nodes
```

**Related commands** [atmf working-set](#)  
[show atmf](#)  
[show atmf group](#)

# show debugging atmf

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for AMF.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging atmf

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the AMF debugging status, use the command:

```
node_1# show debugging atmf
```

**Sample output from the show debugging atmf command.**

```
node_1# show debugging atmf
ATMF debugging status:
ATMF arealink debugging is on
ATMF link debugging is on
ATMF crosslink debugging is on
ATMF database debugging is on
ATMF neighbor debugging is on
ATMF packet debugging is on
ATMF error debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug atmf packet](#)



# show debugging atmf packet

**Overview** Use this command to see what debugging is turned on for AMF Packet debug.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show debugging atmf packet

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the AMF packet debugging status, use the command:

```
node_1# show debug atmf packet
```

**Sample output from the show debugging atmf packet command.**

```
ATMF packet debugging is on
=== ATMF Packet Debugging Parameters===
Node Name: x908
Port name: port1.1.1
Limit: 500 packets
Direction: TX
Info Level: Level 2
Packet Type Bitmap:
2. Crosslink Hello BPDU pkt with downlink domain info
3. Crosslink Hello BPDU pkt with uplink info
4. Down and up link Hello BPDU pkts
6. Stack hello unicast pkts
8. DBE request
9. DBE update
10. DBE bitmap update
```

**Related commands** [debug atmf](#)  
[debug atmf packet](#)

# show running-config atmf

**Overview** This command displays the running system information that is specific to AMF.

**Syntax** show running-config atmf

**Mode** User Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration of AMF, use the following commands:

```
node_1# show running-config atmf
```

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)  
[no debug all](#)

# state

**Overview** This command sets the running state of an AMF container on a Virtual AMF Appliance (VAA).

An AMF container is an isolated instance of AlliedWare Plus with its own network interfaces, configuration, and file system. The features available inside an AMF container are a sub-set of the features available on the host VAA. These features enable the AMF container to function as a uniquely identifiable AMF master and allows for multiple tenants (up to 60) to run on a single VAA host. See the [AMF Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#) for more information on running multiple tenants on a single VAA host.

**Syntax** state {enable|disable}

| Parameter | Description                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| disable   | Stop the AMF container. The container's state changes to stopped.  |
| enable    | Start the AMF container. The container's state changes to running. |

**Default** By default, **state** is disabled.

**Mode** AMF Container Configuration

**Usage notes** The first time the **state enable** command is executed on a container it assigns the container to an area and configures it as an AMF master. This is achieved by automatically adding the following configuration to the AMF container:

```
atmf network-name <AMF network-name>
atmf master
atmf area <container area-name> <container area-id> local
atmf area <container area-name> password <container area-password>
atmf area <host area-name> <host area-id>

interface eth0
  atmf-arealink remote-area <host area-name> vlan 4094
```

For this reason the **state enable** command should be run after the container has been created with the **atmf container** command and an area-link configured with the **area-link** command.

Once the start-up configuration has been saved from within the AMF container, all further configuration changes need to be made manually.

**Example** To start the AMF container “vac-wlg-1” use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# state enable
```

To stop the AMF container “vac-wlg-1” use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# atmf container vac-wlg-1
awplus(config-atmf-container)# state disable
```

**Related commands** **atmf container**  
**show atmf container**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

# switchport atmf-agentlink

**Overview** Use this command to configure a link between this device and an x600 Series switch, in order to integrate the x600 Series switch into your AMF network. The x600 Series switch is called an “AMF agent”, and the link between the x600 and this device is called an “agent link”.

The x600 Series switch must be running version 5.4.2-3.16 or later.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the agent link. If the x600 Series switch is still connected to the switch port, it will no longer be part of the AMF network.

**Syntax** switchport atmf-agentlink  
no switchport atmf-agentlink

**Default** By default, no agent links exist and x600 Series switches are not visible to AMF networks.

**Mode** Interface mode for a switch port. Note that the link between the x600 and the AMF network must be a single link, not an aggregated link.

**Usage notes** The x600 Series switch provides the following information to the AMF node that it is connected to:

- The MAC address
- The IPv4 address
- The IPv6 address
- The name/type of the device (Allied Telesis x600)
- The name of the current firmware
- The version of the current firmware
- The configuration name

AMF guestnode also makes most of this information available from x600 Series switches, but requires configuration with DHCP and/or LLDP.

AMF agent is simpler; as soon the x600 is connected to an appropriately configured port of an AMF node, it is immediately integrated into the AMF network.

To see information about the x600 Series switch, use the **show atmf links guest detail** command.

**Example** To configure port1.0.1 as an agent link, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# switchport atmf-agentlink
```

**Related** **show atmf links guest**  
**commands**

# switchport atmf-arealink

**Overview** This command enables you to configure a port or aggregator to be an AMF area link. AMF area links are designed to operate between two nodes in different areas in an AMF network.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove any AMF area link that may exist for the selected port or aggregated link.

This command is only available on AMF controllers and master nodes.

**Syntax** switchport atmf-arealink remote-area <area-name> vlan <2-4094>  
no switchport atmf-arealink

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <area-name> | The name of the remote area that the port is connecting to.                                                                          |
| <2-4094>    | The VLAN ID for the link. This VLAN cannot be used for any other purpose, and the same VLAN ID must be used at each end of the link. |

**Default** No arealinks are configured.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport, a static aggregator, or a dynamic channel group.

**Usage notes** Run this command on the port or aggregator at both ends of the link.

Each area must have the area-name configured, and the same area password must exist on both ends of the link.

Running this command will automatically place the port or static aggregator into trunk mode (i.e. switchport mode trunk) and will synchronize the area information stored on the two nodes.

You can configure multiple arealinks between two area nodes, but only one arealink at any time will be in use. All other arealinks will block information, to prevent network storms.

For AMF links, we recommend not using VCStack ports that are configured as network ports. During AMF recovery, these ports revert to their default state of being VCStack ports, so AMF cannot use them for auto-recovery. We recommend using standard network ports instead of VCStack ports for AMF links, so you can take advantage of AMF recovery.

**NOTE:** See the command to configure an AMF area link on an AR-series Eth interface.

**Example** To make switchport port1.0.2 an arealink to the 'Auckland' area on VLAN 6, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# interface port1.0.2
controller-1(config-if)# switchport atmf-arealink remote-area
Auckland vlan 6
```

To remove switchport port1.0.1 as an AMF area link, use the commands:

```
controller-1# configure terminal
controller-1(config)# interface port1.0.1
controller-1(config-if)# no switchport atmf-arealink
```

**Related commands**

- atmf area**
- atmf area password**
- atmf virtual-link**
- show atmf links**



# switchport atmf-crosslink

**Overview** This command configures the selected port, statically aggregated link or dynamic channel group (LACP) to be an AMF crosslink. Running this command will automatically place the port or aggregator into trunk mode (i.e. **switchport mode trunk**).

The connection between two AMF masters must utilize a crosslink. Crosslinks are used to carry the AMF control information between master nodes. Multiple crosslinks can be configured between two master nodes, but only one crosslink can be active at any particular time. All other crosslinks between masters will be placed in the blocking state, in order to prevent broadcast storms.

Note that AlliedWare Plus CentreCOM Series switches are AMF Edge nodes and do not support virtual links or crosslinks. This is because each edge node can only have a single physical AMF link.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove any crosslink that may exist for the selected port or aggregated link.

**Syntax** switchport atmf-crosslink  
no switchport atmf-crosslink

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport, a static aggregator or a dynamic channel group.

**Usage notes** Crosslinks can be used anywhere within an AMF network. They have the effect of separating the AMF network into separate domains.

Where this command is used, it is also good practice to use the **switchport trunk native vlan** command with the parameter **none** selected. This is to prevent a network storm on a topology of ring connected devices.

For AMF links, we recommend not using VCSocket ports that are configured as network ports. During AMF recovery, these ports revert to their default state of being VCSocket ports, so AMF cannot use them for auto-recovery. We recommend using standard network ports instead of VCSocket ports for AMF links, so you can take advantage of AMF recovery.

**Example 1** To make switchport port1.0.1 an AMF crosslink, use the following commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface port1.0.1
Node_1(config-if)# switchport atmf-crosslink
```

**Example 2** This example is shown twice. Example 2A is the most basic command sequence. Example 2B is a good practice equivalent that avoids problems such as broadcast storms that can otherwise occur.

**Example 2A** To make static aggregator sa1 an AMF crosslink, use the following commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface sa1
Node_1(config-if)# switchport atmf-crosslink
```

**Example 2B** To make static aggregator sa1 an AMF crosslink, use the following commands for good practice:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface sa1
Node_1(config-if)# switchport atmf-crosslink
Node_1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
Node_1(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan none
```

In this example VLAN 2 is assigned to the static aggregator, and the native VLAN (VLAN 1) is explicitly excluded from the aggregated ports and the crosslink assigned to it.

**NOTE:** The AMF management and domain VLANs are automatically added to the aggregator and the crosslink.

**Related commands** [show atmf links statistics](#)

# switchport atmf-guestlink

## Overview

Guest links are used to provide basic AMF functionality to non AMF capable devices. Guest links can be configured for either a selected switch port or a range of switch ports and use generic protocols to collect status and configuration information that the guest devices make available.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the guest node functionality from the selected port or ports.

**NOTE:** AMF guest nodes are not supported on ports using the OpenFlow protocol.

**Syntax** `switchport atmf-guestlink [class <guest-class>] [ip <A.B.C.D>|  
ipv6 <X:X::X:X>]  
no switchport atmf-guestlink`

| Parameter     | Description                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| class         | Set a guest class                                             |
| <guest-class> | The name of the guest class.                                  |
| ip            | Specifies that the address following will have an IPv4 format |
| <A.B.C.D>     | The guest node's IP address in IPv4 format.                   |
| ipv6          | Specifies that the address following will have an IPv6 format |
| <X:X::X:X>    | The guest node's IP address in IPv6 format.                   |

**Default** No guest links are configured.

**Mode** Interface

**Example 1** To configure switchport port1.0.1 to be a guest link, that will connect to a guest node having a guest class of **camera** and an IPv4 address of **192.168.3.3**, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# int port1.0.1
node1(config-if)# switchport atmf-guestlink class camera ip
192.168.3.3
```

**Example 2** To configure switchport port1.0.1 to be a guest link, which will connect to a guest node having a guest class of **phone** and an IPv6 address of **2001:db8:21e:10d::5**, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# int port1.0.1
node1(config-if)# switchport atmf-guestlink class phone ipv6
2000:db8:21e:10d::5
```

**Example 3** To configure switchport port1.0.1 to be a guest link, using the default model type and learning method address, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# int port1.0.1
node1(config-if)# switchport atmf-guestlink
```

**Example 4** To configure switchports port1.0.1 to port1.0.3 to be guest links, for the guest class **camera**, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# int port1.0.1-port1.0.3
node1(config-if)# switchport atmf-guestlink class camera
```

**Example 5** To remove the guest-link functionality from switchport port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# int port1.0.1
node1(config-if)# no switchport atmf-guestlink
```

**Related commands**

- atmf guest-class**
- discovery**
- http-enable**
- username (atmf-guest)**
- modeltype**
- show atmf links guest**
- show atmf guests**

# switchport atmf-link

**Overview** This command enables you to configure a port or aggregator to be an up/down AMF link. Running this command will automatically place the port or aggregator into trunk mode. If the port was previously configured in access mode, the configured access VLAN will be removed.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove any AMF link that may exist for the selected port or aggregated link.

**Syntax** switchport atmf-link  
no switchport atmf-link

**Mode** Interface Configuration for a switchport, a static aggregator or a dynamic channel group.

**Usage notes** Up/down links and virtual links interconnect domains in a vertical hierarchy, with the highest domain being the core domain. In effect, they form a tree of interconnected AMF domains. This tree must be loop-free. Therefore you must configure your up/down and virtual links so that no loops are formed.

Within each domain, cross-links between AMF nodes define those nodes as siblings within the same domain. You can form rings by combining cross-links with up/down links and/or virtual links, as long as each AMF domain links upwards to only a single parent domain. Each domain may link downwards to multiple child domains.

For AMF links, we recommend not using VCStack ports that are configured as network ports. During AMF recovery, these ports revert to their default state of being VCStack ports, so AMF cannot use them for auto-recovery. We recommend using standard network ports instead of VCStack ports for AMF links, so you can take advantage of AMF recovery.

**NOTE:** See the command to configure an AMF up/down link on an AR-series Eth interface.

**Example** To configure switchport port1.0.1 as an AMF up/down link, use the commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface port1.0.1
Node_1(config-if)# switchport atmf-link
```

To remove switchport port1.0.1 as an AMF up/down link, use the commands:

```
Node_1# configure terminal
Node_1(config)# interface port1.0.1
Node_1(config-if)# no switchport atmf-link
```

**Related** **atmf-link**  
**commands** **show atmf detail**  
**show atmf links**

# type atmf guest

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate when an AMF guest node joins or leaves.

**Syntax** type atmf guest {join|leave}

| Parameter | Description            |
|-----------|------------------------|
| join      | AMF guest node joins.  |
| leave     | AMF guest node leaves. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 86 to activate when an AMF guest node leaves, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type atmf guest leave
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## type atmf node

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate when an AMF node joins or leaves.

**Syntax** type atmf node {join|leave}

| Parameter | Description      |
|-----------|------------------|
| join      | AMF node joins.  |
| leave     | AMF node leaves. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example 1** To configure trigger 5 to activate when an AMF node leaves, use the following commands. In this example the command is entered on node-1:

```
node1(config)# trigger 5
node1(config-trigger)# type atmf node leave
```



**Example 2** The following commands will configure trigger 5 to activate if an AMF node join event occurs on any node within the working set:

```
node1# atmf working-set group all
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
node1, node2, node3:
=====

Working set join
```

Note that the running the above command changes the prompt from the name of the local node, to the name of the AMF-Network followed, in square brackets, by the number of member nodes in the working set.

```
AMF-Net[3]# conf t
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config)# trigger 5
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# type atmf node leave
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# description "E-mail on AMF Exit"
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# active
```

Enter the name of the script to run at the trigger event.

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# script 1 email_me.scp
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# end
```

Display the trigger configurations

```
AMF-Net[3]# show trigger
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
node1:
=====

TR# Type & Details      Description      Ac Te Tr Repeat      #Scr Days/Date
-----
001 Periodic (2 min)    Periodic Status Chk Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtfS
005 ATMF node (leave)   E-mail on ATMF Exit Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtfS
-----

=====
Node2, Node3,
=====

TR# Type & Details      Description      Ac Te Tr Repeat      #Scr Days/Date
-----
005 ATMF node (leave)   E-mail on ATMF Exit Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtfS
-----
```

Display the triggers configured on each of the nodes in the AMF Network.

```
AMF-Net[3]# show running-config trigger
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
Node1:
```

```
=====

trigger 1
  type periodic 2
  script 1 atmf.scp
trigger 5
  type atmf node leave
description "E-mail on ATMF Exit"
  script 1 email_me.scp
!

=====
Node2, Node3:
=====

trigger 5
  type atmf node leave
description "E-mail on ATMF Exit"
  script 1 email_me.scp
!
```

**Related** [show trigger](#)  
**commands**

# undebbug atmf

**Overview** This command is an alias for the **no** variant of the **debug atmf**.

# username (atmf-guest)

**Overview** This command enables you to assign a **username** to a guest class. Guests may require a username and possibly also a password. The password must be between 1 and 32 characters and will allow spaces.

**Syntax** username <name> password [8] <userpass>  
no username

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>     | User name of the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 8          | The parameter <b>8</b> means that the password that follows is in hashed form, not plain text. Do not type this 8 when creating a password with this command; it is only used in configuration files. In configuration files, the device prints 8 in front of passwords, to indicate that it is displaying the password in its hashed form. |
| <userpass> | The password to be entered for the guest node.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** No usernames are configured

**Mode** AMF Guest Configuration

**Example** To assign the user name 'reception' and the password of 'secret' to an AMF guest node that has the guest class of 'phone1' use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# amf guest-class phone1
node1(config-atmf-guest)# username reception password secret
```

To remove a guest node username and password for the user guest class 'phone1', use the following commands:

```
node1# configure terminal
node1(config)# atmf guest-class phone1
node1(config-atmf-guest)# no username
```

**Related commands**

- [show atmf links detail](#)
- [atmf guest-class](#)
- [switchport atmf-guestlink](#)
- [show atmf links guest](#)
- [show atmf nodes](#)

# 46

## STOAT Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2370
  - **clear stoat collector session counters** on page 2371
  - **description (stoat-dest)** on page 2372
  - **key (stoat-dest)** on page 2373
  - **name-check (stoat-dest)** on page 2374
  - **service stoat** on page 2375
  - **show stoat collector** on page 2376
  - **show stoat destinations** on page 2379
  - **shutdown (stoat-dest)** on page 2381
  - **stoat collector enable** on page 2382
  - **stoat collector expiry-period** on page 2383
  - **stoat collector key** on page 2384
  - **stoat collector trustpoint** on page 2386
  - **stoat destination** on page 2387
  - **stoat discovery** on page 2389
  - **trustpoint (stoat-dest)** on page 2390
  - **unique-id** on page 2391

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Device Discovery using STOAT (Standardized Topology Organizer and Transport).

Using LLDP and DHCP Snooping, STOAT can discover and gather information about devices in the local network. These devices may include IP cameras, IP phones, PCs, laptops, Wi-fi access points, printers, and so on.

Vista Manager EX merges the data from STOAT and existing discovery methods such as AMF, and AMF Plus Device Discovery, to provide a single, accurate and more complete view of the network.

For more information, see the [Device Discovery using STOAT Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# clear stoat collector session counters

**Overview** Use this command to clear the STOAT transport session counters.

**Syntax** clear stoat collector session counters [<1-4294967295>]

| Parameter      | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| <1-4294967295> | Session ID  |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear all STOAT transport session counters, use the command:

```
awplus# clear stoat collector session counters
```

To clear a specific STOAT transport session counter, use the command:

```
awplus# clear stoat collector session counters 234234234
```

**Related commands**

- [stoat collector trustpoint](#)
- [show stoat collector](#)
- [stoat collector expiry-period](#)
- [stoat collector key](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

## description (stoat-dest)

**Overview** Use this command to add an informative description to a STOAT destination.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a description from a STOAT destination.

**Syntax** `description <description>`  
`no description`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | A word or phrase that uniquely identifies this STOAT destination or its purpose. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces, up to a maximum of 40 characters. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** STOAT Destination Configuration

**Example** To add the description 'chc-collector-1' to a STOAT destination with IP address 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# description chc-collector-1
```

To remove the description from a STOAT destination with IP address 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# no description
```

**Related commands** [stoat destination](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added



# key (stoat-dest)

**Overview** Use this command to configure a key to use with a STOAT destination. The key allows the STOAT collector to authenticate this device as a valid source. The destination will not attempt to connect if no key is set.

A matching key must be configured on the STOAT collector device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a key for a STOAT destination.

**Syntax** key [8] <key-string>  
no key

| Parameter    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8            | Specifies that you are entering a password as a string that has already been encrypted instead of entering a plain text password. The running config displays the new password as an encrypted string even if password encryption is turned off. |
| <key-string> | Shared key string applied, a value in the range 8 to 80 characters.                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** STOAT Destination Configuration

**Example** To configure the key 'verysecret' for STOAT destination 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# key verysecret
```

To remove the key for STOAT destination 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# no key
```

**Related commands** [stoat collector key](#)  
[stoat destination](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

## name-check (stoat-dest)

**Overview** Use this command to enable or disable certificate name checking for the server certificate received from the STOAT collector.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable name checking for the server certificate received from the STOAT collector.

**Syntax** name-check  
no name-check

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** STOAT Destination Configuration

**Usage notes** If enabled, the received server certificate must contain the address configured for this STOAT destination . This setting only takes effect if the STOAT destination has been configured with a trustpoint.

**Example** To enable name-check for STOAT destination 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-destination)# name-check
```

To disable name-check for STOAT destination 192.0.2.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-destination)# no name-check
```

**Related commands** [service stoat](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# service stoat

**Overview** Use this command to enable or disable Standardized Topology Organizer and Transport (STOAT) functionality on a device. Once enabled, the device will accept STOAT collector and STOAT source configuration.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable STOAT functionality on a device.

**Syntax** service stoat  
no service stoat

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable STOAT functionality on a device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# service stoat
```

To disable STOAT functionality on a device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no service stoat
```

**Related commands** [stoat collector trustpoint](#)  
[stoat collector expiry-period](#)  
[stoat collector key](#)  
[show stoat collector](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# show stoat collector

**Overview** Use this command to see the operational status of the STOAT collector.

**Syntax** show stoat collector [sessions|keys]

| Parameter | Description                    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| sessions  | Active session information     |
| keys      | Authentication key information |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the STOAT collector status information, use the command:

```
awplus# show stoat collector
```

To show the STOAT collector active session information, use the command:

```
awplus# show stoat collector sessions
```

To show the STOAT collector authentication key information, use the command:

```
awplus# show stoat collector keys
```

### Output **Example output from show stoat collector**

```
awplus#show stoat collector
STOAT Collector Information:
-----
Status      : Enabled
Expiry-period : 60 seconds
Trustpoint   : default-selfsigned
```

### **Example output from show stoat collector sessions**

```
awplus#show stoat collector sessions
STOAT Collector Session Information:
-----
Sessions created           : 2
Sessions expired           : 0
Sessions failed            : 0
Sessions failed sync authentication : 0
Sessions failed update     : 0
Sessions failed update authentication : 0

Session ID                 : 3F4B5C27
Source Name                 : alice
State                       : Active
Counters
  Update success           : 0
  Update authentication failure : 0
  Update failure           : 0
  RX payload bytes         : 11
  RX payload apteryx set failure : 0
  RX payload json parse failure : 0
  RX payload json decode failure : 0

Session ID                 : 23DFBD7B
Source Name                 : bob
State                       : Active
Counters
  Update success           : 0
  Update authentication failure : 0
  Update failure           : 0
  RX payload bytes         : 0
  RX payload apteryx set failure : 0
  RX payload json parse failure : 0
  RX payload json decode failure : 1
```

### **Example output from show stoat collector keys**

```
awplus#show stoat collector keys
STOAT Collector Key Information:
-----
Key                               Description                               Last Used Time
                                   (H:M:S ago)
-----
CoA4E6riSbdWzzetHhHM5F5WdBFPXX2DH6jNzZmYtns= "generated key"                00:12:52
secret-key                               "super secret key"              -
```

**Related commands** [service stoat](#)  
[stoat collector expiry-period](#)  
[stoat collector enable](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# show stoat destinations

**Overview** Use this command to see the operational status of the configured STOAT destinations.

**Syntax** show stoat destinations [detail]

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| detail    | Show detailed information |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show summary information about STOAT destinations, use the command:

```
awplus# show stoat destinations
```

To show detailed information about STOAT destinations, use the command:

```
awplus# show stoat destinations detail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show stoat destinations**

```
awplus#show stoat destinations
STOAT Destination Summary Information:
-----|
Address      : 192.168.0.12
State        : Hold

Address      : 192.168.0.2
State        : Active
```

**Example output from show stoat destinations detail**

```
awplus#show stoat destinations detail
STOAT Destination Summary Information:
-----|
Address      : 192.168.0.12
State        : Hold
Session ID   : 0
Expiry-period : 0 seconds
Counters:
  Sync OK           : 0
  Sync failed - unreachable : 6612
  Sync failed - authentication : 0
  Sync failed - bad response  : 0
  Update OK         : 0
  Update failed - unreachable : 0
  Update failed - authentication : 0
  Update failed - unknown session : 0
  RX bytes          : 0
  TX bytes          : 0
Address      : 192.168.0.2
State        : Active
Session ID   : 200558F4
Expiry-period : 60 seconds
Counters:
  Sync OK           : 139
  Sync failed - unreachable : 10
  Sync failed - authentication : 0
  Sync failed - bad response  : 0
  Update OK         : 32773
  Update failed - unreachable : 52
  Update failed - authentication : 0
  Update failed - unknown session : 81
  RX bytes          : 4099
  TX bytes          : 16787801
```

**Related commands** [stoat destination shutdown \(stoat-dest\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added



# shutdown (stoat-dest)

**Overview** Use this command to disable a STOAT destination.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to enable a STOAT destination.

**Syntax** shutdown  
no shutdown

**Default** Enabled (no shutdown)

**Mode** STOAT Destination Configuration

**Example** To enable the STOAT destination 192.0.2.6, use the commands:  
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6  
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# no shutdown

**Related commands** [stoat destination](#)  
[show stoat destinations](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# stoat collector enable

**Overview** Use this command to start or stop the Standardized Topology Organizer and Transport (STOAT) collector functionality on a device.

Note: The device must be able to receive requests from STOAT sources before this command is used. To enable a device to receive requests from STOAT, use the [service stoat](#) command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop the STOAT collector functionality on a device.

**Syntax** stoat collector enable  
no stoat collector enable

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The STOAT feature is responsible for discovering devices and network topology, organizing that information into a standardized format, and transporting it to a central location for use. AMF uses STOAT data to allow non-AMF devices and their links to be displayed in the AMF topology map.

There are two types of STOAT device:

- **Collector** - receives and aggregates topology data
- **Source** - sends data to a collector. The data contains information that it knows about itself and has learned through discovery protocols

**Example** To start the STOAT collector, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector enable
```

To stop the STOAT collector, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat collector enable
```

**Related commands** [stoat collector trustpoint](#)  
[show stoat collector](#)  
[stoat collector expiry-period](#)  
[stoat collector key](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added.

# stoat collector expiry-period

**Overview** Use this command to modify the session expiry-period for all of the STOAT collector's sessions.

Use the **no** variant of this command to revert to the default expiry-period of 60 seconds.

**Syntax** stoat collector expiry-period <10-300>  
no stoat collector expiry-period

| Parameter | Description                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| <10-300>  | Expiry-period in seconds (default: 60) |

**Default** 60 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure an expiry-period of 15 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# stoat collector expiry-period 15
```

To revert the expiry-period to its default of 60 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no stoat collector expiry-period
```

**Related commands**

- [service stoat](#)
- [stoat collector trustpoint](#)
- [stoat collector key](#)
- [stoat collector enable](#)
- [show stoat collector](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# stoat collector key

**Overview** Use this command to configure the authentication key used by the STOAT collector.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a STOAT authentication key.

**Syntax** `stoat collector key [8]{auth-key|generate} [description <description>]`  
`no stoat collector key [8]{auth-key|generate} [description <description>]`

| Parameter     | Description                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8             | Specifies a key in encrypted format instead of plain text. |
| auth-key      | Authentication key                                         |
| generate      | Let STOAT generate a key                                   |
| description   | Add a useful description                                   |
| <description> | The useful description text                                |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure a plain-text key 'secret-key' with no description, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector key secret-key
```

To configure a plain-text key 'secret-key' with a description, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector key secret-key description 'this
is my secret key'
```

To **generate** a key with a description, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector key generate description 'my
generated key'
```

To configure an encrypted key with a description, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector key 8
CFWzNguaqyoPDqYoCBGzff07CfQZ0J-eJ00JslX0N3E= description 'my
encrypted key'
```

To remove a configured encrypted key, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat collector key 8
CFWzNguaqyoPDqYoCBGzff07CfQZ0J-eJ00JslX0N3E=
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from stoat collector key generate**

```
awplus(config)# stoat collector key generate
NttWCIS0KsyQ1-1_98qi4HcVdMRykeaE8IKfPe1Xv9o
```

**Related commands**

- [service stoat](#)
- [stoat collector trustpoint](#)
- [stoat collector expiry-period](#)
- [stoat collector enable](#)
- [show stoat collector](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# stoat collector trustpoint

**Overview** Use this command to add a crypto PKI trustpoint containing a server certificate and a key to the STOAT collector. This enables secure HTTPS API communication between the STOAT collector and STOAT source.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a configured PKI trustpoint from a STOAT collector.

**Syntax** stoat collector trustpoint <trustpoint-name>  
no stoat collector trustpoint

| Parameter         | Description          |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| <trustpoint-name> | PKI trustpoint name. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To add an existing PKI trustpoint called 'chc' to the STOAT collector, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat collector trustpoint chc
```

To remove a configured PKI trustpoint from the STOAT collector, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat collector trustpoint
```

**Related commands** [crypto pki authenticate](#)  
[crypto pki enroll](#)  
[crypto pki trustpoint](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

## stoat destination

**Overview** Use this command to configure a remote STOAT collector destination.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a STOAT collector destination.

**Syntax** `stoat destination {<ip-address>|<host-name>|<ipv6-address>}`  
`no stoat destination {<ip-address>|<host-name>|<ipv6-address>}`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code>  | The IPv4 address, using the format A.B.C.D.                                                             |
| <code>&lt;host-name&gt;</code>   | The host name specified in FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name).<br>For example, manager.your.domain.com. |
| <code>&lt;ip6-address&gt;</code> | The IPv6 address, using the format X:X::X:X.                                                            |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To configure a remote STOAT collector at IP address 10.0.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 10.0.0.1
```

To remove a remote STOAT collector at IP address 10.0.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat destination 10.0.0.1
```

To configure a remote STOAT collector at stoat.com, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination stoat.com
```

To remove a remote STOAT collector at stoat.com, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat destination stoat.com
```

To configure a remote STOAT collector at 2001:db8::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 2001:db8::1
```

To remove a remote STOAT collector at 2001:db8::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat destination 2001:db8::1
```

**Related commands** [stoat collector key](#)  
[show stoat collector](#)  
[stoat discovery](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added



# stoat discovery

**Overview** Use this command to enable a device to import Standardized Topology Organizer and Transport (STOAT) discovery information learned by a given protocol. This command allows the device to act as a STOAT collector. STOAT collectors receive and aggregate topology data used in the AMF topology map.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the import of STOAT discovery information learned by a given protocol.

**Syntax** `stoat discovery dhcp-snooping`  
`stoat discovery lldp`  
`no stoat discovery dhcp-snooping`  
`no stoat discovery lldp`

| Parameter                  | Description                                                    |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>dhcp-snooping</code> | Import information learned through the DHCP Snooping protocol. |
| <code>lldp</code>          | Import information learned through the LLDP protocol.          |

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable a device to import information learned by the DHCP Snooping protocol, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat discovery dhcp-snooping
```

To disable a device from importing information learned by the DHCP Snooping protocol, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no stoat discovery dhcp-snooping
```

**Related commands** [ip dhcp snooping](#)  
[lldp run](#)  
[stoat destination](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added  
Version 5.5.3-2.1: **dot1x** and **wireless** parameters added

# trustpoint (stoat-dest)

**Overview** Use this command to specify the trustpoint to use when authenticating the STOAT collector. If no trustpoint is specified, the STOAT collector will be implicitly trusted without authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop the use of trustpoints with a specified STOAT destination.

**Syntax** trustpoint <trustpoint-name>  
no trustpoint

| Parameter         | Description             |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <trustpoint-name> | Name of the trustpoint. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** STOAT Destination Configuration

**Example** To configure the STOAT destination 192.0.2.6 to use trustpoint 'chc', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# trustpoint chc
```

To stop the use of trustpoints with STOAT destination 192.0.2.6 use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# stoat destination 192.0.2.6
awplus(config-stoat-dest)# no trustpoint
```

**Related commands** [stoat collector trustpoint](#)  
[stoat destination](#)  
[name-check \(stoat-dest\)](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

## unique-id

**Overview** Use this command to generate a new unique ID for a device. This ID is used to uniquely identify a device in the STOAT topology.

Some circumstances may require you to generate a new unique ID, for example after recovering a device from an AMF provisioned backup.

**Syntax** unique-id

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To generate a new unique ID for a STOAT device, use the command:

```
awplus# unique-id
```

**Related commands** [service stoat](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# 47

## Management Stacking Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2393
  - **mstack command-node** on page 2394
  - **mstack enable** on page 2395
  - **mstack remote-login** on page 2396
  - **show mstack nodes** on page 2398
  - **switchport mstack-link** on page 2399

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure management stacking.

For introductory information about management stacking in AlliedWare Plus, including overview and configuration information, see the **[Management Stacking Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)**.

# mstack command-node

**Overview** This command configures the device as an management stacking command node. This is considered the core of the management stack.

From the command node, you can use the remote-login command to access and configure other nodes in the management stack.

**Syntax** mstack command-node  
no mstack command-node

**Mode** Global Config

**Usage notes** A management stacking command node has to be present for a management stack to form. Only one device in the management stack can be the command node.

**Example** To make the device called command-node into the management stacking command node, use the commands:

```
command-node#configure terminal
command-node(config)#mstack command-node
```

To disable the device from being the management stacking command node, use the commands:

```
command-node# configure terminal
command-node(config)#no mstack command-node
```

# mstack enable

**Overview** This command manually enables (turns on) the management stacking feature for the switch being configured.

Use the no variant of this command to disable (turn off) the management stacking feature on the node.

**Syntax** mstack enable  
no mstack enable

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To use management stacking you need to enable management stacking on each switch in the management stack.

**Examples** To turn on the management stacking feature:

```
MyNode# config terminal  
MyNode(config)# mstack enable
```

To turn off the management stacking feature:

```
MyNode(config)# no mstack enable
```

# mstack remote-login

**Overview** Use this command to remotely log in from the command node to another management stacking node. This lets you run commands as if you were a local user of that node.

**Syntax** `mstack remote-login [user <name>] <nodename>`

| Parameter  | Description                |
|------------|----------------------------|
| <name>     | User name.                 |
| <nodename> | The host name of the node. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec (This command will only run at privilege level 15)

**Usage notes** You do not need a valid login on the local device in order to run this command. The session will take you to the enable prompt on the new device. If the remote login session exits for any reason (e.g. device reboot) you will be returned to the originating node.

The software will not allow you to run multiple remote login sessions. You must exit an existing session before starting a new one.

In the remote login command, the hostname is not case sensitive. For example, the following commands all let you log into a host named node-02:

```
command-node# mstack remote-login node-02
command-node# mstack remote-login Node-02
command-node# mstack remote-login NODE-02
```

**Example 1** To remotely login from command-node to node20, use the following command:

```
command-node# mstack remote-login node20
```

The following information is displayed:

```
Type 'exit' to return to command-node.
AlliedWare Plus (TM) 0.0.0 01/07/15 20:00:58
node20>
```

You can then enter commands on node20:

```
node20> enable
node20# <other-commands>
```

To close the remote login session, use the following command:

```
node20# exit
```



**Example 2** In this example, user whitney is a valid user of command-node and node3. She can remotely login from command-node to node3 by using the following commands:

```
command-node# mstack remote-login user whitney node3  
node3>
```

# show mstack nodes

**Overview** This command displays all nodes currently configured within the management stacking network.

**Syntax** show mstack nodes

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display management stacking information for all nodes in the management stack, use the command:

```
awplus# show mstack nodes
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Sample output from the show mstack nodes command.**

|                                                |                |        |    |        |       |  |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|----|--------|-------|--|
| Node Information:                              |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| * = Local device                               |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| SC = Switch Configuration:                     |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| C = Chassis    S = Stackable    N = Standalone |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| Node                                           | Device         | MSTACK |    |        |       |  |
| Node Name                                      | Type           | C-Node | SC | Parent | Depth |  |
| -----                                          |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| * x240_1                                       | AT-x240GTXm/10 | Y      | N  | none   | 0     |  |
| x240_2                                         | AT-x240GTXm/10 | N      | N  | x240_1 | 1     |  |
| x240_3                                         | AT-x240GTXm/10 | N      | N  | x240_2 | 2     |  |
| Node map exchange is active                    |                |        |    |        |       |  |
| Current MSTACK node count 3                    |                |        |    |        |       |  |

# switchport mstack-link

**Overview** This command enables you to configure a link to be a management stack link.

Use the no variant of this command to remove any mstack-link that may exist for the selected link.

**Syntax** switchport mstack-link  
no switchport mstack-link

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** Running this command will automatically place the port or aggregator into trunk mode. The link can be a link between switch ports or aggregated ports.

**Example** To make a switchport into a management stack link, use the following commands:

```
command-node# configure terminal
command-node(config)# interface port1.0.1
command-node(config-if)# switchport mstack-link
```

# 48

## Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2401
  - **ip address dhcp** on page 2402
  - **ip dhcp-client default-route distance** on page 2404
  - **ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific** on page 2406
  - **ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class** on page 2407
  - **ip dhcp-relay agent-option** on page 2408
  - **ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking** on page 2410
  - **ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id** on page 2411
  - **ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id** on page 2413
  - **ip dhcp-relay information policy** on page 2415
  - **ip dhcp-relay maxhops** on page 2417
  - **ip dhcp-relay max-message-length** on page 2418
  - **ip dhcp-relay server-address** on page 2420
  - **ip dhcp-relay short-lease** on page 2422
  - **ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address** on page 2423
  - **ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip** on page 2425
  - **ip dhcp use-subscriber-id** on page 2426
  - **service dhcp-relay** on page 2428
  - **show counter dhcp-client** on page 2429
  - **show counter dhcp-relay** on page 2431
  - **show dhcp lease** on page 2435
  - **show ip dhcp-relay** on page 2436

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure DHCP.

For more information, see the **DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

## ip address dhcp

**Overview** This command activates the DHCP client on the interface you are configuring. This allows the interface to use the DHCP client to obtain its IP configuration details from a DHCP server on its connected network.

The **client-id** and **hostname** parameters are identifiers that you may want to set in order to interoperate with your existing DHCP infrastructure. If neither option is needed, then the DHCP server uses the MAC address field of the request to identify the host.

The DHCP client supports the following IP configuration options:

- Option 1— the subnet mask for your device.
- Option 51—lease expiration time.

The **no** variant of this command stops the interface from obtaining IP configuration details from a DHCP server.

**Syntax** `ip address dhcp [client-id <interface>] [hostname <hostname>]`  
`no ip address dhcp`

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| client-id<br><interface> | The name of the interface you are activating the DHCP client on. If you specify this, then the MAC address associated with the specified interface is sent to the DHCP server in the optional identifier field.<br><br>Default: no default |
| hostname<br><hostname>   | The hostname for the DHCP client on this interface. Typically this name is provided by the ISP.<br><br>Default: no default                                                                                                                 |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Examples** To set the interface vlan2 to use DHCP to obtain an IP address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

To stop the interface vlan2 from using DHCP to obtain its IP address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip address dhcp
```

**Related commands** **ip address (IP Addressing and Protocol)**  
**show ip interface**  
**show running-config**

## ip dhcp-client default-route distance

**Overview** Use this command to specify an alternative Administrative Distance (AD) for the current default route (from DHCP) for an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the AD back to the default of 1.

**Syntax** ip dhcp-client default-route distance [<1-255>]  
no ip dhcp-client default-route distance

| Parameter | Description                                               |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-255>   | Administrative Distance (AD) from the range 1 though 255. |

**Default** 1

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** DHCP client interfaces can automatically add a default route with an AD of 1 into the IP Routing Information Base (RIB).

Any pre-existing default route(s) via alternative interfaces (configured with a higher AD) will no longer be selected as the preferred forwarding path for traffic when the DHCP based default route is added to the IP routing table.

This can be problematic if the DHCP client is operating via an interface that is only intended to be used for back-up interface redundancy purposes, such as an interface with lower bandwidth or a particular role like the management interface.

Use this command to set the AD of the default route (via a specific DHCP client interface) to a non-default (higher cost) value, ensuring any pre-existing default route(s) via any other interface(s) continue to be selected as the preferred forwarding path for network traffic.

When the command is used, the static default route is deleted from the RIB, the distance value of the route is modified to the configured distance value, then it is reinstalled into the RIB.



**Examples** To configure vlan10 as a DHCP client and to set the AD for the default route added by DHCP to 150, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# ip address dhcp
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-client default-route distance 150
```

To set the AD for the default route back to the default value of 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-client default-route distance
```

**Related commands** [show ip route](#)  
[show ip route database](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-0.2 Command added.

# ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific

**Overview** Use this command to add vendor-identifying vendor-specific information (option 125) requests to the DHCP discovery packets sent by an interface. This option, along with option 124, can be used to send vendor-specific information back to a DHCP client.

See RFC3925 for more information on Vendor-Identifying Vendor Options for DHCPv4.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the vendor-identifying-specific request from an interface.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific`  
`no ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific`

**Default** The vendor-identifying-specific request is not configured by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** The DHCP client must be activated on the interface, using the **ip address dhcp** command, so that DHCP discovery packets are sent.

**Example** To add the vendor-identifying-specific request on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific
```

To remove the vendor-identifying-specific request on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific
```

**Related commands** **ip address dhcp**  
**ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

# ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class

**Overview** Use this command to add a vendor-identifying vendor class (option 124) to the DHCP discovery packets sent by an interface. This option places the Allied Telesis Enterprise number (207) into the discovery packet. Option 124, along with option 125, can be used to send vendor-specific information back to a DHCP client.

See RFC3925 for more information on Vendor-Identifying Vendor Options for DHCPv4.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the vendor-identifying-class from an interface.

**Syntax** ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class  
no ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class

**Default** The vendor-identifying-class is not configured by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** The DHCP client must be activated on the interface, using the **ip address dhcp** command, so that DHCP discovery packets are sent.

**Example** To remove the vendor-identifying-class on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-client vendor-identifying-class
```

**Related commands** **ip address dhcp**  
**ip dhcp-client request vendor-identifying-specific**

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

## ip dhcp-relay agent-option

**Overview** This command enables the DHCP Relay Agent to insert the DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) into the client-request packets that it relays to its DHCP server. This allows the DHCP Relay Agent to pass on information to the server about the network location of the client device. The DHCP Relay Agent strips the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field out of the DHCP server's response, so that the DHCP client never sees this field.

When the DHCP Relay Agent appends its DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 data into the packet, it first overwrites any pad options present; then if necessary, it increases the packet length to accommodate the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 data.

The **no** variant of this command stops the DHCP Relay Agent from appending the Option 82 field onto DHCP requests before forwarding it to the server.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**NOTE:** *ip dhcp-relay agent-optionip dhcp-relay information policy*

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay agent-option  
no ip dhcp-relay agent-option

**Default** DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) insertion is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** Use this command to alter the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 setting when your device is the first hop for the DHCP client. To limit the maximum length of the packet, use the [ip dhcp-relay max-message-length](#) command.

This command cannot be enabled if DHCP snooping is enabled on your device ([service dhcp-snooping](#)), and vice versa.

**Examples** To make the DHCP Relay Agent listening on vlan2 append the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay agent-option
```

To stop the DHCP Relay Agent from appending the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay agent-option
```

**Related commands** [\*\*ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id\*\*](#)  
[\*\*ip dhcp-relay information policy\*\*](#)  
[\*\*ip dhcp-relay max-message-length\*\*](#)  
[\*\*service dhcp-relay\*\*](#)

# ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking

**Overview** This command enables the DHCP Relay Agent to check DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) information in response packets returned from DHCP servers. If the information does not match the information it has for its own client (downstream) interface then the DHCP Relay Agent drops the packet. Note that **ip dhcp-relay agent-option** must be configured.

The DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field is included in relayed client DHCP packets if:

- DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 is enabled (**ip dhcp-relay agent-option**), and
- DHCP Relay Agent is enabled on the device (**service dhcp-relay**)

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the **DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking  
no ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Examples** To make the DHCP Relay Agent listening on vlan2 check the DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) field, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay agent-option
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking
```

To stop the DHCP Relay Agent on vlan2 from checking the DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) field, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking
```

**Related commands** **ip dhcp-relay agent-option**  
**ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id**  
**ip dhcp-relay information policy**  
**service dhcp-relay**

# ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id

**Overview** Use this command to specify the Remote ID sub-option of the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field the DHCP Relay Agent inserts into clients' request packets. The Remote ID identifies the device that is inserting the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information. If a Remote ID is not specified, the Remote ID sub-option is set to the device's MAC address.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the Remote ID for an interface.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id <remote-id>  
no ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <remote-id> | An alphanumeric (ASCII) string, 1 to 63 characters in length. Additional characters allowed are hyphen (-), underscore (_), and hash (#). Spaces are not allowed. |

**Default** The Remote ID is set to the device's MAC address by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** The Remote ID sub-option is included in the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field of relayed client DHCP packets if:

- DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 is enabled ([ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)), and
- DHCP Relay Agent is enabled on the device ([service dhcp-relay](#))

**Examples** To set the Remote ID to myid for client DHCP packets received on vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id myid
```

To remove the Remote ID specified for vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay agent-option remote-id
```

**Related commands** [ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)  
[ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking](#)  
[show ip dhcp-relay](#)



# ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id

**Overview** Use this command to set an ASCII string as a subscriber identifier for a port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to unset the string as a subscriber identifier for a port.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id <subscriber-id>`  
`no ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id`

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;subscriber-id&gt;</code> | An alphanumeric string to use as a client identifier. It is from 1 to 63 characters in length. This string may also contain special characters '#', '-', '_' and '.'. |

**Default** No string is set.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The subscriber identifier is used by the relay agent to add a subscriber identifier sub-option to the relay-agent information option added by the relay-agent before forwarding the client packets coming from the switch port to the server. The agent option fields in responses sent from the servers to clients are stripped before forwarding such responses back to the client.

**Example** To set subscriber identifier 'office-1' to packets coming from the client directly connected to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay agent-option subscriber-id
office-1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show interface**

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.1
Interface port1.0.1
  Scope: both
  Link is DOWN, administrative state is UP
  Thrash-limiting
    Status Not Detected, Action learn-disable, Timeout 1(s)
  Hardware is Ethernet, address is e01a.ea60.087f
  index 5010 metric 1 mru 1500
  configured duplex auto, configured speed auto, configured polarity auto
  <UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST>
  SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
  DHCP subscriber-id substitution for client-id is not enabled
  DHCP subscriber-id is office-1
    input packets 0, bytes 0, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    output packets 0, bytes 0, multicast packets 0, broadcast packets 0
    input average rate : 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
    output average rate: 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
  Time since last state change: 0 days 17:51:00
```

**Related** [show interface](#)  
**commands**

**Command** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added  
**changes**

## ip dhcp-relay information policy

**Overview** This command sets the policy for how the DHCP relay deals with packets arriving from the client that contain DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information.

If the command **ip dhcp-relay agent-option** has not been configured, then this command has no effect at all - no alteration is made to Option 82 information in packets arriving from the client side.

However, if the command **ip dhcp-relay agent-option** has been configured, this command modifies how the DHCP relay service deals with cases where the packet arriving from the client side already contains DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information.

This command sets the action that the DHCP relay should take when a received DHCP client request contains DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information.

By default, the DHCP Relay Agent replaces any existing DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field with its own DHCP Relay Agent field. This is equivalent to the functionality of the **replace** parameter.

The **no** variant of this command returns the policy to the default behavior - i.e. replacing the existing DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**NOTE:** *ip dhcp-relay agent-optionip dhcp-relay information policy*

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay information policy {append|drop|keep|replace}  
no ip dhcp-relay information policy

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| append    | The DHCP Relay Agent appends the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field of the packet with its own DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 details.                               |
| drop      | The DHCP Relay Agent discards the packet.                                                                                                                      |
| keep      | The DHCP Relay Agent forwards the packet without altering the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field.                                                                |
| replace   | The DHCP Relay Agent replaces the existing DHCP Relay Agent details in the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field with its own details before forwarding the packet. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Examples** To make the DHCP Relay Agent listening on vlan2 drop any client requests that already contain DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 information, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay information policy drop
```

To reset the DHCP relay information policy to the default policy for interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay information policy
```

**Related commands** [ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)  
[ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking](#)

## ip dhcp-relay maxhops

**Overview** This command sets the hop count threshold for discarding BOOTP messages. When the hops field in a BOOTP message exceeds the threshold, the DHCP Relay Agent discards the BOOTP message. The hop count threshold is set to 10 hops by default.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the hop count to the default.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-relay maxhops <1-255>`  
`no ip dhcp-relay maxhops`

| Parameter | Description                  |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| <1-255>   | The maximum hop count value. |

**Default** The default hop count threshold is 10 hops.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Example** To set the maximum number of hops to 5 for packets received on interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay maxhops 5
```

**Related commands** [service dhcp-relay](#)

## ip dhcp-relay max-message-length

**Overview** This command applies when the device is acting as a DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 insertion is enabled. It sets the maximum DHCP message length (in bytes) for the DHCP packet with its DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 data inserted. From this value it calculates the maximum packet size that it will accept at its input. Packets that arrive greater than this value will be dropped.

The **no** variant of this command sets the maximum message length to its default of 1400 bytes.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-relay max-message-length <548-1472>`  
`no ip dhcp-relay max-message-length`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;548-1472&gt;</code> | The maximum DHCP message length (this is the message header plus the inserted DHCP option fields in bytes). |

**Default** The default is 1400 bytes.

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** When a DHCP Relay Agent (that has DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 insertion enabled) receives a request packet from a DHCP client, it will append the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 component data, and forward the packet to the DHCP server. The DHCP client will sometimes issue packets containing pad option fields that can be overwritten with Option 82 data.

Where there are insufficient pad option fields to contain all the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 data, the DHCP Relay Agent will increase the packet size to accommodate the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 data. If the new (increased) packet size exceeds that defined by the **maximum-message-length** parameter, then the DHCP Relay Agent will drop the packet.

**NOTE:** [ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)

**Example** To set the maximum DHCP message length to 1200 bytes for packets arriving in interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay max-message-length 1200
```

To reset the maximum DHCP message length to the default of 1400 bytes for packets arriving in interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay max-message-length
```

**Related commands** [service dhcp-relay](#)

# ip dhcp-relay server-address

## Overview

This command adds a DHCP server for the DHCP Relay Agent to forward client DHCP packets to on a particular interface. You can add up to five DHCP servers on each device interface that the DHCP Relay Agent is listening on.

The **no** variant of this command deletes the specified DHCP server from the list of servers available to the DHCP relay agent.

The **no ip dhcp-relay** command removes all DHCP relay settings from the interface.

For DHCP Relay Agent and DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 introductory information, see the [DHCP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-relay server-address {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address> <server-interface>}`  
`no ip dhcp-relay server-address {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address> <server-interface>}`  
`no ip dhcp-relay`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ipv4-address&gt;</i>     | Specify the IPv4 address of the DHCP server for the DHCP Relay Agent to forward client DHCP packets to, in dotted decimal notation. The IPv4 address uses the format A.B.C.D. |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-address&gt;</i>     | Specify the IPv6 address of the DHCPv6 server for the DHCPv6 Relay Agent to forward client DHCP packets to, in hexadecimal notation.                                          |
| <i>&lt;server-interface&gt;</i> | Specify the interface name of the DHCPv6 server. It is only required for a DHCPv6 server with an IPv6 address.                                                                |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** For a DHCP server with an IPv6 address you must specify the interface for the DHCP server. See examples below for configuration differences between IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP relay servers.

See also the [service dhcp-relay](#) command to enable the DHCP Relay Agent on your device. The [ip dhcp-relay server-address](#) command defines a relay destination on an interface on the device, needed by the DHCP Relay Agent to relay DHCP client packets to a DHCP server.



**Examples:** To enable the DHCP Relay Agent to relay DHCP packets on interface vlan2 to the DHCP server with the IPv4 address 192.0.2.200, use the commands:

**DHCP for IPv4**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service dhcp-relay
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay server-address 192.0.2.200
```

To remove the DHCP server with the IPv4 address 192.0.2.200 from the list of servers available to the DHCP Relay Agent on interface vlan2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay server-address 192.0.2.200
```

**Examples:** To enable the DHCP Relay Agent on your device to relay DHCP packets on interface vlan10 to the DHCP server with the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:010d::1 on interface vlan20, use the commands:

**DHCPv6**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service dhcp-relay
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay server-address
2001:0db8:010d::1 vlan20
```

To remove the DHCP server with the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:010d::1 on interface vlan20 from the list of servers available to the DHCP Relay Agent on interface vlan10, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan10
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay server-address
2001:0db8:010d::1 vlan20
```

**Example:** To disable DHCP relay on vlan2, use the commands:

**disabling DHCP relay**

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ip dhcp-relay
```

**Related commands** [service dhcp-relay](#)

## ip dhcp-relay short-lease

**Overview** Use this command to reduce the amount of time an IP address is assigned to a client device.

Long lease times can cause issues in dynamic networks where client devices frequently move between segments, such as VLANs. These device may retain an outdated IP address from its previous VLAN, disrupting communication.

This command is particularly useful in networks with a high turnover of devices or in environments where IP addresses are scarce.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the short lease time configuration.

**Syntax** `ip dhcp-relay short-lease <20-3600>`  
`no ip dhcp-relay short-lease`

| Parameter | Description                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| <20-3600> | The lease time for DHCP relay in seconds. |

**Default** Not set

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To configure a DHCP Relay on interface vlan1 with a lease time of 200 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan1
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp-relay short-lease 200
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp-relay](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.1: command added

# ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address

**Overview** Use this command to configure DHCP-Relay to use the client-side interface (that is the interface receiving the DHCP client packets) IP address as the source address of the relayed DHCP packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the use of the client-side interface IP address as the source IP address for relayed DHCP packets.

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address  
no ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| use-client-side-address | Use the client side interface IP address as the source IP address for relayed DHCP packets. |

**Default** By default, the server-side interface IP address is used as the source IP address of DHCP relayed packets.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** In most cases, there are filters placed between the DHCP relay and DHCP server which only allow DHCP packets from the client subnet to the server and back. This command allows you to configure the DHCP relay so that the relay will use the IP address of the interface **receiving** clients' DHCP requests to be used as the source IP address of the relayed DHCP packets.

**Example** To configure the client-side IP address as the source IP address of DHCP relayed packets, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp-relay use-client-side-address
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ip dhcp-relay

```
awplus#sh ip dhcp-relay
DHCP Relay Service is enabled
Use of client side address as source address is enabled
...
```

The second line of the display output shows the status of the client-side address being enabled as the source IP address.

**Related commands** [ip dhcp-relay server-address](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-0.7: command added

## ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip

**Overview** Use this command to configure the device to use its own IP address in the "Server ID" option, when acting as a DHCP relay agent. By default, the device uses the address of the DHCP server instead.

You may find this command useful if the relay agent is configured to provide short lease times. This command can prevent the client from bypassing the relay agent and ending up with a longer lease from the server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return to the default behavior.

**Syntax** ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip  
no ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To use the device's own IP address as the server ID, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip
```

To return to using the DHCP server's IP address as the server ID, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ip dhcp-relay use-dhcp-relay-ip
```

**Related commands** [show ip dhcp-relay](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-0.1: command added

## ip dhcp use-subscriber-id

**Overview** Use this command in Global Configuration mode to configure the DHCP server to use the subscriber identifier substitution for the client identifier on all DHCP packets coming from all switch ports.

Use this command in Interface Configuration mode to configure a DHCP server to use the subscriber identifier substitution for the client identifier on all DHCP packets coming from a DHCP client directly connected to an interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the configuration.

**Syntax** ip dhcp use-subscriber-id  
no ip dhcp use-subscriber-id

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration  
Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** In Global Configuration mode, other DHCP packets coming from other interface types, for example Ethernet, are not affected by this command.

In Interface Configuration mode, the subscriber-id used in the substitution is derived from the port name of an interface. For example, for a DHCP packet coming in from a DHCP client directly attached to switchport port1.0.1, the subscriber-id is port1.0.1. This subscriber identifier for the client identifier substitution can only be applied to packets coming from switchport interfaces, consequently this command is only applicable to switchport interfaces.

**Example 1** In Global Configuration mode, to configure the subscriber-id client-id substitution for the DHCP packets coming from all switch port interfaces, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ip dhcp use-subscriber-id
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ip dhcp server summary**

```
awplus#show ip dhcp server summary

DHCP Server service is enabled
DHCP Server is running
BOOTP ignore is disabled
DHCP leasequery support is disabled
DHCP subscriber-id substitution for client-id is enabled
Pool list: pool_direct pool_relay Campus-1
```

**Example 2** In Interface Configuration mode, to configure subscriber identifier substitution for the client identifier on packets sent by a DHCP client directly attached to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# ip dhcp use-subscriber-id
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show interface**

```
awplus#show interface port1.0.1
Interface port1.0.1
  Scope: both
  Link is DOWN, administrative state is UP
  Thrash-limiting
    Status Not Detected, Action learn-disable, Timeout 1(s)
  Hardware is Ethernet, address is e01a.ea60.087f
  index 5010 metric 1 mru 1500
  configured duplex auto, configured speed auto, configured
  polarity auto

  SNMP link-status traps: Disabled
  DHCP subscriber-id substitution for client-id is enabled
  DHCP subscriber-id is office-1
    input packets 0, bytes 0, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    output packets 0, bytes 0, multicast packets 0, broadcast
    packets 0
    input average rate : 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
    output average rate: 30 seconds 0 bps, 5 minutes 0 bps
  Time since last state change: 0 days 17:51:00
```

**Related commands** [show interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-0.1: command added

## service dhcp-relay

**Overview** This command enables the DHCP Relay Agent on the device. However, on a given IP interface, no DHCP forwarding takes place until at least one DHCP server is specified to forward/relay all clients' DHCP packets to.

The **no** variant of this command disables the DHCP Relay Agent on the device for all interfaces.

**Syntax** service dhcp-relay  
no service dhcp-relay

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** A maximum number of 400 DHCP Relay Agents (one per interface) can be configured on the device. Once this limit has been reached, any further attempts to configure DHCP Relay Agents will not be successful.

**Default** The DHCP-relay service is enabled by default.

**Examples** To enable the DHCP relay global function, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service dhcp-relay
```

To disable the DHCP relay global function, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service dhcp-relay
```

**Related commands**

- [ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay information policy](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay maxhops](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay server-address](#)



# show counter dhcp-client

**Overview** This command shows counters for the DHCP client on your device.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show counter dhcp-client

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the message counters for the DHCP client on your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show counter dhcp-client
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter dhcp-client command**

```
show counter dhcp-client

DHCPDISCOVER out      ..... 10
DHCPREQUEST out       ..... 34
DHCPDECLINE out       ..... 4
DHCPRELEASE out       ..... 0
DHCPOFFER in          ..... 22
DHCPACK in            ..... 18
DHCPNAK in            ..... 0
```

**Parameters in the output of the show counter dhcp-client command**

| Parameter        | Description                                                                  |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DHCPDISCOVER out | The number of DHCP Discover messages sent by the client.                     |
| DHCPREQUEST out  | The number of DHCP Request messages sent by the client.                      |
| DHCPDECLINE out  | The number of DHCP Decline messages sent by the client.                      |
| DHCPRELEASE out  | The number of DHCP Release messages sent by the client.                      |
| DHCPOFFER in     | The number of DHCP Offer messages received by the client.                    |
| DHCPACK in       | The number of DHCP Acknowledgement messages received by the client.          |
| DHCPNAK in       | The number of DHCP Negative Acknowledgement messages received by the client. |

**Related** [ip address dhcp commands](#)

# show counter dhcp-relay

**Overview** This command shows counters for the DHCP Relay Agent on your device.  
For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show counter dhcp-relay

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display counters for the DHCP Relay Agent on your device, use the following command:

```
awplus# show counter dhcp-relay
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter dhcp-relay command**

```
awplus#show counter dhcp-relay

DHCP relay counters
Requests In           ..... 4
Replies In            ..... 4
Relayed To Server     ..... 4
Relayed To Client     ..... 4
Out To Server Failed  ..... 0
Out To Client Failed  ..... 0
Invalid hlen          ..... 0
Bogus giaddr          ..... 0
Corrupt Agent Option  ..... 0
Missing Agent Option  ..... 0
Bad Circuit ID        ..... 0
Missing Circuit ID     ..... 0
Bad Remote ID         ..... 0
Missing Remote ID     ..... 0
Option Insert Failed  ..... 0
DHCPv6 Requests In   ..... 0
DHCPv6 Replies In     ..... 0
DHCPv6 Relayed to Server ..... 0
DHCPv6 Relayed to Client ..... 0
```

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                        |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Requests In          | The number of DHCP Request messages received from clients.                                                         |
| Replies In           | The number of DHCP Reply messages received from servers.                                                           |
| Relayed To Server    | The number of DHCP Request messages relayed to servers.                                                            |
| Relayed To Client    | The number of DHCP Reply messages relayed to clients.                                                              |
| Out To Server Failed | The number of failures when attempting to send request messages to servers. This is an internal debugging counter. |
| Out To Client Failed | The number of failures when attempting to send reply messages to clients. This is an internal debugging counter.   |
| Invalid hlen         | The number of incoming messages dropped due to an invalid hlen field.                                              |
| Bogus giaddr         | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to the bogus giaddr field.                                  |
| Corrupt Agent Option | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a corrupt relay agent information option field.          |

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command.                                                                                                                  |
| Missing Agent Option | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a missing relay agent information option field.<br><br>Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command. |
| Bad Circuit ID       | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a bad circuit ID.<br><br>Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command                                |
| Missing Circuit ID   | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a missing circuit ID.<br><br>Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command                            |
| Bad Remote ID        | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a bad remote ID.<br><br>Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command                                 |
| Missing Remote ID    | The number of incoming DHCP Reply messages dropped due to a missing remote ID.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Note that Agent Option counters only increment on errors occurring if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command is configured for an interface. Messages generating the errors are only dropped if the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking</b> command is configured on the interface as well as the <b>ip dhcp-relay agent-option</b> command                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Option Insert Failed     | The number of incoming DHCP Request messages dropped due to an error adding the DHCP Relay Agent information (option-82). This counter increments when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the DHCP Relay Agent is set to drop packets with the DHCP Relay Agent Option 82 field already filled by another DHCP Relay Agent. This policy is set with the <b>ip dhcp-relay information policy</b> command.</li><li>there is a packet error that stops the DHCP Relay Agent from being able to append the packet with its DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82) field.</li></ul> |
| DHCPv6 Requests In       | The number of incoming DHCPv6 Request messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| DHCPv6 Replies In        | The number of incoming DHCPv6 Reply messages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| DHCPv6 Relayed to Server | The number of DHCPv6 messages relayed to the server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| DHCPv6 Relayed to Client | The number of DHCPv6 messages relayed to the client.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

# show dhcp lease

**Overview** This command shows details about the leases that the DHCP client has acquired from a DHCP server for interfaces on the device.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see “Controlling “show” Command Output” in the **“Getting Started with AlliedWare\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** show dhcp lease [<interface>]

| Parameter   | Description                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Interface name to display DHCP lease details for. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current lease expiry times for all interfaces, use the command:

```
awplus# show dhcp lease
```

To show the current lease for vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# show dhcp lease vlan2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show dhcp lease vlan1 command

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Interface vlan1        |                             |
| -----                  |                             |
| IP Address:            | 192.168.22.4                |
| Expires:               | 13 Mar 2022 20:10:19        |
| Renew:                 | 13 Mar 2022 18:37:06        |
| Rebind:                | 13 Mar 2022 19:49:29        |
| Server:                |                             |
| Options:               |                             |
| subnet-mask            | 255.255.255.0               |
| routers                | 19.18.2.100,12.16.2.17      |
| dhcp-lease-time        | 3600                        |
| dhcp-message-type      | 5                           |
| domain-name-servers    | 192.168.100.50,19.88.200.33 |
| dhcp-server-identifier | 192.168.22.1                |
| domain-name            | alliedtelesis.com           |

**Related commands** [ip address dhcp](#)

# show ip dhcp-relay

**Overview** This command shows the configuration of the DHCP Relay Agent on each interface.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ip dhcp-relay [interface <interface-name>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                          |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-name> | Name of a specific interface. This displays the DHCP configuration for the specified interface only. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the DHCP Relay Agent’s configuration on the interface vlan2, use the command:

```
awplus# show ip dhcp-relay interface vlan2
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ip dhcp-relay command

```
DHCP Relay Service is enabled
vlan2 is up, line protocol is up
Maximum hop count is 10
Maximum DHCP message length is 1400
DHCP Relay short lease time for IPv4 is 200 seconds
DHCP Relay short lease time for IPv6 are 2000/1900 (valid/
preferred) seconds
Insertion of Relay Agent Option is disabled
Checking of Relay Agent Option is disabled
The Remote Id string for Relay Agent Option is 0000.cd28.074c
Relay information policy is to append new relay agent
information
List of servers : 192.168.1.200
```

**Related commands**

- [ip dhcp-relay agent-option](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay agent-option checking](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay information policy](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay maxhops](#)
- [ip dhcp-relay server-address](#)



# 49

## DHCP for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2438
  - **clear counter ipv6 dhcp-client** on page 2439
  - **clear ipv6 dhcp client** on page 2440
  - **ipv6 address dhcp** on page 2441
  - **show counter ipv6 dhcp-client** on page 2443
  - **show ipv6 dhcp interface** on page 2445

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure DHCPv6. For more information, see the [DHCPv6 Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

DHCPv6 is a network protocol used to configure IPv6 hosts with IPv6 addresses and IPv6 prefixes for an IPv6 network. DHCPv6 is used instead of SLAAC (Stateless Address Autoconfiguration) at sites where centralized management of IPv6 hosts is needed. IPv6 routers require automatic configuration of IPv6 addresses and IPv6 prefixes.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**NOTE:** *The IPv6 addresses shown use the address space 2001:0db8::/32, defined in RFC 3849 for documentation purposes. These addresses should not be used for practical networks (other than for testing purposes) nor should they appear on any public network.*

# clear counter ipv6 dhcp-client

**Overview** Use this command in Privileged Exec mode to clear DHCPv6 client counters.

**Syntax** clear counter ipv6 dhcp-client

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To clear DHCPv6 client counters, use the following command:

```
awplus# clear counter ipv6 dhcp-client
```

**Related commands** [show counter ipv6 dhcp-client](#)

## clear ipv6 dhcp client

**Overview** Use this command in Privileged Exec mode to restart a DHCPv6 client on an interface.

**Syntax** `clear ipv6 dhcp client <interface>`

| Parameter   | Description                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Specify the interface name to restart a DHCPv6 client on. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To restart a DHCPv6 client on interface vlan1, use the following command:  
`awplus# clear ipv6 dhcp client vlan1`

## ipv6 address dhcp

**Overview** Use this command to activate the DHCPv6 client on the interface that you are configuring. This allows the interface to use the DHCPv6 client to obtain its IPv6 configuration details from a DHCPv6 server on its connected network.

The command also enables IPv6 on the interface, which creates an EUI-64 link-local address as well as enabling RA processing and SLAAC.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop the interface from obtaining IPv6 configuration details from a DHCPv6 server.

The DHCPv6 client supports the following IP configuration options:

- Option 1—the subnet mask for your device.
- Option 3—a list of default routers.
- Option 6— list of DNS servers.
- Option 15—a domain name used to resolve host names.
- Option 51—lease expiration time.

**Syntax** `ipv6 address dhcp [default-route-to-server]`  
`no ipv6 address dhcp`

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default-route-to-server | Allow the automatic configuration of a default route to the DHCPv6 server.<br><br>This option is not enabled by default when you enable the DHCP client on an interface. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration for VLAN interfaces.

**Usage notes** Use the **default-route-to-server** option to allow the automatic configuration of a default route to the DHCPv6 server. Note that this option is not enabled by default when you enable the DHCP client on an interface.

**Examples** To set the interface vlan2 to use DHCPv6 to obtain an IPv6 address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 enable
awplus(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp
```

To stop the interface vlan2 from using DHCPv6 to obtain its IPv6 address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)# no ipv6 address dhcp
```

**Related commands**

- clear ipv6 dhcp client**
- ipv6 address**
- show ipv6 dhcp interface**
- show running-config**

# show counter ipv6 dhcp-client

**Overview** Use this command in User Exec or Privilege Exec mode to show DHCPv6 client counter information.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show counter ipv6 dhcp-client

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the DHCPv6 client counter information, use the command:

```
awplus# show counter ipv6 dhcp-client
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter ipv6 dhcp-client command**

```
awplus#show counter ipv6 dhcp-client
SOLICIT out          ..... 20
ADVERTISE in         ..... 12
REQUEST out          ..... 1
CONFIRM out          ..... 0
RENEW out            ..... 0
REBIND out           ..... 0
REPLY in             ..... 0
RELEASE out          ..... 0
DECLINE out          ..... 0
INFORMATION-REQUEST out ..... 0
```

**Parameters in the output of the show counter ipv6 dhcp-client command**

| Parameter               | Description                                                                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SOLICIT out             | Displays the count of SOLICIT messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.             |
| ADVERTISE in            | Displays the count of ADVERTISE messages received by the DHCPv6 client.       |
| REQUEST out             | Displays the count of REQUEST messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.             |
| CONFIRM out             | Displays the count of CONFIRM messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.             |
| RENEW out               | Displays the count of RENEW messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.               |
| REBIND out              | Displays the count of REBIND messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.              |
| REPLY in                | Displays the count of REPLY messages received by the DHCPv6 client.           |
| RELEASE out             | Displays the count of RELEASE messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.             |
| DECLINE out             | Displays the count of DECLINE messages sent by the DHCPv6 client.             |
| INFORMATION-REQUEST out | Displays the count of INFORMATION-REQUEST messages sent by the DHCPv6 client. |



# show ipv6 dhcp interface

**Overview** Use this command in User Exec or Privileged Exec mode to display DHCPv6 information for a specified interface, or all interfaces when entered without the interface parameter.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Syntax** show ipv6 dhcp interface [<interface-name>]

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface-name> | Optional. Specify the name of the interface to show DHCPv6 information about. Omit this optional parameter to display DHCPv6 information for all interfaces DHCPv6 is configured on. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display DHCPv6 information for all interfaces DHCPv6 is configured on, use the command:

```
awplus# show ipv6 dhcp interface
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ipv6 dhcp interface command

```
awplus# show ipv6 dhcp interface
vlan1 is in client mode
Address 1001::3c0:1
    preferred lifetime 9000, valid lifetime 5000
    starts at 20 Jan 2021 09:21:35
    expires at 20 Jan 2021 10:25:32
```

## Parameters in the output of the show counter dhcp-client command

| Parameter                     | Description                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> is in client mode | Displays that the specified interface is in client mode.    |
| Address                       | Displays the address of the DHCPv6 server on the interface. |
| Preference                    | Displays the preference value for the DHCPv6 server.        |

# 50

## NTP Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2447
  - **ntp authentication-key** on page 2448
  - **ntp broadcastdelay** on page 2450
  - **ntp master** on page 2451
  - **ntp peer** on page 2452
  - **ntp rate-limit** on page 2454
  - **ntp restrict** on page 2455
  - **ntp server** on page 2457
  - **ntp source** on page 2459
  - **show ntp associations** on page 2461
  - **show ntp counters** on page 2464
  - **show ntp counters associations** on page 2465
  - **show ntp status** on page 2466

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP). For more information, see the [NTP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

The device can act as an NTP client to receive time from one or more NTP servers, and as an NTP server.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare\\_Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# ntp authentication-key

**Overview** This command defines each of the authentication keys. Each key has a key number, a type (MD5 or SHA1), and a value.

The **no** variant of this disables the authentication key.

**Syntax** `ntp authentication-key <keynumber> md5 <key-string> [trusted]`  
`ntp authentication-key <keynumber> sha1 <key-string> [trusted]`

When in secure mode, MD5 is not available and the syntax in config files will be:

`ntp authentication-key <keynumber> sha1-encrypted <encrypted-key-string> [trusted]`

`no ntp authentication-key <keynumber>`

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <keynumber>            | <1-4294967295> An identification number for the key.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| md5                    | Define an MD5 key.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| sha1                   | Define an SHA1 key.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <key-string>           | The authentication key. For SHA1, this is a 20 hexadecimal character string. For MD5, this is a string of up to 31 ASCII characters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| sha1-encrypted         | <p>This parameter indicates in running config that the key is in its encrypted form instead of in plaintext.</p> <p>If secure mode is enabled and you enter a SHA1 key, the running config will display this sha1-encrypted parameter instead of sha1, and will display the key in encrypted form.</p> <p>Do not enter a key using the sha1-encrypted parameter. Instead, enter sha1 and the unencrypted key string.</p> |
| <encrypted-key-string> | The encrypted authentication key.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| trusted                | Add this key to the list of authentication keys that this server trusts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To define an MD5 authentication key number 134343 and a key value 'mystring', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp authentication-key 134343 md5 mystring
```

To disable the authentication key number 134343 with the key value 'mystring', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp authentication-key 134343
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.9-2.1 sha1-encrypted parameter added.

# ntp broadcastdelay

**Overview** Use this command to set the estimated round-trip delay for broadcast packets.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the round-trip delay for broadcast packets to the default offset of 0 microseconds.

**Syntax** ntp broadcastdelay <delay>  
no ntp broadcastdelay

| Parameter | Description                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <delay>   | <1-999999> The broadcast delay in microseconds. |

**Default** 0 microsecond offset, which can only be applied with the **no** variant of this command.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the estimated round-trip delay to 23464 microseconds for broadcast packets, use these commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp broadcastdelay 23464
```

To reset the estimated round-trip delay for broadcast packets to the default setting (0 microseconds), use these commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp broadcastdelay
```

# ntp master

**Overview** Use this command to make the device to be an authoritative NTP server, even if the system is not synchronized to an outside time source.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop the device being the designated NTP server.

**Syntax** ntp master [<stratum>]  
no ntp master

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <stratum> | <1-15> The stratum number defines the configured level that is set for this master within the NTP hierarchy. The default stratum number is 12. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The stratum levels define the distance from the reference clock and exist to prevent cycles in the hierarchy. Stratum 1 is used to indicate time servers, which are more accurate than Stratum 2 servers. For more information on the Network Time Protocol go to: [www.ntp.org](http://www.ntp.org)

**Examples** To stop the device from being the designated NTP server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp master
```

To make the device the designated NTP server with stratum number 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp master 2
```

## ntp peer

**Overview** Use this command to configure an NTP peer association. An NTP association is a peer association if this system is willing to either synchronize to the other system, or allow the other system to synchronize to it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured NTP peer association.

**Syntax** `ntp peer {<peeraddress>|<peername>} [prefer] [key <key>]  
[version <version>]  
no ntp peer {<peeraddress>|<peername>}`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <peeraddress>     | Specify the IP address of the peer, entered in the form A.B.C.D for an IPv4 address, or in the form X:X::X:X for an IPv6 address. |
| <peername>        | Specify the peer hostname. The peer hostname can resolve to an IPv4 and an IPv6 address.                                          |
| prefer            | Prefer this peer when possible.                                                                                                   |
| key <key>         | <1-4294967295><br>Configure the peer authentication key.                                                                          |
| version <version> | <1-4><br>Configure for this NTP version.                                                                                          |

**Mode** Global Configuration



**Examples** To set an NTP peer association for this peer with an IPv4 address of 192.0.2.23, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp peer 192.0.2.23
```

To remove an NTP peer association for this peer with an IPv4 address of 192.0.2.23, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp peer 192.0.2.23
```

To set an NTP peer association for this peer with an IPv6 address of 2001:0db8:010d::1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp peer 2001:0db8:010d::1
```

To remove an NTP peer association for this peer with an IPv6 address of 2001:0db8:010d::1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp peer 2001:0db8:010d::1
```

To set the preferred peer to be IPv4 192.0.2.23 and the version to 4, with the authentication key '1234', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp peer 192.0.2.23 prefer version 4 key 1234
```

**Related commands** [ntp server](#)  
[ntp source](#)

# ntp rate-limit

**Overview** Use this command to enable NTP server response rate-limiting. Limiting NTP server responses can reduce network traffic when occurrences such as misconfigured or broken NTP clients poll the NTP server too frequently. Excessive polling can lead to network overload.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the rate-limit configuration.

**Syntax** `ntp rate-limit {interval<1-4096>|burst <1-255>|leak <2-16>}`  
`no ntp rate-limit`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interval  | The minimum interval between responses configured in seconds. The default interval is 8 seconds.                                                                                                           |
| burst     | The maximum number of responses that can be sent in a burst, temporarily exceeding the limit specified by the interval option. The default burst is 8 responses.                                           |
| leak      | The rate at which responses are randomly allowed even if the limits specified by the interval and burst options are exceeded. The default leak is 4, i.e. on average, every fourth request has a response. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Default** Interval - 8 seconds.  
Burst - 8 responses.  
Leak - 4.

**Example** To configure an NTP rate-limiting interval of 30 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp rate-limit interval 30
```

**Related commands**  
**Command changes**

**ntp restrict**  
Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

# ntp restrict

**Overview** Use this command to configure a restriction (allow or deny) on NTP packets or NTP functionality for a specific host/network or all hosts of a given IP family.

This means you can control host access to NTP service and NTP server status queries.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a restriction from one or more hosts.

**Syntax**

```
ntp restrict {default-v4|default-v6|<host-address>|<host-subnet>}
{allow|deny}

ntp restrict {default-v4|default-v6|<host-address>|<host-subnet>} query {allow|deny}

ntp restrict {default-v4|default-v6|<host-address>|<host-subnet>} serve {allow|deny}

no ntp restrict {default-v4|default-v6|<host-address>|<host-subnet>}
```

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| default-v4     | Apply this restriction to all IPv4 hosts.                                                                                                                            |
| default-v6     | Apply this restriction to all IPv6 hosts.                                                                                                                            |
| <host-address> | Apply this restriction to the specified IPv4 or IPv6 host.<br>Enter an IPv4 address in the format A.B.C.D.<br>Enter an IPv6 address in the format X:X::X:X.          |
| <host-subnet>  | Apply this restriction to the specified IPv4 subnet or IPv6 prefix.<br>Enter an IPv4 subnet in the format A.B.C.D/M.<br>Enter an IPv6 prefix in the format X:X::X/X. |
| query          | Control NTP server status queries to matching hosts.                                                                                                                 |
| serve          | Control NTP time service to matching hosts.                                                                                                                          |
| allow          | Allow the configured restriction.                                                                                                                                    |
| deny           | Deny the configured restriction.                                                                                                                                     |

**Default** By default, time service is allowed to all hosts, and NTP server status querying is denied to all hosts.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To prevent all IPv4 hosts from accessing a device for NTP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp restrict default-v4 deny
```

To prevent the host 192.168.1.1 from accessing a device for NTP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp restrict 198.168.1.1 deny
```

To allow all hosts in the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet to access a device for NTP server status, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp restrict 10.10.10.0/24 query allow
```

**Related commands**  
**Command changes**

**ntp rate-limit**

Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

## ntp server

**Overview** Use this command to configure an NTP server. This means that this system will synchronize to the other system, and not vice versa. You can configure an NTP server association by hostname or IP address.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured NTP server.

**Syntax** `ntp server {<serveraddress>|<servername>} [prefer] [key <key>]  
[version <version>]  
no ntp server {<serveraddress>|<servername>}`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <serveraddress>   | Specify the IP address of the peer, entered in the form A.B.C.D for an IPv4 address, or in the form X:X::X.X for an IPv6 address. |
| <servername>      | Specify the server hostname. The server hostname can resolve to an IPv4 and an IPv6 address.                                      |
| prefer            | Prefer this server when possible.                                                                                                 |
| key <key>         | Configure the server authentication key from the range 1 to 4294967295.                                                           |
| version <version> | Configure for this NTP version from the range 1 to 4.                                                                             |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To obtain the time by synchronizing with the server at 192.0.1.23, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp server 192.0.1.23
```

To obtain the time by synchronizing with the server at 192.0.1.23, and specify that this is the best server to use, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp server 192.0.1.23 prefer
```

To obtain the time by synchronizing with the server at 2001:0db8:010e::2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp server 2001:0db8:010e::2
```

To obtain the time by synchronizing with the server at 2001:0db8:010e::2, and specify that this is the best server to use, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp server 2001:0db8:010e::2 prefer
```

To stop using the time server at 2001:0db8:010e::2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp server 2001:0db8:010e::2
```

**Related commands** [ntp peer](#)  
[ntp source](#)

## ntp source

**Overview** Use this command to configure an IPv4 or an IPv6 address for the NTP source interface. This command defines the socket used for NTP messages, and only applies to NTP client behavior.

Note that you cannot use this command when using AMF (Allied Telesis Management Framework) or VCStack.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured IPv4 or IPv6 address from the NTP source interface.

**Syntax** ntp source <source-address>  
no ntp source

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <source-address> | Specify the IP address of the NTP source interface, entered in the form A.B.C.D for an IPv4 address, or in the form X:X::X.X for an IPv6 address. |

**Default** An IP address is selected based on the most appropriate egress interface used to reach the NTP peer if a configured NTP client source IP address is unavailable or invalid.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Adding an IPv4 or an IPv6 address allows you to select which source interface NTP uses for peering. The IPv4 or IPv6 address configured using this command is matched to the interface.

When selecting a source IP address to use for NTP messages to the peer, if the configured NTP client source IP address is unavailable then default behavior will apply, and an alternative source IP address is automatically selected. This IP address is based on the most appropriate egress interface used to reach the NTP peer. The configured NTP client source IP may be unavailable if the interface is down, or an invalid IP address is configured that does not reside on the device.

Note that this command only applies to NTP client behavior. The egress interface that the NTP messages use to reach the NTP server is determined by the **ntp peer** and **ntp server** commands.

**Examples** To configure the NTP source interface with the IPv4 address 192.0.2.23, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp source 192.0.2.23
```

To configure the NTP source interface with the IPv6 address 2001:0db8:010e::2, enter the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ntp source 2001:0db8:010e::2
```

To remove a configured address for the NTP source interface, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ntp source
```

**Related commands** [ntp peer](#)  
[ntp server](#)



# show ntp associations

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of NTP associations.

**Syntax** show ntp associations

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the status of NTP associations, use the command:

```
awplus# show ntp associations
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Output from show ntp associations

| awplus#show ntp associations                                    | remote      | refid | st | t | when | poll | reach | delay | offset | disp  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----|---|------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| *server1.example.com                                            |             |       |    |   |      |      |       |       |        |       |
|                                                                 | 192.0.2.2   |       | 4  | u | 47   | 64   | 377   | 0.177 | 0.021  | 0.001 |
| +192.168.1.10                                                   | 10.32.16.80 |       | 5  | u | 46   | 64   | 377   | 0.241 | -0.045 | 0.000 |
| * system peer, # backup, + candidate, - outlier, x false ticker |             |       |    |   |      |      |       |       |        |       |

### Parameters in the output from show ntp associations

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * system peer  | The peer that NTP uses to calculate variables like the offset and root dispersion of this AlliedWare Plus device. NTP passes these variables to the clients using this AlliedWare Plus device.                                                   |
| # backup       | Peers that are usable, but are not among the first six peers sorted by synchronization distance. These peers may not be used.                                                                                                                    |
| + candidate    | Peers that the NTP algorithm has determined can be used, along with the system peer, to discipline the clock (i.e. to set the time on the AlliedWare Plus device).                                                                               |
| - outlier      | Peers that are not used because their time is significantly different from the other peers.                                                                                                                                                      |
| x false ticker | Peers that are not used because they are not consider trustworthy.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| space          | Peers that are not used because they are, for example, unreachable.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| remote         | The peer IP address                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| refid          | The IP address of the reference clock, or an abbreviation indicating the type of clock (e.g. GPS indicates that the server uses GPS for the reference clock). INIT indicates that the reference clock is initializing, so it is not operational. |
| st             | The stratum, which is the number of hops between the server and the accurate time source such as an atomic clock.                                                                                                                                |
| t              | Type, one of:<br>u: unicast or multicast client<br>b: broadcast or multicast client!<br>s: symmetric peer<br>A: multicast server<br>B: broadcast server<br>M: multicast server                                                                   |

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| when      | When last polled (seconds ago, h hours ago, or d days ago).                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| poll      | Time between NTP requests from the device to the server.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| reach     | An indication of whether or not the NTP server is responding to requests. 0 indicates there has never been a successful poll; 1 indicates that the last poll was successful; 3 indicates that the last two polls were successful; 377 indicates that the last 8 polls were successful. |
| delay     | The round trip communication delay to the remote peer or server, in milliseconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| offset    | The mean offset (phase) in the times reported between this local host and the remote peer or server (root mean square, milliseconds).                                                                                                                                                  |
| disp      | The amount of clock error (in milliseconds) of the server due to clock resolution, network congestion, etc.                                                                                                                                                                            |

# show ntp counters

**Overview** This command displays packet counters for NTP.

**Syntax** show ntp counters

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display counters for NTP use the command:

```
awplus# show ntp counters
```

```
awplus#show ntp counters
Server Received      4
Server Dropped      0
Client Sent         90
Client Received      76
Client Valid Received 76
```

## Parameters in the output from show ntp counters

| Parameter             | Description                                                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Server Received       | Number of NTP packets received from NTP clients.             |
| Server Dropped        | Number of NTP packets received from NTP clients but dropped. |
| Client Sent           | Number of NTP packets sent to servers.                       |
| Client Received       | Number of NTP packets received from servers                  |
| Client Valid Received | Number of valid NTP packets received from servers.           |

# show ntp counters associations

**Overview** Use this command to display NTP packet counters for individual servers and peers.

**Syntax** show ntp counters associations

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display packet counters for each NTP server and peer that is associated with a device, use the command:

```
awplus# show ntp counters associations
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ntp counters associations

```
awplus#show ntp counters associations
Peer 2001::1
  sent:          -
  received:      -
Peer 10.37.219.100
  sent:          7
  received:      7
```

## Parameters in the output from show ntp counters associations

| Parameter | Description                                                        |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Peer      | An NTP peer or server that the device is associated with.          |
| sent      | The number of NTP packets that this device sent to the peer.       |
| received  | The number of NTP packets that this device received from the peer. |

**Related commands** [ntp restrict](#)

# show ntp status

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

**Syntax** show ntp status

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To see information about NTP status, use the command:

```
awplus# show ntp status
```

For information about the output displayed by this command, see [ntp.org](http://ntp.org).

## Example output from show ntp status

```
awplus#show ntp status
Reference ID      : C0A8010A (192.168.1.10)
Stratum          : 4
Ref time (UTC)   : Fri Jun 15 05:32:38 2018
System time      : 0.000002004 seconds fast of NTP time
Last offset      : -0.002578615 seconds
RMS offset       : 0.000928071 seconds
Frequency        : 5.099 ppm slow
Residual freq    : -9.120 ppm
Skew             : 17.486 ppm
Precision        : -21 (0.000000477 seconds)
Root delay       : 0.031749818 seconds
Root dispersion  : 0.133974627 seconds
Update interval  : 65.3 seconds
Leap status      : Normal
```

# 51

## Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and Transparent Clock Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2468
  - **clock-enable** on page 2469
  - **clock-port** on page 2470
  - **debug ptp** on page 2471
  - **delay-mechanism** on page 2473
  - **ptp clock** on page 2475
  - **ptp global** on page 2476
  - **show ptp clock** on page 2477
  - **show ptp counters** on page 2478
  - **show ptp identities** on page 2480
  - **show ptp statistics** on page 2482
  - **show running-config ptp (PTP Clock)** on page 2483
  - **step-type** on page 2484
  - **show ptp data transparent** on page 2485
  - **show ptp port** on page 2486
  - **transport-type** on page 2488

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference of commands used to configure Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and Transparent Clock.

For more information, see the **Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and Transparent Clock Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.



# clock-enable

**Overview** Use this command to enable the PTP Clock currently being configured. Once the PTP Clock is enabled, it can then be added to an interface using the **clock-port** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to change the current PTP Clock configuration.

**Syntax** clock-enable  
no clock-enable

**Mode** PTP Clock Configuration Mode

**Example** To enable the PTP Clock with Ethernet transport, peer to peer delay mechanism, and two-step step type, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ptp clock clock1
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# transport-type ethernet
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# delay-mechanism p2p
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# step-type twostep
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# clock-enable
awplus(config-ptp-clock)#
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)  
[transport-type](#)  
[step-type](#)  
[show ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# clock-port

**Overview** Use this command to assign a PTP clock to an interface. The specified clock must already exist and be enabled using the `clock-enable` command.

If no clock name is provided, the migrated PTP clock named 'migrated\_inst' (created when running the deprecated 'ptp-clk' command) will be added to the interface.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the currently assigned PTP clock.

**Syntax** `clock-port [<clock-name>]`  
`no clock-port`

| Parameter                       | Description                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;clock-name&gt;</code> | Enter the name of the PTP clock to assign to the interface. Ensure the clock already exists and is enabled using the <code>clock-enable</code> command. |

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To assign PTP Clock 'clock1' to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# clock-port clock1
```

To remove PTP Clock 'clock1' from port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no clock-port
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)  
[transport-type](#)  
[step-type](#)  
[clock-enable](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

## debug ptp

**Overview** Use this command to enable debugging for PTP.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to stop PTP debug.

**Syntax** debug ptp [ptp41|all]  
no debug ptp [ptp41|all]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all       | Enable all debug options for PTP.                                                                                       |
| ptp41     | Show debug for ptp41. This includes device discovery and clock selection at startup, and continuous timing information. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display all PTP debug output, use the command:  
awplus# debug ptp all

## Output Example output from `debug ptp all`

```
awplus#debug ptp all
08:28:37 awplus ptp4l: [129.923] port 1 (port1.0.1): peer port id
set to 00900b.ffffe.2bd9ea-1
08:28:37 awplus ptp4l: [129.925] port 1 (port1.0.1): received link
status notification
08:28:37 awplus ptp4l: [129.925] interface index 5001 is up
08:28:37 awplus ptp4l: [129.932] selected local clock
000c25.ffffe.2c246c as best master
08:28:38 awplus ptp4l: [130.759] port 1 (port1.0.1): new foreign
master 00900b.ffffe.2bd9ea-1
...
08:32:57 awplus ptp4l: [389.076] port 1 (port1.0.1): delay timeout
08:32:57 awplus ptp4l: [389.080] delay filtered 962 raw
962
08:32:57 awplus ptp4l: [389.100] port 2 (port1.0.2): delay timeout
08:32:57 awplus ptp4l: [389.102] delay filtered 967 raw
965
08:32:58 awplus ptp4l: [390.076] port 1 (port1.0.1): delay timeout
08:32:58 awplus ptp4l: [390.080] delay filtered 962 raw
967
08:32:58 awplus ptp4l: [390.100] port 2 (port1.0.2): delay timeout
08:32:58 awplus ptp4l: [390.103] delay filtered 967 raw
961
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.076] port 1 (port1.0.1): delay timeout
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.080] delay filtered 962 raw
962
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.100] port 2 (port1.0.2): delay timeout
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.103] delay filtered 967 raw
975
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.771] master offset -1760912462352730150
s0 freq -57616 path delay 962
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.771] peer/local 1.0000000000
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.772] fup_info 1.0000000000
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.772] product 1.0000000000
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.772] sum-1 1.0000000000
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.772] master/local 1.000057616
08:32:59 awplus ptp4l: [391.772] diff +0.000057616
```

**Related commands** `show ptp counters`

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# delay-mechanism

**Overview** Use this command to set the delay mechanism of a PTP Clock. You can select either e2e (End-to-End) or p2p (Peer-to-Peer).

End-to-End transparent clocks measure path delay by observing timing messages between master and secondary clocks, while Peer-to-Peer transparent clocks measure delay between directly connected devices using peer delay messages.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the delay mechanism from a PTP Clock.

**Syntax** delay-mechanism {e2e|p2p}  
no delay-mechanism

| Parameter | Description                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| e2e       | Use the End-to-End delay mechanism.   |
| p2p       | Use the Peer-to-Peer delay mechanism. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** PTP Clock Configuration Mode

**Usage notes** This command sets the delay mechanism for a PTP clock to either E2E (End-to-End) or P2P (Peer-to-Peer). Before **clock-enable** is configured, either option can be set. Once clock-enable is applied, the system validates whether the selected delay mechanism is compatible with other configuration settings.

**Example** To set the Peer-to-Peer delay mechanism for PTP Clock 'clock1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ptp clock clock1
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# delay-mechanism p2p
awplus(config-ptp-clock)#
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)  
[transport-type](#)  
[step-type](#)  
[show ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# ptp clock

**Overview** Use this command to create a new PTP clock and enter configuration mode. Once in configuration mode, you can configure the transport type, delay mechanism, and step type. The system validates the configuration when you add 'clock-enable' to the PTP clock..

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the corresponding PTP clock.

**Syntax** ptp clock <clock-name>  
no ptp clock <clock-name>

| Parameter    | Description                |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| <clock-name> | The name of the PTP clock. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To add a PTP clock named 'clock1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ptp clock clock1
awplus(config-ptp-clock)#
```

**Related commands** [transport-type](#)  
[step-type](#)  
[show ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# ptp global

**Overview** Use this command to enable 1588v2 based timing support on the device.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the timing support.

**Syntax** ptp global  
no ptp global

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable 1588v2 timing support on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# ptp global
```

To disable 1588v2 timing support on the switch, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no ptp global
```

**Related commands** [clock-port](#)  
[show ptp data transparent](#)  
[show ptp port](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.2: added to x240, x250, x540L Series  
Version 5.5.4-0.1: supported with VCStack on x930 Series  
Version 5.5.3-2.1: supported with VCStack on SBx908 GEN2, x950, x550, and x530L Series  
Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x530L, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series  
Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x230, x550 Series  
Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added



# show ptp clock

**Overview** Use this command to show the currently configured PTP clocks. If no clock name is supplied, then all currently configured clocks are displayed.

**Syntax** show ptp clock [*<clock-name>*]

| Parameter                 | Description                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;clock-name&gt;</i> | The name of the PTP clock to display. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the PTP clock named 'clock1', use the command:

```
awplus# show ptp clock clock1
```

**Output** Example output from **show ptp clock clock1**

|                              |                 |               |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| awplus#show ptp clock clock1 |                 |               |
| PTP Clocks                   |                 |               |
| Abbreviations:               |                 |               |
| (A) = Active                 |                 |               |
| E2E = End to End             |                 |               |
| P2P = Peer To Peer           |                 |               |
| Clock Name                   | Parameter       | Configuration |
| -----                        |                 |               |
| clock1 (A)                   | Clock Type      | Transparent   |
|                              | Delay Mechanism | P2P           |
|                              | Step Type       | 2-Step        |
|                              | Transport Type  | Ethernet      |

**Related commands**

- [ptp clock](#)
- [transport-type](#)
- [step-type](#)
- [delay-mechanism](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

## show ptp counters

**Overview** Use this command to display the software maintained counters for PTP packet processing. This information is available only when the active clock is operating in E2E two-step mode or when the P2P delay mechanism is in use. If neither condition is met, the system outputs the message *"This information is not available for the current PTP configuration"*.

**Syntax** show ptp counters [<port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | An interface range. For example, port1.0.23-port1.0.25. If not specified, the command will print all information for all valid ports. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the port counters for all valid PTP ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show ptp counters
```

**Output** Example output from **show ptp counters**

```
awplus#show ptp counters
port1.0.23 packet counters
rx_Sync 0
rx_Delay_Req 0
rx_Pdelay_Req 0
rx_Pdelay_Resp 0
rx_Follow_Up 0
rx_Delay_Resp 0
rx_Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up 0
tx_Sync 0
tx_Delay_Req 0
tx_Pdelay_Req 0
tx_Pdelay_Resp 0
tx_Follow_Up 0
tx_Delay_Resp 0
tx_Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up 0
port1.0.24 packet counters
rx_Sync 0
rx_Delay_Req 0
rx_Pdelay_Req 0
rx_Pdelay_Resp 0
rx_Follow_Up 0
rx_Delay_Resp 0
rx_Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up 0
tx_Sync 0
tx_Delay_Req 0
tx_Pdelay_Req 0
tx_Pdelay_Resp 0
tx_Follow_Up 0
tx_Delay_Resp 0
tx_Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up 0
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)  
[transport-type](#)  
[step-type](#)  
[delay-mechanism](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

## show ptp identities

**Overview** Use this command to display the mapping between front panel port numbers and the PTP port identity. The PTP port identity is derived from the device's MAC address.

This information is available only when the active clock is operating in E2E two-step mode or when the P2P delay mechanism is in use. If neither condition is met, the system outputs the message *"This information is not available for the current PTP configuration."*

**Syntax** show ptp identities [<port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | An interface range. For example, port1.0.23-port1.0.25. If not specified, the command will display all mapping information for all valid ports. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the mapping for all ports and their PTP port identities, use the command:

```
awplus# show ptp identities
```

**Output** Example output from **show ptp identities**

```
awplus#show ptp identities
PTP Port Identities

Port          Identity
-----
port1.0.1     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-1
port1.0.2     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-2
port1.0.3     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-3
port1.0.4     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-4
port1.0.5     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-5
port1.0.6     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-6
port1.0.7     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-7
port1.0.8     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-8
port1.0.9     e01aea.ffffe.89d901-9
port1.0.10    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-10
port1.0.11    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-11
port1.0.12    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-12
port1.0.13    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-13
port1.0.14    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-14
port1.0.15    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-15
port1.0.16    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-16
port1.0.17    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-17
port1.0.18    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-18
port1.0.19    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-19
port1.0.20    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-20
port1.0.21    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-21
port1.0.22    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-22
port1.0.23    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-23
port1.0.24    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-24
port1.0.25    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-25
port1.0.26    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-26
port1.0.27    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-27
port1.0.28    e01aea.ffffe.89d901-28
```

**Related** [ptp clock](#)  
**commands**

**Command** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added  
**changes**

# show ptp statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display the PTP service statistics.

This information is available only when the active clock is operating in E2E two-step mode or when the P2P delay mechanism is in use. If neither condition is met, the system outputs the message *"This information is not available for the current PTP configuration."*

**Syntax** show ptp statistics [<port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | An interface range. For example, port1.0.23-port1.0.25. If not specified, the command will display information for all valid PTP ports. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the statistic information for all PTP ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show ptp statistics
```

**Output** Example output from **show ptp statistics**

```
awplus#show ptp statistics
PTP Port Statistics

port1.0.23 service statistics
announce_timeout 0
sync_timeout 0
delay_timeout 0
unicast_service_timeout 0
unicast_request_timeout 0
master_announce_timeout 0
master_sync_timeout 0
qualification_timeout 0
sync_mismatch 0
followup_mismatch 0
port1.0.24 service statistics
announce_timeout 0
sync_timeout 0
delay_timeout 0
unicast_service_timeout 0
unicast_request_timeout 0
master_announce_timeout 0
master_sync_timeout 0
qualification_timeout 0
sync_mismatch 0
followup_mismatch 0
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# show running-config ptp (PTP Clock)

**Overview** Use this command to display the applied PTP Clock configuration, as seen in the running-config.

**Syntax** show running-config ptp

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the current PTP clock configurations, use the command:  
awplus# show running-config ptp

**Output** Example output from **show running-config ptp**

```
awplus#show running-config ptp
ptp clock clock1
  transport-type ethernet
  delay-mechanism p2p
  step-type twostep
  clock-enable
!
interface port1.0.1
  clock-port clock1
interface port1.0.2
  clock-port clock1
interface port1.0.3
  clock-port clock1
interface port1.0.4
  clock-port clock1
!
```

**Related commands**

- [transport-type](#)
- [step-type](#)
- [delay-mechanism](#)
- [ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# step-type

**Overview** Use this command to set the step-type of a PTP Clock.

Step-type refers to how the timestamp correction is applied by the clock when forwarding timing messages: One Step embeds the correction directly in the Sync message, while Two Step sends a separate Follow\_Up message with the correction.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the step-type from the PTP Clock.

**Syntax** step-type [onestep|twostep]  
no step-type

| Parameter | Description                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| onestep   | Use the One Step step type. |
| twostep   | Use the Two Step step type. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** PTP Clock Configuration Mode

**Example** To set the step type to One Step for PTP clock 'clock1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ptp clock clock1
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# step-type onestep
awplus(config-ptp-clock)#
```

**Related commands** [transport-type](#)  
[delay-mechanism](#)  
[ptp clock](#)  
[show ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added



# show ptp data transparent

**Overview** Use this command to display configuration information for the PTP transparent clock.

**Syntax** show ptp data transparent

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display configuration for PTP transparent clock, use the following command:

```
awplus# show ptp data transparent
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from show ptp data transparent

```
awplus#show ptp data transparent
CLOCK(Transparent)
Global Enable      : Enabled
Clock Identity     : 00:0c:25:ff:fe:03:92:47
Number Of Ports    : 2
Transport Type     : Ethernet
Delay Mechanism    : End To End
Primary Domain     : 0
Step-type          : One Step
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.5-1.2: added to x240, x250, x540L Series
- Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x530L, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series
- Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x230, x550 Series
- Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

## show ptp port

**Overview** Use this command to display the configuration and status information of the individual port or ports that have been associated with the PTP clock. In the output, the information shown under 'PTP daemon port information' is displayed only when the active clock is E2E two-step or when the clock uses the P2P delay mechanism.

**Syntax** show ptp port [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | An interface range. If not specified, the command will print all valid ports. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display configuration and status information of the individual ports associated with the clock, use the command:

```
awplus# show ptp port
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show ptp port**

```
awplus#show ptp port
PTP Ports

Abbreviations:
  (A) = Active
  E2E = End to End
  P2P = Peer To Peer

Port Name      State  Clock Name  Clock Type  Delay Mechanism  Step
Transport
-----
port1.0.23    Down   wow(A)      Transparent P2P          2-Step
Ethernet
port1.0.24    Down   wow(A)      Transparent P2P          2-Step
Ethernet

PTP daemon port information:

port1.0.23 data
portState FAULTY
logMinDelayReqInterval 0
peerMeanPathDelay 0
logAnnounceInterval 1
announceReceiptTimeout 3
logSyncInterval 0
master_sync_timeout 0
delayMechanism 2
logMinPdelayReqInterval 0
versionNumber 2
port1.0.24 data
portState FAULTY
logMinDelayReqInterval 0
peerMeanPathDelay 0
logAnnounceInterval 1
announceReceiptTimeout 3
logSyncInterval 0
master_sync_timeout 0
delayMechanism 2
logMinPdelayReqInterval 0
versionNumber 2
```

**Related commands** [ptp clock](#)

- Command changes**
- Version 5.5.5-2.1: added support for a port range
  - Version 5.5.5-1.2: added to x240, x250, x540L Series
  - Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to x530L, x950, SBx908 GEN2 Series
  - Version 5.4.8-0.2: added to x230, x550 Series
  - Version 5.4.7-0.1: command added

# transport-type

**Overview** Use this command to set the transport type of a PTP clock.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a transport type from the PTP clock.

**Syntax** transport-type ethernet  
transport-type udp {v4|v6}  
no transport-type ethernet  
no transport-type udp {v4|v6}

| Parameter | Description                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| ethernet  | Timing protocol forwarded in Ethernet frames. |
| udp       | Use the UDP transport type.                   |
| v4        | Use the UDP transport type with IPv4.         |
| v6        | Use the UDP transport type with IPv6.         |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** PTP Clock Configuration Mode

**Usage notes** This command specifies the transport type used by a PTP clock. You can configure multiple transport types (Ethernet, UDPv4, and UDPv6) before the clock is enabled. However, once the **clock-enable** setting is applied, the system will validate the configuration. The only supported transport types are:

- Ethernet
- UDPv4
- UDPv6
- UDPv4 and UDPv6

**Example** To add UDPv4 and UDPv6 to the PTP clock named 'clock1', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ptp clock clock1
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# transport-type udp v4
awplus(config-ptp-clock)# transport-type udp v6
```

**Related commands** [delay-mechanism](#)  
[ptp clock](#)  
[show ptp clock](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

# 52

## SNMP Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2492
  - **alias (interface)** on page 2493
  - **clear mac address-table notification mac-change** on page 2494
  - **debug snmp** on page 2495
  - **mac address-table notification mac-change** on page 2497
  - **mac address-table notification mac-change history-size** on page 2498
  - **mac address-table notification mac-change interval** on page 2499
  - **mac address-table notification mac-threshold** on page 2500
  - **show counter snmp-server** on page 2502
  - **show debugging snmp** on page 2507
  - **show mac address-table notification mac-change** on page 2508
  - **show running-config snmp** on page 2511
  - **show snmp-server** on page 2512
  - **show snmp-server community** on page 2513
  - **show snmp-server group** on page 2514
  - **show snmp-server trap** on page 2515
  - **show snmp-server user** on page 2516
  - **show snmp-server view** on page 2517
  - **snmp trap link-status** on page 2518
  - **snmp trap link-status suppress** on page 2520
  - **snmp trap mac-change** on page 2522
  - **snmp-server** on page 2524
  - **snmp-server community** on page 2526
  - **snmp-server contact** on page 2528
  - **snmp-server enable trap** on page 2529
  - **snmp-server engineID local** on page 2533
  - **snmp-server engineID local reset** on page 2535
  - **snmp-server group** on page 2536
  - **snmp-server host** on page 2538
  - **snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus** on page 2541
  - **snmp-server location** on page 2542
  - **snmp-server source-interface** on page 2543
  - **snmp-server startup-trap-delay** on page 2544
  - **snmp-server system-name** on page 2545
  - **snmp-server user** on page 2546
  - **snmp-server view** on page 2549

- **test snmp trap snmp** on page 2550
- **undebug snmp** on page 2551

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure SNMP. For more information, see:

- the [Support for Allied Telesis Enterprise MIBs in AlliedWare Plus](#), for information about which MIB objects are supported.
- the [SNMP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).



# alias (interface)

**Overview** Use this command to set an alias name for a port, as returned by the SNMP ifMIB in OID 1.3.6.1.2.1.31.1.1.18.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an alias name from a port.

**Syntax** alias <ifAlias>  
no alias

| Parameter | Description                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ifAlias> | 64 character name for an interface in a network management system. All printable characters are valid. |

**Default** Not set.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The interface alias can also be set via SNMP.  
Third-party management systems often use standard MIBs to access device information. Network managers can specify an alias interface name to provide a non-volatile way to access the interface.

**Example** To configure the alias interface name 'uplink\_a' for port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# alias uplink_a
```

To remove an alias interface name from port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no alias
```

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: command added

# clear mac address-table notification mac-change

**Overview** Use this command to clear the MAC address table change history and counters. This command clears the change history and resets the counters to zero.

**Syntax** clear mac address-table notification mac-change

**Mode** User Exec

**Example** To clear the MAC address table change history and counters, use the command:

```
awplus# clear mac address-table notification mac-change
```

**Related commands** [mac address-table notification mac-change interval](#)  
[mac address-table notification mac-change history-size](#)  
[show mac address-table notification mac-change](#)  
[snmp trap mac-change](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# debug snmp

**Overview** This command enables SNMP debugging.

The **no** variant of this command disables SNMP debugging.

**Syntax** debug snmp [all|detail|error-string|process|receive|send|xdump]  
no debug snmp [all|detail|error-string|process|receive|send|xdump]

| Parameter    | Description                                                                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| all          | Enable or disable the display of all SNMP debugging information.                          |
| detail       | Enable or disable the display of detailed SNMP debugging information.                     |
| error-string | Enable or disable the display of debugging information for SNMP error strings.            |
| process      | Enable or disable the display of debugging information for processed SNMP packets.        |
| receive      | Enable or disable the display of debugging information for received SNMP packets.         |
| send         | Enable or disable the display of debugging information for sent SNMP packets.             |
| xdump        | Enable or disable the display of hexadecimal dump debugging information for SNMP packets. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To start SNMP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug snmp
```

To start SNMP debugging, showing detailed SNMP debugging information, use the command:

```
awplus# debug snmp detail
```

To start SNMP debugging, showing all SNMP debugging information, use the command:

```
awplus# debug snmp all
```

**Related** **show debugging snmp**  
**commands** **terminal monitor**  
**undebug snmp**

# mac address-table notification mac-change

**Overview** Use this command to enable the mac-change history table. You also need to use the command **snmp trap mac-change** to set up the trap and **snmp-server enable trap** to enable the trap for transmission.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the mac-change history table.

**Syntax** mac address-table notification mac-change  
no mac address-table notification mac-change

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To set up the mac-change trap use the command:

- **snmp trap mac-change**

To enable transmission of the mac-change trap, specify the parameter **mac-change**, use the command:

- **snmp-server enable trap**

**Example** To enable the mac-change history table, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table notification mac-change
```

**Related commands** **clear mac address-table notification mac-change**  
**mac address-table notification mac-change history-size**  
**mac address-table notification mac-change interval**  
**mac address-table notification mac-threshold**  
**show mac address-table notification mac-change**  
**snmp-server enable trap**  
**snmp trap mac-change**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# mac address-table notification mac-change history-size

**Overview** Use this command to set the MAC address table history size to an upper limit on the number of entries that the SNMP table may contain.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the history size back to the default (1).

**Syntax** mac address-table notification mac-change history-size <0-500>  
no mac address-table notification mac-change history-size

| Parameter | Description                                                                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <0-500>   | Set the upper limit on the number of entries that the SNMP MAC address table may contain. |

**Default** Table size is set at 1 entry.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the mac-change history table is not enabled, then the history size is stored for when it is enabled.

To enable the mac-change history table, use the command:

- **mac address-table notification mac-change**

**Example** To configure the size of the MAC change history table to 40, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table notification mac-change
history-size 40
```

**Related commands**

- clear mac address-table notification mac-change**
- mac address-table notification mac-change**
- mac address-table notification mac-change interval**
- mac address-table notification mac-threshold**
- show mac address-table notification mac-change**
- snmp trap mac-change**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# mac address-table notification mac-change interval

**Overview** Use this command to set the maximum time that a MAC change SNMP notification is delayed in the MAC address table.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the interval back to the default (1).

**Syntax** `mac address-table notification mac-change interval`  
`<0-2147483647>`  
`no mac address-table notification mac-change interval`

| Parameter                         | Description                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;0-2147483647&gt;</code> | Set the interval in seconds. |

**Default** Interval is set at 1 second.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If the mac-change history table is not enabled, then the interval is stored for when it is enabled.

To enable the mac-change history table, use the command:

- **mac address-table notification mac-change**

**Example** To configure an interval of 5 seconds for the time between two MAC change SNMP notifications being sent, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mac address-table notification mac-change
interval 5
```

**Related commands**

- clear mac address-table notification mac-change**
- mac address-table notification mac-change**
- mac address-table notification mac-change history-size**
- mac address-table notification mac-threshold**
- show mac address-table notification mac-change**
- snmp trap mac-change**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# mac address-table notification mac-threshold

**Overview** Use this command to change the default interval and threshold values for storing and sending Layer 2 forwarding database (FDB) utilization information. These settings are stored in the running configuration.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the threshold configuration back to the default.

**Syntax** `mac address-table notification mac-threshold {interval <120-214783647>|limit <0-100>}`  
`no mac address-table notification mac-threshold`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                             |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interval        | Change the default interval value. The interval value controls the interval between utilization checks. |
| <120-214783647> | Set the interval in seconds.                                                                            |
| limit           | Change the limit value. When this limit is reached, an SNMP trap is sent.                               |
| <0-100>         | Set the limit as a percentage.                                                                          |

**Default** Interval default is 120 seconds and the limit default is 50 percent.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To enable transmission of the mac-threshold trap, specify the parameter **mac-threshold**, use the command:

- **snmp-server enable trap**

**Example** To configure the MAC threshold notifications to be sent if the L2 FDB table utilization is more than or equal to 70%, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# mac address-table notification mac-threshold  
limit 70
```

To set the MAC threshold notifications interval and limit back to default values, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no mac address-table notification mac-threshold
```



**Related** **show running-config**  
**commands** **snmp-server enable trap**

**Command** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added  
**changes**

## show counter snmp-server

**Overview** This command displays counters for SNMP messages received by the SNMP agent.

**Syntax** show counter snmp-server

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the counters for the SNMP agent, use the command:  
awplus# show counter snmp-server

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter snmp-server command**

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| SNMP-SERVER counters |    |
| inPkts               | 11 |
| inBadVersions        | 0  |
| inBadCommunityNames  | 0  |
| inBadCommunityUses   | 0  |
| inASNParseErrs       | 0  |
| inTooBig             | 0  |
| inNoSuchNames        | 0  |
| inBadValues          | 0  |
| inReadOnly           | 0  |
| inGenErrs            | 0  |
| inTotalReqVars       | 9  |
| inTotalSetVars       | 0  |
| inGetRequests        | 2  |
| inGetNexts           | 9  |
| inSetRequests        | 0  |
| inGetResponses       | 0  |
| inTraps              | 0  |
| outPkts              | 11 |
| outTooBig            | 0  |
| outNoSuchNames       | 2  |
| outBadValues         | 0  |
| outGenErrs           | 0  |
| outGetRequests       | 0  |
| outGetNexts          | 0  |
| outSetRequests       | 0  |
| outGetResponses      | 11 |
| outTraps             | 0  |
| UnsupportedSecLevels | 0  |
| NotInTimeWindows     | 0  |
| UnknownUserNames     | 0  |
| UnknownEngineIDs     | 0  |
| WrongDigest          | 0  |
| DecryptionErrors     | 0  |
| UnknownSecModels     | 0  |
| InvalidMsgs          | 0  |
| UnknownPDUHandlers   | 0  |

**Parameters in the output of the show counter snmp-server command**

| Parameter           | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| inPkts              | The total number of SNMP messages received by the SNMP agent.                                                                                                             |
| inBadVersions       | The number of messages received by the SNMP agent for an unsupported SNMP version. It drops these messages. The SNMP agent on your device supports versions 1, 2C, and 3. |
| inBadCommunityNames | The number of messages received by the SNMP agent with an unrecognized SNMP community name. It drops these messages.                                                      |
| inBadCommunityUses  | The number of messages received by the SNMP agent where the requested SNMP operation is not                                                                               |

| Parameter      | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | permitted from SNMP managers using the SNMP community named in the message.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| inASNParseErrs | The number of ASN.1 or BER errors that the SNMP agent has encountered when decoding received SNMP Messages.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| inTooBigs      | The number of SNMP PDUs received by the SNMP agent where the value of the error-status field is 'tooBig'. This is sent by an SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the agent.                                                                          |
| inNoSuchNames  | The number of SNMP PDUs received by the SNMP agent where the value of the error-status field is 'noSuchName'. This is sent by an SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the agent.                                                                      |
| inBadValues    | The number of SNMP PDUs received by the SNMP agent where the value of the error-status field is 'badValue'. This is sent by an SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the agent.                                                                        |
| inReadOnlyls   | The number of valid SNMP PDUs received by the SNMP agent where the value of the error-status field is 'readOnly'. The SNMP manager should not generate a PDU which contains the value 'readOnly' in the error- status field. This indicates that there is an incorrect implementations of the SNMP. |
| inGenErrs      | The number of SNMP PDUs received by the SNMP agent where the value of the error-status field is 'genErr'.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| inTotalReqVars | The number of MIB objects that the SNMP agent has successfully retrieved after receiving valid SNMP Get-Request and Get-Next PDUs.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| inTotalSetVars | The number of MIB objects that the SNMP agent has successfully altered after receiving valid SNMP Set- Request PDUs.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| inGetRequests  | The number of SNMP Get-Request PDUs that the SNMP agent has accepted and processed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| inGetNexts     | The number of SNMP Get-Next PDUs that the SNMP agent has accepted and processed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| inSetRequests  | The number of SNMP Set-Request PDUs that the SNMP agent has accepted and processed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Parameter            | Meaning                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| inGetResponses       | The number of SNMP Get-Response PDUs that the SNMP agent has accepted and processed.                                                                                                                                                 |
| inTraps              | The number of SNMP Trap PDUs that the SNMP agent has accepted and processed.                                                                                                                                                         |
| outPkts              | The number of SNMP Messages that the SNMP agent has sent.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| outTooBigs           | The number of SNMP PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated with the value 'tooBig' in the error-status field. This is sent to the SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the manager.     |
| outNoSuchNames       | The number of SNMP PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated with the value 'noSuchName' in the error-status field. This is sent to the SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the manager. |
| outBadValues         | The number of SNMP PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated with the value 'badValue' in the error-status field. This is sent to the SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the manager.   |
| outGenErrs           | The number of SNMP PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated with the value 'genErr' in the error-status field. This is sent to the SNMP manager to indicate that an exception occurred when processing a request from the manager.     |
| outGetRequests       | The number of SNMP Get-Request PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated.                                                                                                                                                               |
| outGetNexts          | The number of SNMP Get-Next PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| outSetRequests       | The number of SNMP Set-Request PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated.                                                                                                                                                               |
| outGetResponses      | The number of SNMP Get-Response PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated.                                                                                                                                                              |
| outTraps             | The number of SNMP Trap PDUs that the SNMP agent has generated.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| UnsupportedSecLevels | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they requested a securityLevel unknown or not available to the SNMP agent.                                                                                    |
| NotInTimeWindows     | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they appeared                                                                                                                                                 |

| Parameter          | Meaning                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | outside of the authoritative SNMP agent's window.                                                                                   |
| UnknownUserNames   | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they referenced an unknown user.                             |
| UnknownEngineIDs   | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they referenced an unknown snmpEngineID.                     |
| WrongDigest        | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they didn't contain the expected digest value.               |
| DecryptionErrors   | The number of received packets that the SNMP agent has dropped because they could not be decrypted.                                 |
| UnknownSecModels   | The number of messages received that contain a security model that is not supported by the server. Valid for SNMPv3 messages only.  |
| InvalidMsgs        | The number of messages received where the security model is supported but the authentication fails. Valid for SNMPv3 messages only. |
| UnknownPDUHandlers | The number of times the SNMP handler has failed to process a PDU. This is a system debugging counter.                               |

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)

# show debugging snmp

**Overview** This command displays whether SNMP debugging is enabled or disabled.

**Syntax** show debugging snmp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the status of SNMP debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging snmp
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging snmp command

```
Sntp (SMUX) debugging status:  
Sntp debugging is on
```

**Related commands** [debug snmp](#)

# show mac address-table notification mac-change

**Overview** Use this command to show the MAC change configuration. It includes the MAC change history.

**Syntax** show mac address-table notification mac-change

**Mode** User Exec

**Example** To show the MAC change configuration and history, use the command:  
awplus# show mac address-table notification mac-change



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mac address-table notification mac-change**

```
awplus#show mac address-table notification mac-change
MAC Change Feature: Enabled
MAC Change Notification Traps: Enabled
Wait time for MAC Change Notification Traps: 1 seconds
Number of MAC Address Add events: 1
Number of MAC Address Remove events: 0
Number of MAC Change Notification Traps sent: 1
Maximum Number of entries configured in History Table: 1
Number of entries currently in History Table: 1
History Table contents
-----
History Index 1, Timestamp(uptime) 0 days 00:39:25 (236500)
MAC Change message:
  Operation: Added   Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 000d.b950.0c26
  Dot1dBasePort: 2
```

**Parameters in the output from show mac address-table notification mac-change**

| Parameter                                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MAC Change Feature                                    | Displays if the feature is enabled or not. If this is disabled, then no more MAC change events will be generated, no events are added to the history, and no traps are logged.                           |
| MAC Change Notification Traps                         | Displays if MAC change traps are sent when MAC change events are generated. This only affects traps, (MAC change history is not affected).                                                               |
| Wait time for MAC Change Notification Traps           | The maximum time a MAC change event waits before a MAC change trap is sent. This is also the maximum time a MAC change event waits before being added to the MAC change history. The time is in seconds. |
| Number of MAC Address Add events                      | The number of MAC-added events processed by the feature.                                                                                                                                                 |
| Number of MAC Address Remove events                   | The number of MAC-removed events processed by the feature.                                                                                                                                               |
| Number of MAC Change Notification Traps sent          | The number of MAC notification traps sent by the feature.                                                                                                                                                |
| Maximum Number of entries configured in History Table | The maximum number of entries present in the MAC change table.                                                                                                                                           |

**Related commands** [clear mac address-table notification mac-change](#)  
[mac address-table notification mac-change](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# show running-config snmp

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of SNMP on your device.

**Syntax** show running-config snmp

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current configuration of SNMP on your device, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config snmp
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show running-config snmp command

```
snmp-server contact AlliedTelesis
snmp-server location Philippines
snmp-server group grou1 auth read view1 write view1 notify view1
snmp-server view view1 1 included
snmp-server community public
snmp-server user user1 group1 auth md5 password priv des
password
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)

# show snmp-server

**Overview** This command displays the status and current configuration of the SNMP server.

**Syntax** show snmp-server

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the status of the SNMP server, use the command:  
awplus# show snmp-server

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show snmp-server command

```
SNMP Server ..... Enabled
IP Protocol ..... IPv4
SNMPv3 Engine ID (configured name) ... Not set
SNMPv3 Engine ID (actual) ..... 0x80001f888021338e4747b8e607
```

**Related commands**

- [debug snmp](#)
- [show counter snmp-server](#)
- [snmp-server](#)
- [snmp-server engineID local](#)
- [snmp-server engineID local reset](#)

# show snmp-server community

**Overview** This command displays the SNMP server communities configured on the device. SNMP communities are specific to v1 and v2c.

**Syntax** show snmp-server community

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the SNMP server communities, use the command:  
awplus# show snmp-server community

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show snmp-server community command

```
SNMP community information:
Community Name ..... public
Access ..... Read-only
View ..... none
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server community](#)

# show snmp-server group

**Overview** This command displays information about SNMP server groups. This command is used with SNMP version 3 only.

**Syntax** show snmp-server group

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the SNMP groups configured on the device, use the command:  
awplus# show snmp-server group

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show snmp-server group command

```
SNMP group information:
  Group name ..... guireadgroup
  Security Level ..... priv
  Read View ..... guiview
  Write View ..... none
  Notify View ..... none

  Group name ..... guiwritegroup
  Security Level ..... priv
  Read View ..... none
  Write View ..... guiview
  Notify View ..... none
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server group](#)

# show snmp-server trap

**Overview** Use this command to display the status of the SNMP traps.

**Syntax** show snmp-server trap

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the SNMP traps status, use the commands:

```
awplus# show snmp-server trap
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from: show snmp-server trap

```
awplus#show snmp-server trap
ATMF traps ..... Disabled
ATMF Link traps ..... Disabled
ATMF Node traps ..... Disabled
ATMF Guest Node traps ..... Enabled
ATMF Reboot Rolling traps ..... Disabled
Authentication failure ..... Disabled
BGP traps ..... Disabled
CWM Access Point traps ..... Enabled
DHCP Snooping traps ..... Disabled
EPSR traps ..... Disabled
LLDP traps ..... Disabled
Loop Protection traps ..... Disabled
MSTP traps ..... Disabled
NSM traps ..... Disabled
OSPF traps ..... Disabled
PIM traps ..... Disabled
Power-inline traps ..... Disabled
QoS Storm Protection traps ..... Enabled
RMON traps ..... Disabled
MAC address Thrash Limiting traps .... Disabled
UDLD traps ..... Disabled
VCS traps ..... Disabled
VRRP traps ..... Disabled
MRP traps ..... Enabled
Wireless traps ..... Disabled
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)

## show snmp-server user

**Overview** This command displays the SNMP server users and is used with SNMP version 3 only.

**Syntax** show snmp-server user

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the SNMP server users configured on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show snmp-server user
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show snmp-server user command

| Name   | Group name   | Auth  | Privacy |
|--------|--------------|-------|---------|
| -----  | -----        | ----- | -----   |
| freddy | guireadgroup | none  | none    |

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server user](#)



# show snmp-server view

**Overview** This command displays the SNMP server views and is used with SNMP version 3 only.

**Syntax** show snmp-server view

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the SNMP server views configured on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# show snmp-server view
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show snmp-server view command

```
SNMP view information:
View Name ..... view1
OID ..... 1
Type ..... included
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server view](#)

## snmp trap link-status

**Overview** Use this command to enable SNMP to send link status notifications (traps) for the interfaces when an interface goes up (linkUp) or down (linkDown). Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the sending of link status notifications.

**Syntax** snmp trap link-status [enterprise]  
no snmp trap link-status

| Parameter  | Description                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| enterprise | Send an Allied Telesis enterprise type of link trap. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The link status notifications can be enabled for the following interface types:

- switch port (e.g. port1.0.1)
- VLAN (e.g. vlan2)
- static and dynamic link aggregation (e.g. sa2, po2)

To specify where notifications are sent, use the **snmp-server host** command. To configure the device globally to send other notifications, use the **snmp-server enable trap** command.

**Examples** To enable SNMP to send link status notifications for port1.0.1 to port1.0.3 use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# snmp trap link-status
```

To disable the sending of link status notifications for port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no snmp trap link-status
```

**Related commands**

- show interface**
- snmp trap link-status suppress**
- snmp-server enable trap**
- snmp-server host**

## snmp trap link-status suppress

**Overview** Use this command to enable the suppression of link status notifications (traps) for the interfaces beyond the specified threshold, in the specified interval.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the suppression of link status notifications for the ports.

**Syntax** `snmp trap link-status suppress {time {<1-60>|default}}|threshold {<1-20>|default}}`  
`no snmp trap link-status suppress`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| time      | Set the suppression timer for link status notifications.                                                                                                                                          |
| <1-60>    | The suppress time in seconds.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| default   | The default suppress time in seconds (60).                                                                                                                                                        |
| threshold | Set the suppression threshold for link status notifications. This is the number of link status notifications after which to suppress further notifications within the suppression timer interval. |
| <1-20>    | The number of link status notifications.                                                                                                                                                          |
| default   | The default number of link status notifications (20).                                                                                                                                             |

**Default** By default, if link status notifications are enabled (they are enabled by default), the suppression of link status notifications is enabled: notifications that exceed the notification threshold (default 20) within the notification timer interval (default 60 seconds) are not sent.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** An unstable network can generate many link status notifications. When notification suppression is enabled, a suppression timer is started when the first link status notification of a particular type (linkUp or linkDown) is sent for an interface.

If the threshold number of notifications of this type is sent before the timer reaches the suppress time, any further notifications of this type generated for the interface during the interval are not sent. At the end of the interval, the sending of link status notifications resumes, until the threshold is reached in the next interval.

**Examples** To suppress link status notifications for port1.0.1 to port1.0.3 after 10 notifications in 40 seconds, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1-port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# snmp trap link-status suppress time 40
threshold 10
```

To stop suppressing link status notifications for port1.0.1, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no snmp trap link-status suppress
```

**Related commands** [show interface](#)  
[snmp trap link-status](#)

## snmp trap mac-change

**Overview** Use this command to enable the MAC notification feature to apply mac-change notifications via the mac-change trap. This command configures the trap so that you are notified when MAC addresses are added or removed from the forwarding database (FDB). This is applied to interfaces via a specified port or a range of ports.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the MAC notification feature.

**Syntax** snmp trap mac-change {[add] [remove]}  
no snmp trap mac-change [add] [remove]

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| add       | Enable SNMP mac-change traps when a MAC address is added.   |
| remove    | Enable SNMP mac-change traps when a MAC address is removed. |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** To enable transmission of the mac-change trap, specify the parameter **mac-change**, use the command:

- **snmp-server enable trap**

To enable the mac-change history table, use the command:

- **mac address-table notification mac-change**

**Example** To get mac-change notifications whenever a MAC address associated with port1.0.1 is added or removed from the FDB table, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# snmp trap mac-change add remove
```

**Related commands** **clear mac address-table notification mac-change**  
**mac address-table notification mac-change**  
**show interface**  
**snmp-server enable trap**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

## snmp-server

**Overview** Use this command to enable the SNMP agent (server) on the device. The SNMP agent receives and processes SNMP packets sent to the device, and generates notifications (traps) that have been enabled by the **snmp-server enable trap**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the SNMP agent on the device. When SNMP is disabled, SNMP packets received by the device are discarded, and no notifications are generated. This does not remove any existing SNMP configuration.

**Syntax** snmp-server [ip|ipv6]  
no snmp-server [ip|ipv6]

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| ip        | Enable or disable the SNMP agent for IPv4. |
| ipv6      | Enable or disable the SNMP agent for IPv6. |

**Default** By default, the SNMP agent is enabled for both IPv4 and IPv6. If neither the **ip** parameter nor the **ipv6** parameter is specified for this command, then SNMP is enabled or disabled for both IPv4 and IPv6.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable SNMP on the device for both IPv4 and IPv6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server
```

To enable the SNMP agent for IPv4 on the device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server ip
```

To disable the SNMP agent for both IPv4 and IPv6 on the device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server
```

To disable the SNMP agent for IPv4, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server ipv4
```



**Related commands**

- show snmp-server**
- show snmp-server community**
- show snmp-server user**
- snmp-server community**
- snmp-server contact**
- snmp-server enable trap**
- snmp-server engineID local**
- snmp-server group**
- snmp-server host**
- snmp-server location**
- snmp-server view**

## snmp-server community

**Overview** This command creates an SNMP community, optionally setting the access mode for the community. The default access mode is read-only. If the view parameter is not specified, the community allows access to all the MIB objects. The SNMP communities are only valid for SNMPv1 and v2c and provide very limited security. Communities should not be used when operating SNMPv3.

The **no** variant of this command removes an SNMP community. The specified community must already exist on the device.

**Syntax** `snmp-server community <community-name> [view <view-name>|ro|rw|<access-list>]`  
`no snmp-server community <community-name>`

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                                           |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <community-name> | Community name. The community name is a case sensitive string of up to 20 characters.                                 |
| view             | Configure SNMP view. If view is not specified, the community allows access to all the MIB objects.                    |
| <view-name>      | View name. The view name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.                                  |
| ro               | Read-only community.                                                                                                  |
| rw               | Read-write community.                                                                                                 |
| <access-list>    | <1-99> Access list number. Warning: Do not use an ACL with deny rules. This is because only permit rules are applied. |

**Default** The default access mode is Read-only.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** Use the following commands to create an SNMP community called 'public' with read-only access to all MIB variables from any management station:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server community public ro
```

Use the following commands to remove an SNMP community called 'public'

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server community public
```

**Related** **show snmp-server**  
**commands** **show snmp-server community**  
**snmp-server view**

# snmp-server contact

**Overview** This command sets the contact information for the system. The contact name is:

- displayed in the output of the **show system** command
- stored in the MIB object sysContact

The **no** variant of this command removes the contact information from the system.

**Syntax** snmp-server contact <contact-info>  
no snmp-server contact

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <contact-info> | The contact information for the system, from 0 to 255 characters long. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set the system contact information to "example@example.com", use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server contact example@example.com
```

**Related commands** **show system**  
**snmp-server location**  
**snmp-server system-name**  
**snmp-server group**

## snmp-server enable trap

**Overview** Use this command to enable the transmission of the specified notifications (traps) on your device.

Note that the Environmental Monitoring traps defined in the AT-ENVMONv2-MIB are enabled by default.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the transmission of the specified notifications.

**Syntax** snmp-server enable trap <trap-list>  
no snmp-server enable trap <trap-list>

Depending on your device model, you can enable some or all of the traps in the following table:

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| atmf          | AMF traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| atmfguestnode | AMF guest node traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| atmflink      | AMF link traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| atmfnode      | AMF node traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| atmfrr        | AMF reboot-rolling traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| auth          | Authentication failure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| bgp           | BGP traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| chassis       | Chassis traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| cwmap         | Access Point traps with the AWC wireless manager.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| dhcpsnooping  | DHCP snooping and ARP security traps. These notifications must also be set using the <b>ip dhcp snooping violation</b> command, and/or the <b>arp security violation</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| epsr          | EPSR traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| g8032         | G.8032 ERP traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| lldp          | Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) traps. These notifications must also be enabled using the <b>lldp notifications</b> command, and/or the <b>lldp med-notifications</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| loopprot      | Loop Protection traps.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| low-memory    | Traps that are generated when available memory drops beneath low, very low, and critical thresholds, and when it returns to normal. The traps are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0 memoryTraps</li> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0.1 memoryLowTrap</li> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0.2 memoryVeryLowTrap</li> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0.3 memoryCriticalTrap (However, note that when the system reaches the critical memory threshold, it reboots before a trap can be sent.)</li> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0.4 memoryReturnToNormalTrap</li> </ul> |

| Parameter               | Description                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.207.8.4.4.3.7.0.5 vcstackId</li> </ul>                                            |
| mac-change              | MAC address changed.                                                                                                                 |
| mac-move                | MAC address moved between interface.                                                                                                 |
| mac-threshold           | MAC address table reaches a threshold limit.                                                                                         |
| mstp                    | MSTP traps.                                                                                                                          |
| nsm                     | NSM traps.                                                                                                                           |
| ospf                    | OSPF traps.                                                                                                                          |
| pim                     | PIM traps.                                                                                                                           |
| power-inline            | Power-inline traps (Power Ethernet MIB RFC 3621).                                                                                    |
| qsp                     | QoS Storm Protection.                                                                                                                |
| rmon                    | RMON traps.                                                                                                                          |
| thrash-limit            | MAC address Thrash Limiting traps.                                                                                                   |
| vcs                     | VCS traps. Note that to see VCS resiliency link traps, you have to use the <b>vcs-resiliency-link</b> parameter too, as shown below. |
| vcs vcs-resiliency-link | VCS resiliency link traps. You will only see these traps if you enter both <b>vcs</b> and <b>vcs-resiliency-link</b> .               |
| vrrp                    | Virtual Router Redundancy (VRRP) traps.                                                                                              |
| ufo                     | Upstream Forwarding Only (UFO) traps.                                                                                                |

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** This command cannot be used to enable link status notifications globally. To enable link status notifications for particular interfaces, use the **snmp trap link-status** command.

To specify where notifications are sent, use the **snmp-server host** command.

Note that you can enable (or disable) multiple traps with a single command, by specifying a space-separated list of traps.

**Examples** To enable the device to send a notification if an AMF node changes its status, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap atmfnode
```

To enable the device to send MAC address Thrash Limiting traps, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server enable trap thrash-limit
```

To disable the device from sending MAC address Thrash Limiting traps, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server enable trap thrash-limit
```

To disable OSPF traps being sent out by the device, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server enable trap ospf
```

**Related commands**

- [show snmp-server](#)
- [show ip dhcp snooping](#)
- [snmp trap link-status](#)
- [snmp-server host](#)
- [private-vlan ufo trap](#)

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.4-2.3: **low-memory** parameter added
- Version 5.5.4-0.1: **vcs vcs-resiliency-link** parameter added
- Version 5.5.1-2.1: **mac-change**, **mac-move**, and **mac-threshold** parameters added
- Version 5.5.1-1.1: **atmfguestnode** and **cwmap** parameters added
- Version 5.4.7-2.1: **ufo** parameter added



## snmp-server engineID local

**Overview** Use this command to configure the SNMPv3 engine ID. The SNMPv3 engine ID is used to uniquely identify the SNMPv3 agent on a device when communicating with SNMP management clients. Once an SNMPv3 engine ID is assigned, this engine ID is permanently associated with the device until you change it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to set the user defined SNMPv3 engine ID to a system generated pseudo-random value by resetting the SNMPv3 engine. The **no snmp-server engineID local** command has the same effect as the **snmp-server engineID local default** command.

Note that the **snmp-server engineID local reset** command is used to force the system to generate a new engine ID when the current engine ID is also system generated.

**Syntax** snmp-server engineID local {<engine-id>|default}  
no snmp-server engineID local

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <engine-id> | Specify SNMPv3 Engine ID value, a string of up to 27 characters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| default     | Set SNMPv3 engine ID to a system generated value by resetting the SNMPv3 engine, provided the current engine ID is user defined. If the current engine ID is system generated, use the <b>snmp-server engineID local reset</b> command to force the system to generate a new engine ID. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** All devices must have a unique engine ID which is permanently set unless it is configured by the user.

**Example** To set the SNMPv3 engine ID to 800000cf030000cd123456, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server engineID local
800000cf030000cd123456
```

To set a user defined SNMPv3 engine ID back to a system generated value, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server engineID local
```

**Output** The following example shows the engine ID values after configuration:

```
awplus(config)#snmp-server engineid local asdgdfh231234d
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#show snmp-server

SNMP Server ..... Enabled
IP Protocol ..... IPv4
SNMPv3 Engine ID (configured name) ... asdgdfh231234d
SNMPv3 Engine ID (actual) ..... 0x80001f888029af52e149198483

awplus(config)#no snmp-server engineid local
awplus(config)#exit
awplus#show snmp-server

SNMP Server ..... Enabled
IP Protocol ..... IPv4
SNMPv3 Engine ID (configured name) ... Not set
SNMPv3 Engine ID (actual) ..... 0x80001f888029af52e149198483
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server engineID local reset](#)  
[snmp-server group](#)

## snmp-server engineID local reset

**Overview** Use this command to force the device to generate a new pseudo-random SNMPv3 engine ID by resetting the SNMPv3 engine. If the current engine ID is user defined, use the **snmp-server engineID local** command to set SNMPv3 engine ID to a system generated value.

**Syntax** snmp-server engineID local reset

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To force the SNMPv3 engine ID to be reset to a system generated value, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server engineID local reset
```

**Related commands** **snmp-server engineID local**  
**show snmp-server**

## snmp-server group

**Overview** This command is used with SNMP version 3 only, and adds an SNMP group, optionally setting the security level and view access modes for the group. The security and access views defined for the group represent the minimum required of its users in order to gain access.

The **no** variant of this command deletes an SNMP group, and is used with SNMPv3 only. The group with the specified authentication/encryption parameters must already exist.

**Syntax** `snmp-server group <groupname> {auth|noauth|priv} [read <readname>|write <writename>|notify <notifysname>]`  
`no snmp-server group <groupname>`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <groupname>   | Group name. The group name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.      |
| auth          | Authentication.                                                                             |
| noauth        | No authentication and no encryption.                                                        |
| priv          | Authentication and encryption.                                                              |
| read          | Configure read view.                                                                        |
| <readname>    | Read view name.                                                                             |
| write         | Configure write view.                                                                       |
| <writename>   | Write view name. The view name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.  |
| notify        | Configure notify view.                                                                      |
| <notifysname> | Notify view name. The view name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To add SNMP group, for ordinary users, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server group usergroup noauth read  
useraccess write useraccess
```

To delete the SNMP group called 'usergroup', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server group usergroup
```

**Related commands**

- snmp-server**
- show snmp-server**
- show snmp-server group**
- show snmp-server user**

## snmp-server host

**Overview** This command specifies an SNMP trap host destination to which Trap or Inform messages generated by the device are sent.

For SNMP version 1 and 2c you must specify the community name parameter. For SNMP version 3, specify the authentication/encryption parameters and the user name. If the version is not specified, the default is SNMP version 1. Inform messages can be sent instead of traps for SNMP version 2c and 3.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove an SNMP trap host. The trap host must already exist.

The trap host is uniquely identified by:

- host IP address (IPv4 or IPv6)
- inform or trap messages
- community name (SNMPv1 or SNMP v2c) or the authentication/encryption parameters and user name (SNMP v3).

**Syntax** `snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [traps]  
[version 1] <community-name>`  
`snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [informs|traps]  
version 2c <community-name>`  
`snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [informs|traps]  
version 3 {auth|noauth|priv} <user-name>`  
`no snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [traps]  
[version 1] <community-name>`  
`no snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [informs|  
traps] version 2c <community-name>`  
`no snmp-server host {<ipv4-address>|<ipv6-address>} [informs|  
traps] version 3 {auth|noauth|priv} <user-name>`

| Parameter                     | Description                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;ipv4-address&gt;</i>   | IPv4 trap host address in the format A.B.C.D, for example, 192.0.2.2.           |
| <i>&lt;ipv6-address&gt;</i>   | IPv6 trap host address in the format x:x::x:x for example, 2001:db8::8a2e:7334. |
| informs                       | Send Inform messages to this host.                                              |
| traps                         | Send Trap messages to this host (default).                                      |
| version                       | SNMP version to use for notification messages. Default: version 1.              |
| 1                             | Use SNMPv1 (default).                                                           |
| 2c                            | Use SNMPv2c.                                                                    |
| 3                             | Use SNMPv3.                                                                     |
| auth                          | Authentication.                                                                 |
| noauth                        | No authentication.                                                              |
| priv                          | Encryption.                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;community-name&gt;</i> | The SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c community name.                                           |
| <i>&lt;user-name&gt;</i>      | SNMPv3 user name.                                                               |

**Default** No host is defined.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You can test connectivity to the host by using the command **test snmp trap snmp**.

**Examples** To configure the device to send generated traps to the IPv4 host destination 192.0.2.5 with the SNMPv2c community name 'public', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server host 192.0.2.5 version 2c public
```

To configure the device to send generated traps to the IPv6 host destination 2001:db8::8a2e:7334 with the SNMPv2c community name 'private', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server host 2001:db8::8a2e:7334 version 2c private
```

To remove a configured trap host of 192.0.2.5 with the SNMPv2c community name 'public', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server host 192.0.2.5 version 2c public
```

**Related commands** [snmp trap link-status](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)  
[snmp-server view](#)  
[test snmp trap snmp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF



# snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus

**Overview** Use this command to set the ifAdminStatus to reflect the operational state of the interface, rather than the administrative state.

The **no** variant of this command sets the ifAdminStatus to reflect the administrative state of the interface.

**Syntax** snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus  
no snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus

**Default** Legacy ifAdminStatus is turned off by default, so by default the SNMP ifAdminStatus reflects the administrative state of the interface.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Note that if you enable Legacy ifAdminStatus, the ifAdminStatus will report a link's status as Down when the link has been blocked by a process such as loop protection.

**Example** To turn on Legacy ifAdminStatus, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server legacy-ifadminstatus
```

**Related commands** [show interface](#)

## snmp-server location

**Overview** This command sets the location of the system. The location is:

- displayed in the output of the **show system** command
- stored in the MIB object sysLocation

The **no** variant of this command removes the configured location from the system.

**Syntax** snmp-server location <location-name>  
no snmp-server location

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <location-name> | The location of the system, from 0 to 255 characters long. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set the location to "server room 523", use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server location server room 523
```

**Related commands** **show snmp-server**  
**show system**  
**snmp-server contact**  
**snmp-server system-name**

## snmp-server source-interface

**Overview** Use this command to specify the originating interface for SNMP traps or informs. An interface specified by this command must already have an IP address assigned to it.

Use the **no** variant of this command to reset the interface to its default value (the originating egress interface).

**Syntax** `snmp-server source-interface {traps|informs} <interface-name>`  
`no snmp-server source-interface {traps|informs}`

| Parameter        | Description                                                |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| traps            | SNMP traps.                                                |
| informs          | SNMP informs.                                              |
| <interface-name> | Interface name (must already have an IP address assigned). |

**Default** The originating egress interface of the traps and informs messages

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** When an SNMP server sends an SNMP trap or inform message, the message carries the notification IP address of its originating interface. Use this command to assign this interface.

**Example** The following commands set vlan2 to be the interface whose IP address is used as the originating address in SNMP informs packets.

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server source-interface informs vlan2
```

The following commands reset the originating source interface for SNMP trap messages to be the default interface (the originating egress interface):

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server source-interface traps
```

**Validation Commands** **show running-config**

# snmp-server startup-trap-delay

**Overview** Use this command to set the time in seconds after following completion of the device startup sequence before the device sends any SNMP traps (or SNMP notifications).

Use the no variant of this command to restore the default startup delay of 30 seconds.

**Syntax** snmp-server startup-trap-delay *<delay-time>*  
no snmp-server startup-trap-delay

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;delay-time&gt;</i> | Specify an SNMP trap delay time in seconds in the range of 30 to 600 seconds. |

**Default** The SNMP server trap delay time is 30 seconds. The no variant restores the default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To delay the device sending SNMP traps until 60 seconds after device startup, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server startup-trap-delay 60
```

To restore the sending of SNMP traps to the default of 30 seconds after device startup, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server startup-trap-delay
```

**Validation Commands** **show snmp-server**

# snmp-server system-name

**Overview** Use this command to set the name of the system. The name is stored in the MIB object sysName.

Note that this command does not set the hostname or change the name in the command prompt. Use the [hostname](#) command to do that.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the system name.

**Syntax** snmp-server system-name <name>  
no snmp-server system-name

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <name>    | The name of the system, from 0 to 255 characters long. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces. |

**Default** None

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set the system name to ExampleDevice, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server system-name ExampleDevice
```

**Related commands** [hostname](#)  
[show snmp-server](#)  
[snmp-server contact](#)  
[snmp-server location](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-2.1: command added

## snmp-server user

**Overview** Use this command to create or move users as members of specified groups. This command is used with SNMPv3 only.

The **no** variant of this command removes an SNMPv3 user. The specified user must already exist.

**Syntax** `snmp-server user <username> <groupname> [encrypted]  
[auth {md5|sha|sha-256} <auth-password>] [priv {des|aes}  
<privacy-password>]  
no snmp-server user <username>`

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                         |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username>         | User name. The user name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.                |
| <groupname>        | Group name. The group name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.              |
| encrypted          | Use the encrypted parameter when you want to enter encrypted passwords.                             |
| auth               | Authentication protocol.                                                                            |
| md5                | MD5 Message Digest Algorithms.                                                                      |
| sha                | SHA Secure Hash Algorithm.                                                                          |
| sha-256            | SHA-256 Secure Hash Algorithm. Note: SHA-256 authentication is required in crypto secure-mode.      |
| <auth-password>    | Authentication password. The password is a string of 8 to 20 characters long and is case sensitive. |
| priv               | Privacy protocol.                                                                                   |
| des                | DES: Data Encryption Standard. DES is not available if you enable <b>crypto secure-mode</b> .       |
| aes                | AES: Advanced Encryption Standards.                                                                 |
| <privacy-password> | Privacy password. The password is a string of 8 to 20 characters long and is case sensitive.        |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Additionally this command provides the option of selecting an authentication protocol and (where appropriate) an associated password. Similarly, options are offered for selecting a privacy protocol and password.

- Note that each SNMP user must be configured on both the manager and agent entities. Where passwords are used, these passwords must be the same for both entities.
- Use the **encrypted** parameter when you want to enter already encrypted passwords in encrypted form as displayed in the running and startup configs stored on the device. For example, you may need to move a user from one group to another group and keep the same passwords for the user instead of removing the user to apply new passwords.
- User passwords are entered using plaintext without the **encrypted** parameter and are encrypted according to the authentication and privacy protocols selected.
- User passwords are viewed as encrypted passwords in running and startup configs shown from **show running-config** and **show startup-config** commands respectively. Copy and paste encrypted passwords from running-configs or startup-configs to avoid entry errors.

**Examples** To add SNMP user authuser as a member of group 'usergroup', with authentication protocol MD5, authentication password 'Authpass', privacy protocol AES and privacy password 'Privpass' use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server user authuser usergroup auth md5
Authpass priv aes Privpass
```

Validate the user is assigned to the group using the **show snmp-server user** command:

|                              |            |       |         |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|
| awplus#show snmp-server user |            |       |         |
| Name                         | Group name | Auth  | Privacy |
| -----                        | -----      | ----- | -----   |
| authuser                     | usergroup  | md5   | aes     |

To enter existing SNMP user 'authuser' with existing passwords as a member of group 'newusergroup' with authentication protocol MD5 with the encrypted authentication password 0x1c74b9c22118291b0ce0cd883f8dab6b74, and privacy protocol AES with the encrypted privacy password 0x0e0133db5453ebd03822b004eeacb6608f, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# snmp-server user authuser newusergroup encrypted
auth md5 0x1c74b9c22118291b0ce0cd883f8dab6b74 priv aes
0x0e0133db5453ebd03822b004eeacb6608f
```

**NOTE:** Copy and paste the encrypted passwords from the or the displayed, using the and commands respectively, into the command line to avoid key stroke errors issuing this command.

Validate the user has been moved from the first group using the **show snmp-server user** command:

|                              |              |       |         |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| awplus#show snmp-server user |              |       |         |
| Name                         | Group name   | Auth  | Privacy |
| -----                        | -----        | ----- | -----   |
| authuser                     | newusergroup | md5   | aes     |

To delete SNMP user 'authuser', use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no snmp-server user authuser
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server user](#)  
[snmp-server view](#)



## snmp-server view

**Overview** Use this command to create an SNMP view that specifies a sub-tree of the MIB. Further sub-trees can then be added by specifying a new OID to an existing view. Views can be used in SNMP communities or groups to control the remote manager's access.

**NOTE:** The object identifier must be specified in a sequence of integers separated by decimal points.

The **no** variant of this command removes the specified view on the device. The view must already exist.

**Syntax** snmp-server view <view-name> <mib-name> {included|excluded}  
no snmp-server view <view-name>

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <view-name> | SNMP server view name.<br><br>The view name is a string up to 20 characters long and is case sensitive. |
| <mib-name>  | Object identifier of the MIB.                                                                           |
| included    | Include this OID in the view.                                                                           |
| excluded    | Exclude this OID in the view.                                                                           |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** The following command creates a view called "loc" that includes the system location MIB sub-tree.

```
awplus(config)# snmp-server view loc 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0 included
```

To remove the view "loc" use the following command

```
awplus(config)# no snmp-server view loc
```

**Related commands** [show snmp-server view](#)  
[snmp-server community](#)

# test snmp trap snmp

**Overview** Use this command to test connectivity between the AlliedWare Plus device and an SNMP manager. The command tests the connectivity by sending a one-off coldStart or warmStart trap.

It does not matter whether you send a coldStart or warmStart trap; either trap lets you test the connectivity.

**Syntax** test snmp trap snmp coldstart  
test snmp trap snmp warmstart

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| coldstart | Send a one-off coldStart trap. This trap indicates that the SNMP agent is restarting with a configuration change.    |
| warmstart | Send a one-off warmStart trap. This trap indicates that the SNMP agent is restarting without a configuration change. |

**Default** n/a

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To send a one-off coldStart trap to the SNMP manager configured on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# test snmp trap snmp coldstart
```

**Related commands** [snmp-server host](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.4-2.3: command added

# undebbug snmp

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug snmp** command.

# 53

## LLDP Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2553
  - **clear lldp statistics** on page 2554
  - **clear lldp table** on page 2555
  - **debug lldp** on page 2556
  - **lldp faststart-count** on page 2558
  - **lldp holdtime-multiplier** on page 2559
  - **lldp management-address** on page 2560
  - **lldp med-notifications** on page 2562
  - **lldp med-tlv-select** on page 2563
  - **lldp non-strict-med-tlv-order-check** on page 2567
  - **lldp notification-interval** on page 2568
  - **lldp notifications** on page 2569
  - **lldp port-number-type** on page 2570
  - **lldp reinit** on page 2572
  - **lldp run** on page 2573
  - **lldp timer** on page 2574
  - **lldp tlv-select** on page 2575
  - **lldp transmit receive** on page 2577
  - **lldp tx-delay** on page 2579
  - **location civic-location configuration** on page 2580
  - **location civic-location identifier** on page 2585
  - **location civic-location-id** on page 2586
  - **location coord-location configuration** on page 2588
  - **location coord-location identifier** on page 2591
  - **location coord-location-id** on page 2593
  - **location elin-location** on page 2595
  - **location elin-location-id** on page 2596
  - **show debugging lldp** on page 2598
  - **show lldp** on page 2600
  - **show lldp interface** on page 2603
  - **show lldp local-info** on page 2606
  - **show lldp neighbors** on page 2612
  - **show lldp neighbors detail** on page 2614
  - **show lldp statistics** on page 2618
  - **show lldp statistics interface** on page 2621
  - **show location** on page 2624

# Introduction

**Overview** LLDP and LLDP-MED can be configured using the commands in this chapter, or by using SNMP with the LLDP-MIB and LLDP-EXT-DOT1-MIB (see the [Support for Allied Telesis Enterprise MIBs in AlliedWare Plus](#)).

The Voice VLAN feature can be configured using commands in the [VLAN Commands](#) chapter.

For more information about LLDP, see the [LLDP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

LLDP can transmit a lot of data about the network. Typically, the network information gathered using LLDP is transferred to a Network Management System by SNMP. For security reasons, we recommend using SNMPv3 for this purpose (see the [SNMP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#)).

LLDP operates over physical ports only. For example, it can be configured on switch ports that belong to static or dynamic channel groups, but not on the channel groups themselves.

# clear lldp statistics

**Overview** This command clears all LLDP statistics (packet and event counters) associated with specified ports. If no port list is supplied, LLDP statistics for all ports are cleared.

**Syntax** `clear lldp statistics [interface <port-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                           |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | The ports for which the statistics are to be cleared. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To clear the LLDP statistics on port1.0.1 and port1.0.4 use the command:

```
awplus# clear lldp statistics interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```

To clear all LLDP statistics for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# clear lldp statistics
```

**Related commands** [show lldp statistics](#)  
[show lldp statistics interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# clear lldp table

**Overview** This command clears the table of LLDP information received from neighbors through specified ports. If no port list is supplied, neighbor information is cleared for all ports.

**Syntax** `clear lldp table [interface <port-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                          |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | The ports for which the neighbor information table is to be cleared. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To clear the table of neighbor information received on port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus#clear lldp table interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```

To clear the entire table of neighbor information received through all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# clear lldp table
```

**Related commands** [show lldp neighbors](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## debug lldp

**Overview** This command enables specific LLDP debug for specified ports. When LLDP debugging is enabled, diagnostic messages are entered into the system log. If no port list is supplied, the specified debugging is enabled for all ports.

The **no** variant of this command disables specific LLDP debug for specified ports. If no port list is supplied, the specified debugging is disabled for all ports.

**Syntax** debug lldp {[rx][rxpkt][tx][txpkt]} [interface [<port-list>]]  
debug lldp operation  
no debug lldp {[rx][rxpkt][tx][txpkt]} [interface [<port-list>]]  
no debug lldp operation  
no debug lldp all

| Parameter   | Description                                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| rx          | LLDP receive debug.                              |
| rxpkt       | Raw LLDPDUs received in hex format.              |
| tx          | LLDP transmit debug.                             |
| txpkt       | Raw Tx LLDPDUs transmitted in hex format.        |
| <port-list> | The ports for which debug is to be configured.   |
| operation   | Debug for LLDP internal operation on the switch. |
| all         | Disables all LLDP debugging for all ports.       |

**Default** By default no debug is enabled for any ports.

**Mode** Privileged Exec



**Examples** To enable debugging of LLDP receive on port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# debug lldp rx interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```

To enable debugging of LLDP transmit with packet dump on all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# debug lldp tx txpkt
```

To disable debugging of LLDP receive on port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug lldp rx interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```

To turn off all LLDP debugging on all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug lldp all
```

**Related commands** [show debugging lldp](#)  
[show running-config lldp](#)  
[terminal monitor](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## lldp faststart-count

**Overview** Use this command to configure the fast start count for LLDP-MED. The fast start count determines the number of fast start advertisements a port sends when initiating LLDP-MED advertisements. This occurs, for example, when a new LLDP-MED capable device is detected.

The **no** variant of this command resets the LLDP-MED fast start count to the default (3).

**Syntax** `lldp faststart-count <1-10>`  
`no lldp faststart-count`

| Parameter                 | Description                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> | The number of fast start advertisements to send. |

**Default** The default fast start count is 3.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the fast start count to 5, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp faststart-count 5
```

To reset the fast start count to the default setting (3), use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp faststart-count
```

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## lldp holdtime-multiplier

**Overview** This command sets the holdtime multiplier value. This value is multiplied by the transmit interval to determine the advertised Time To Live (TTL) value advertised to neighbors.

The **no** variant of this command sets the multiplier back to its default.

**Syntax** `lldp holdtime-multiplier <2-10>`  
`no lldp holdtime-multiplier`

| Parameter | Description            |
|-----------|------------------------|
| <2-10>    | The multiplier factor. |

**Default** The default holdtime multiplier value is 4.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** The Time-To-Live (TTL) specifies how long the advertised information remains valid for neighbors. If the TTL expires before receiving an update, the neighbor removes the information from its database.

**Examples** To set the holdtime multiplier to 2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp holdtime-multiplier 2
```

To set the holdtime multiplier back to its default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp holdtime-multiplier 2
```

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# lldp management-address

**Overview** This command sets the IPv4 address to be advertised to neighbors (in the Management Address TLV) via the specified ports. This address will override the default address for these ports.

The **no** variant of this command clears the user-configured management IP address advertised to neighbors via the specified ports. The advertised address reverts to the default.

**Syntax** `lldp management-address <ipaddr>`  
`no lldp management-address`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ipaddr>  | The IPv4 address to be advertised to neighbors, in dotted decimal format. This must be one of the IP addresses already configured on the device. |

**Default** The local loopback interface's primary IPv4 address, if configured. Alternatively, the primary IPv4 interface address of the lowest numbered VLAN that the port belongs to, or if no VLAN IP addresses are configured, the MAC address of the device's baseboard.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** To see the management address that will be advertised, use the [show lldp interface](#) command or [show lldp local-info](#) command.

**Examples** To set the management address advertised by port1.0.1 and port1.0.2 to 192.168.1.6, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lldp management-address 192.168.1.6
```

To clear the user-configured management address advertised by port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, and revert to using the default address, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no lldp management-address
```

**Related commands** [show lldp interface](#)  
[show lldp local-info](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# lldp med-notifications

**Overview** Use this command to enable LLDP to send LLDP-MED Topology Change Detected SNMP notifications relating to the specified ports. The switch sends an SNMP event notification when a new LLDP-MED compliant IP Telephony device is connected to or disconnected from a port on the switch.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the sending of LLDP-MED Topology Change Detected notifications relating to the specified ports.

**Syntax** `lldp med-notifications`  
`no lldp med-notifications`

**Default** The sending of LLDP-MED notifications is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To enable the sending of LLDP-MED Topology Change Detected notifications relating to ports port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lldp med-notifications
```

To disable the sending of LLDP-MED notifications relating to port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no lldp med-notifications
```

**Related commands** [lldp notification-interval](#)  
[lldp notifications](#)  
[snmp-server enable trap](#)  
[show lldp interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

## lldp med-tlv-select

**Overview** Use this command to enable LLDP-MED Organizationally Specific TLVs for transmission in LLDP advertisements via the specified ports. The LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV must be enabled before any of the other LLDP-MED Organizationally Specific TLVs are enabled.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the specified LLDP-MED Organizationally Specific TLVs for transmission in LLDP advertisements via these ports. In order to disable the LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV, you must also disable the rest of these TLVs. Disabling all these TLVs disables LLDP-MED advertisements.

**Syntax** `lldp med-tlv-select [capabilities] [network-policy] [location]  
[inventory-management]  
lldp med-tlv-select all  
no lldp med-tlv-select [capabilities] [network-policy]  
[location] [inventory-management]  
no lldp med-tlv-select all`

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| capabilities         | LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV. When this is enabled, the MAC/PHY Configuration/Status TLV from IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific TLVs is also automatically included in LLDP-MED advertisements, whether or not it has been explicitly enabled by the <b>lldp tlv-select</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| network-policy       | Network Policy TLV. This TLV is transmitted if Voice VLAN parameters have been configured using the commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>switchport voice dscp</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport voice vlan</b></li> <li>• <b>switchport voice vlan priority</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| location             | Location Identification TLV. This TLV is transmitted if location information has been configured using the commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>location elin-location-id</b></li> <li>• <b>location civic-location identifier</b></li> <li>• <b>location civic-location configuration</b></li> <li>• <b>location coord-location identifier</b></li> <li>• <b>location coord-location configuration</b></li> <li>• <b>location elin-location</b></li> </ul> |
| inventory-management | Inventory Management TLV Set, including the following TLVs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardware Revision</li> <li>• Firmware Revision</li> <li>• Software Revision</li> <li>• Serial Number</li> <li>• Manufacturer Name</li> <li>• Model Name</li> <li>• Asset ID</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| all                  | All LLDP-MED Organizationally Specific TLVs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



**Default** By default, LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy, Location Identification, and Extended Power-via-MDI TLVs are enabled. Therefore, if LLDP is enabled using the **lldp run** command, by default LLDP-MED advertisements are transmitted on ports that detect LLDP-MED neighbors connected to them.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** LLDP-MED TLVs are only sent in advertisements via a port if there is an LLDP-MED-capable device connected to it. To see whether there are LLDP-MED capable devices connected to the ports, use the **show lldp neighbors** command.

**Examples** To enable inclusion of the Inventory TLV Set in advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lldp med-tlv-select inventory-management
```

To exclude the Inventory TLV Set in advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no lldp med-tlv-select inventory-management
```

To disable LLDP-MED advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, disable all these TLVs using the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no lldp med-tlv-select all
```

**Related commands**

- lldp tlv-select**
- location civic-location identifier**
- location civic-location configuration**
- location coord-location identifier**
- location coord-location configuration**
- location elin-location**
- show lldp interface**
- switchport voice dscp**
- switchport voice vlan**
- switchport voice vlan priority**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# lldp non-strict-med-tlv-order-check

**Overview** Use this command to enable non-strict order checking for LLDP-MED advertisements it receives. That is, use this command to enable LLDP to receive and store TLVs from LLDP-MED advertisements even if they do not use standard TLV order.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable non-strict order checking for LLDP-MED advertisements, that is, to set strict TLV order checking, so that LLDP discards any LLDP-MED TLVs that occur before the LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV in an advertisement.

**Syntax** `lldp non-strict-med-tlv-order-check`  
`no lldp non-strict-med-tlv-order-check`

**Default** By default TLV non-strict order checking for LLDP-MED advertisements is disabled. That is, strict order checking is applied to LLDP-MED advertisements, according to ANSI/TIA-1057, and LLDP-MED TLVs in non-standard order are discarded.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** The ANSI/TIA-1057 specifies standard order for TLVs in LLDP-MED advertisements, and specifies that if LLDP receives LLDP advertisements with non-standard LLDP-MED TLV order, the TLVs in non-standard order should be discarded. This implementation of LLDP-MED follows the standard: it transmits TLVs in the standard order, and by default discards LLDP-MED TLVs that occur before the LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV in an advertisement. However, some implementations of LLDP transmit LLDP-MED advertisements with non-standard TLV order. To receive and store the data from these non-standard advertisements, enable non-strict order checking for LLDP-MED advertisements using this command.

**Examples** To enable strict TLV order checking, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp tlv-order-check
```

To disable strict TLV order checking, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp tlv-order-check
```

**Related commands** [show running-config lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## lldp notification-interval

**Overview** This command sets the notification interval. This is the minimum interval between LLDP SNMP notifications (traps) of each kind (LLDP Remote Tables Change Notification and LLDP-MED Topology Change Notification).  
  
The **no** variant of this command sets the notification interval back to its default.

**Syntax** `lldp notification-interval <5-3600>`  
`no lldp notification-interval`

| Parameter                   | Description              |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>&lt;5-3600&gt;</code> | The interval in seconds. |

**Default** The default notification interval is 5 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the notification interval to 20 seconds, use the commands:  
`awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# lldp notification-interval 20`  
  
To set the notification interval back to its default, use the commands:  
`awplus# configure terminal`  
`awplus(config)# no lldp notification-interval`

**Related commands** [lldp notifications](#)  
[show lldp](#)

# lldp notifications

**Overview** This command enables the sending of LLDP SNMP notifications (traps) relating to specified ports.

The **no** variant of this command disables the sending of LLDP SNMP notifications for specified ports.

**Syntax** lldp notifications  
no lldp notifications

**Default** The sending of LLDP SNMP notifications is disabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To enable sending of LLDP SNMP notifications for port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# lldp notifications
```

To disable sending of LLDP SNMP notifications for port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2  
awplus(config-if)# no lldp notifications
```

**Related commands** **lldp notification-interval**  
**show lldp interface**  
**snmp-server enable trap**

## lldp port-number-type

**Overview** This command sets the type of port identifier used to enumerate, that is to count, the LLDP MIB local port entries. The LLDP MIB (IEEE Standard 802.1AB-2005, Section 12, LLDP MIB Definitions.) requires the port number value to count LLDP local port entries.

This command also enables you to optionally set an interface index to enumerate the LLDP MIB local port entries, if required by your management system.

The **no** variant of this command resets the type of port identifier back to the default setting (number).

**Syntax** `lldp port-number-type [number|ifindex]`  
`no lldp port-number-type`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| number    | Set the type of port identifier to a port number to enumerate the LLDP MIB local port entries.      |
| ifindex   | Set the type of port identifier to an interface index to enumerate the LLDP MIB local port entries. |

**Default** The default port identifier type is number. The no variant of this command sets the port identifier type to the default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the type of port identifier used to enumerate LLDP MIB local port entries to port numbers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp port-number-type number
```

To set the type of port identifier used to enumerate LLDP MIB local port entries to interface indexes, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp port-number-type ifindex
```

To reset the type of port identifier used to enumerate LLDP MIB local port entries the default (port numbers), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp port-number-type
```

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# lldp reinit

**Overview** This command sets the value of the reinitialization delay. This is the minimum time after disabling LLDP on a port before it can reinitialize.

The **no** variant of this command sets the reinitialization delay back to its default setting.

**Syntax** `lldp reinit <1-10>`  
`no lldp reinit`

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| <1-10>    | The delay in seconds. |

**Default** The default reinitialization delay is 2 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the reinitialization delay to 3 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp reinit 3
```

To set the reinitialization delay back to its default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp reinit
```

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V



# lldp run

**Overview** This command enables the operation of LLDP on the device.

The **no** variant of this command disables the operation of LLDP on the device. The LLDP configuration remains unchanged.

**Syntax** lldp run  
no lldp run

**Default** LLDP is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable LLDP operation, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# lldp run
```

To disable LLDP operation, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no lldp run
```

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# lldp timer

**Overview** This command sets the value of the transmit interval. This is the interval between regular transmissions of LLDP advertisements.

The **no** variant of this command sets the transmit interval back to its default.

**Syntax** `lldp timer <5-32768>`  
`no lldp timer`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <5-32768> | The transmit interval in seconds. The transmit interval must be at least four times the transmission delay timer ( <b>lldp tx-delay</b> command). |

**Default** The default transmit interval is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the transmit interval to 90 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp timer 90
```

To set the transmit interval back to its default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp timer
```

**Related commands** **lldp tx-delay**  
**show lldp**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## lldp tlv-select

**Overview** This command enables one or more optional TLVs, or all TLVs, for transmission in LLDP advertisements via the specified ports. The TLVs can be specified in any order; they are placed in LLDP frames in a fixed order (as described in IEEE 802.1AB). The mandatory TLVs (Chassis ID, Port ID, Time To Live, End of LLDPDU) are always included in LLDP advertisements.

In LLDP-MED advertisements the MAC/PHY Configuration/Status TLV will be always be included regardless of whether it is selected by this command.

The **no** variant of this command disables the specified optional TLVs, or all optional TLVs, for transmission in LLDP advertisements via the specified ports.

**Syntax** `lldp tlv-select {[<tlv>]...}`  
`lldp tlv-select all`  
`no lldp tlv-select {[<tlv>]...}`  
`no lldp tlv-select all`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <tlv>     | The TLV to transmit in LLDP advertisements. One of these keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• port-description (specified by the <b>description (interface)</b>)</li><li>• system-name (specified by the <b>hostname</b>)</li><li>• system-description</li><li>• system-capabilities</li><li>• management-address</li><li>• port-vlan</li><li>• port-and-protocol-vlans</li><li>• vlan-names</li><li>• protocol-ids</li><li>• mac-phy-config</li><li>• power-management (Power Via MDI TLV)</li><li>• link-aggregation</li><li>• max-frame-size</li></ul> |
| all       | All TLVs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Default** By default, no optional TLVs are included in LLDP advertisements. The MAC/PHY Configuration/Status TLV (**mac-phy-config**) is included in LLDP-MED advertisements whether or not it is selected by this command.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To include the management-address and system-name TLVs in advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# lldp tlv-select management-address system-name
```

To include all optional TLVs in advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# lldp tlv-select all
```

To exclude the management-address and system-name TLVs from advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no lldp tlv-select management-address system-name
```

To exclude all optional TLVs from advertisements transmitted via port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# no lldp tlv-select all
```

**Related commands**

- [description \(interface\)](#)
- [hostname](#)
- [lldp med-tlv-select](#)
- [show lldp interface](#)
- [show lldp local-info](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# lldp transmit receive

**Overview** This command enables transmission and/or reception of LLDP advertisements to or from neighbors through the specified ports.

The **no** variant of this command disables transmission and/or reception of LLDP advertisements through specified ports.

**Syntax** `lldp {[transmit] [receive]}`  
`no lldp {[transmit] [receive]}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| transmit  | Enable or disable transmission of LLDP advertisements via this port or ports. |
| receive   | Enable or disable reception of LLDP advertisements via this port or ports.    |

**Default** LLDP advertisement transmission and reception are enabled on all ports by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Examples** To enable transmission of LLDP advertisements on port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lldp transmit
```

To enable LLDP advertisement transmission and reception on port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# lldp transmit receive
```

To disable LLDP advertisement transmission and reception on port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no lldp transmit receive
```

**Related commands** [show lldp interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

## lldp tx-delay

**Overview** This command sets the value of the transmission delay timer. This is the minimum time interval between transmitting LLDP advertisements due to a change in LLDP local information.

The **no** variant of this command sets the transmission delay timer back to its default setting.

**Syntax** `lldp tx-delay <1-8192>`  
`no lldp tx-delay`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-8192>  | The transmission delay in seconds. The transmission delay cannot be greater than a quarter of the transmit interval ( <b>lldp timer</b> command). |

**Default** The default transmission delay timer is 2 seconds.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the transmission delay timer to 12 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# lldp tx-delay 12
```

To set the transmission delay timer back to its default, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no lldp tx-delay
```

**Related commands** [lldp timer](#)  
[show lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# location civic-location configuration

**Overview** Use these commands to configure a civic address location. The country parameter must be specified first, and at least one of the other parameters must be configured before the location can be assigned to a port.

Use the **no** variants of this command to delete civic address parameters from the location.

**Syntax** country <country>  
state <state>  
no state  
county <county>  
no county  
city <city>  
no city  
division <division>  
no division  
neighborhood <neighborhood>  
no neighborhood  
street-group <street-group>  
no street-group  
leading-street-direction <leading-street-direction>  
no leading-street-direction  
trailing-street-suffix <trailing-street-suffix>  
no trailing-street-suffix  
street-suffix <street-suffix>  
no street-suffix  
house-number <house-number>  
no house-number  
house-number-suffix <house-number-suffix>  
no house-number-suffix  
landmark <landmark>  
no landmark  
additional-information <additional-information>  
no additional-information



**Syntax** name *<name>*  
**(cont.)** no name  
postalcode *<postalcode>*  
no postalcode  
building *<building>*  
no building  
unit *<unit>*  
no unit  
floor *<floor>*  
no floor  
room *<room>*  
no room  
place-type *<place-type>*  
no place-type  
postal-community-name *<postal-community-name>*  
no postal-community-name  
post-office-box *<post-office-box>*  
no post-office-box  
additional-code *<additional-code>*  
no additional-code  
seat *<seat>*  
no seat  
primary-road-name *<primary-road-name>*  
no primary-road-name  
road-section *<road-section>*  
no road-section  
branch-road-name *<branch-road-name>*  
no branch-road-name  
sub-branch-road-name *<sub-branch-road-name>*  
no sub-branch-road-name  
street-name-pre-modifier *<street-name-pre-modifier>*  
no street-name-pre-modifier  
streetname-post-modifier *<streetname-post-modifier>*  
no streetname-post-modifier

| Parameter              | Description                                                                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;country&gt;</i> | Upper-case two-letter country code, as specified in ISO 3166.                     |
| <i>&lt;state&gt;</i>   | State (Civic Address (CA) Type 1): national subdivisions (state, canton, region). |

| Parameter                                     | Description                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;county&gt;</code>                   | County (CA Type 2): County, parish, gun (JP), district (IN).                       |
| <code>&lt;city&gt;</code>                     | City (CA Type 3): city, township, shi (JP).                                        |
| <code>&lt;division&gt;</code>                 | City division (CA Type 4): City division, borough, city district, ward, chou (JP). |
| <code>&lt;neighborhood&gt;</code>             | Neighborhood (CA Type 5): neighborhood, block.                                     |
| <code>&lt;street-group&gt;</code>             | Street group (CA Type 6): group of streets below the neighborhood level.           |
| <code>&lt;leading-street-direction&gt;</code> | Leading street direction (CA Type 16).                                             |
| <code>&lt;trailing-street-suffix&gt;</code>   | Trailing street suffix (CA Type 17).                                               |
| <code>&lt;street-suffix&gt;</code>            | Street suffix (CA Type 18): street suffix or type.                                 |
| <code>&lt;house-number&gt;</code>             | House number (CA Type 19).                                                         |
| <code>&lt;house-number-suffix&gt;</code>      | House number suffix (CA Type 20).                                                  |
| <code>&lt;landmark&gt;</code>                 | Landmark or vanity address (CA Type 21).                                           |
| <code>&lt;additional-information&gt;</code>   | Additional location information (CA Type 22).                                      |
| <code>&lt;name&gt;</code>                     | Name (CA Type 23): residence and office occupant.                                  |
| <code>&lt;postal-code&gt;</code>              | Postal/zip code (CA Type 24).                                                      |
| <code>&lt;building&gt;</code>                 | Building (CA Type 25): structure.                                                  |
| <code>&lt;unit&gt;</code>                     | Unit (CA Type 26): apartment, suite.                                               |
| <code>&lt;floor&gt;</code>                    | Floor (CA Type 27).                                                                |
| <code>&lt;room&gt;</code>                     | Room (CA Type 28).                                                                 |
| <code>&lt;place-type&gt;</code>               | Type of place (CA Type 29).                                                        |
| <code>&lt;postal-community-name&gt;</code>    | Postal community name (CA Type 30).                                                |
| <code>&lt;post-office-box&gt;</code>          | Post office box (P.O. Box) (CA Type 31).                                           |
| <code>&lt;additional-code&gt;</code>          | Additional code (CA Type 32).                                                      |

| Parameter                                      | Description                                           |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;seat&gt;</code>                      | Seat (CA Type 33): seat (desk, cubicle, workstation). |
| <code>&lt;primary-road-name&gt;</code>         | Primary road name (CA Type 34).                       |
| <code>&lt;road-section&gt;</code>              | Road section (CA Type 35).                            |
| <code>&lt;branch-road-name&gt;</code>          | Branch road name (CA Type 36).                        |
| <code>&lt;sub-branch-road-name&gt;</code>      | Sub-branch road name (CA Type 37).                    |
| <code>&lt;street-name-pre-modifier&gt;</code>  | Street name pre-modifier (CA Type 38).                |
| <code>&lt;street-name-post-modifier&gt;</code> | Street name post-modifier (CA Type 39).               |

**Default** By default no civic address location information is configured.

**Mode** Civic Address Location Configuration

**Usage notes** The **country** parameter must be configured before any other parameters can be configured; this creates the location. The country parameter cannot be deleted. One or more of the other parameters must be configured before the location can be assigned to a port. The country parameter must be entered as an upper-case two-letter country code, as specified in ISO 3166. All other parameters are entered as alpha-numeric strings. Do not configure all the civic address parameters (this would generate TLVs that are too long). Configure a subset of these parameters—enough to consistently and precisely identify the location of the device. If the location is to be used for Emergency Call Service (ECS), the particular ECS application may have guidelines for configuring the civic address location. For more information about civic address format, see the [LLDP Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

To specify the civic address location, use the **location civic-location identifier** command. To delete the civic address location, use the **no** variant of the **location civic-location identifier** command.

To assign the civic address location to particular ports, so that it can be advertised in TLVs from those ports, use the command **location civic-location-id** command.

**Examples** To configure civic address location 1 with location "27 Nazareth Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand" in civic-address format, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# location civic-location identifier 1
awplus(config-civic)# country NZ
awplus(config-civic)# city Christchurch
awplus(config-civic)# primary-road-name Nazareth
awplus(config-civic)# street-suffix Avenue
awplus(config-civic)# house-number 27
```

**Related commands** **location civic-location-id**  
**location civic-location identifier**  
**show lldp local-info**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# location civic-location identifier

**Overview** Use this command to enter the Civic Address Location Configuration mode to configure the specified location.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a civic address location. This also removes the location from any ports it has been assigned to.

**Syntax** location civic-location identifier <civic-loc-id>  
no location civic-location identifier <civic-loc-id>

| Parameter      | Description                                                 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <civic-loc-id> | A unique civic address location ID, in the range 1 to 4095. |

**Default** By default there are no civic address locations.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To configure the location information for this civic address location identifier, use the **location civic-location configuration** command.

To associate this civic location identifier with particular ports, use the **location elin-location-id** command.

Up to 400 locations can be configured on the switch for each type of location information, up to a total of 1200 locations.

**Examples** To enter Civic Address Location Configuration mode for the civic address location with ID 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# location civic-location identifier 1
awplus(config-civic)#
```

To delete the civic address location with ID 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no location civic-location identifier 1
```

**Related commands** **location civic-location-id**  
**location civic-location configuration**  
**show location**  
**show running-config lldp**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## location civic-location-id

**Overview** Use this command to assign a civic address location identifier to the ports. The civic address location must already exist. This replaces any previous assignment of civic address location for the ports. Up to one location of each type can be assigned to a port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a location identifier from the ports.

**Syntax** location civic-location-id <civic-loc-id>  
no location civic-location-id [<civic-loc-id>]

| Parameter      | Description                                        |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <civic-loc-id> | Civic address location ID, in the range 1 to 4095. |

**Default** By default no civic address location is assigned to ports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The civic address location associated with a port can be transmitted in Location Identification TLVs via the port.

Before using this command, create the location using the following commands:

- **location civic-location identifier** command
- **location civic-location configuration** command

If a civic-address location is deleted using the **no** variant of the **location civic-location identifier** command, it is automatically removed from all ports.

**Examples** To assign the civic address location 1 to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# location civic-location-id 1
```

To remove a civic address location from port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no location civic-location-id
```

**Related commands** **lldp med-tlv-select**  
**location civic-location identifier**  
**location civic-location configuration**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# location coord-location configuration

**Overview** Use this command to configure a coordinate-based location. All parameters must be configured before assigning this location identifier to a port.

**Syntax** latitude <latitude>  
lat-resolution <lat-resolution>  
longitude <longitude>  
long-resolution <long-resolution>  
altitude <altitude> {meters|floor}  
alt-resolution <alt-resolution>  
datum {wgs84|nad83-navd|nad83-mlw}

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <lat-resolution>  | Latitude resolution, as a number of valid bits, in the range 0 to 34.                                                             |
| <latitude>        | Latitude value in degrees in the range -90.0 to 90.0                                                                              |
| <long-resolution> | Longitude resolution, as a number of valid bits, in the range 0 to 34.                                                            |
| <longitude>       | Longitude value in degrees, in the range -180.0 to 180.0.                                                                         |
| <alt-resolution>  | Altitude resolution, as a number of valid bits, in the range 0 to 30. A resolution of 0 can be used to indicate an unknown value. |
| <altitude>        | Altitude value, in meters or floors.                                                                                              |
| meters            | The altitude value is in meters.                                                                                                  |
| floors            | The altitude value is in floors.                                                                                                  |
| datum             | The geodetic system (or datum) that the specified coordinate values are based on.                                                 |
| wgs84             | World Geodetic System 1984.                                                                                                       |
| nad83-navd        | North American Datum 1983 - North American Vertical Datum.                                                                        |
| nad83-mlw         | North American Datum 1983 - Mean Lower Low Water vertical datum.                                                                  |



**Default** By default no coordinate location information is configured.

**Mode** Coordinate Configuration

**Usage** Latitude and longitude values are always stored internally, and advertised in the Location Identification TLV, as 34-bit fixed-point binary numbers, with a 25-bit fractional part, irrespective of the number of digits entered by the user. Likewise altitude is stored as a 30-bit fixed point binary number, with an 8-bit fractional part. Because the user-entered decimal values are stored as fixed point binary numbers, they cannot always be represented exactly—the stored binary number is converted to a decimal number for display in the output of the **show location** command. For example, a user-entered latitude value of “2.77” degrees is displayed as “2.7699999809265136718750000”.

The **lat-resolution**, **long-resolution**, and **alt-resolution** parameters allow the user to specify the resolution of each coordinate element as the number of valid bits in the internally-stored binary representation of the value. These resolution values can be used by emergency services to define a search area.

To specify the coordinate identifier, use the **location coord-location identifier** command. To remove coordinate information, delete the coordinate location by using the **no** variant of that command.

To associate the coordinate location with particular ports, so that it can be advertised in TLVs from those ports, use the **location coord-location-id** command.

**Example** To configure the location for the White House in Washington DC, which has the coordinates based on the WGS84 datum of 38.89868 degrees North (with 22 bit resolution), 77.03723 degrees West (with 22 bit resolution), and 15 meters height (with 9 bit resolution), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# location coord-location identifier 1
awplus(config-coord)# lat-resolution 22
awplus(config-coord)# latitude 38.89868
awplus(config-coord)# long-resolution 22
awplus(config-coord)# longitude -77.03723
awplus(config-coord)# alt-resolution 9
awplus(config-coord)# altitude 15 meters
awplus(config-coord)# datum wgs84
```

**Related commands** **location coord-location-id**  
**location coord-location identifier**  
**show lldp local-info**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# location coord-location identifier

**Overview** Use this command to enter Coordinate Location Configuration mode for this coordinate location.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete a coordinate location. This also removes the location from any ports it has been assigned to.

**Syntax** location coord-location identifier *<coord-loc-id>*  
no location coord-location identifier *<coord-loc-id>*

| Parameter                   | Description                                                      |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;coord-loc-id&gt;</i> | A unique coordinate location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095. |

**Default** By default there are no coordinate locations.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Up to 400 locations can be configured on the switch for each type of location information, up to a total of 1200 locations.

To configure this coordinate location, use the **location coord-location configuration** command.

To associate this coordinate location with particular ports, so that it can be advertised in TLVs from those ports, use the **location coord-location-id** command.

**Examples** To enter Coordinate Location Configuration mode to configure the coordinate location with ID 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# location coord-location identifier 1
awplus(config-coord)#
```

To delete coordinate location 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no location coord-location identifier 1
```

**Related commands** **location coord-location-id**  
**location coord-location configuration**  
**show lldp local-info**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# location coord-location-id

**Overview** Use this command to assign a coordinate location to the ports. The coordinate location must already exist. This replaces any previous assignment of coordinate location for the ports. Up to one location of each type can be assigned to a port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a location from the ports.

**Syntax** location coord-location-id <coord-loc-id>  
no location coord-location-id [<coord-loc-id>]

| Parameter      | Description                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <coord-loc-id> | Coordinate location ID, in the range 1 to 4095. |

**Default** By default no coordinate location is assigned to ports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The coordinate location associated with a port can be transmitted in Location Identification TLVs via the port.

Before using this command, configure the location using the following commands:

- **location coord-location identifier** command
- **location coord-location configuration** command

If a coordinate location is deleted using the **no** variant of the **location coord-location identifier** command, it is automatically removed from all ports.

**Examples** To assign coordinate location 1 to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# location coord-location-id 1
```

To remove a coordinate location from port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no location coord-location-id 1
```

**Related commands** **lldp med-tlv-select**  
**location coord-location identifier**  
**location coord-location configuration**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# location elin-location

**Overview** Use this command to create or modify an ELIN location.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete an ELIN location, and remove it from any ports it has been assigned to.

**Syntax** `location elin-location <elin> identifier <elin-loc-id>`  
`no location elin-location identifier <elin-loc-id>`

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <elin>        | Emergency Location Identification Number (ELIN) for Emergency Call Service (ECS), in the range 10 to 25 digits long. In North America, ELINs are typically 10 digits long. |
| <elin-loc-id> | A unique ELIN location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095.                                                                                                                 |

**Default** By default there are no ELIN location identifiers.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** Up to 400 locations can be configured on the switch for each type of location information, up to a total of 1200 locations.

To assign this ELIN location to particular ports, so that it can be advertised in TLVs from those ports, use the **location elin-location-id** command.

**Examples** To create a new ELIN location with ID 1, and configure it with ELIN "1234567890", use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# location elin-location 1234567890 identifier 1
```

To delete existing ELIN location with ID 1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no location elin-location identifier 1
```

**Related commands** **location elin-location-id**  
**show lldp local-info**  
**show location**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# location elin-location-id

**Overview** Use this command to assign an ELIN location to the ports. The ELIN location must already exist. This replaces any previous assignment of ELIN location for the ports. Up to one location of each type can be assigned to a port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove a location identifier from the ports.

**Syntax** location elin-location-id <elin-loc-id>  
no location elin-location-id [<elin-loc-id>]

| Parameter     | Description                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <elin-loc-id> | ELIN location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095. |

**Default** By default no ELIN location is assigned to ports.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** An ELIN location associated with a port can be transmitted in Location Identification TLVs via the port.

Before using this command, configure the location using the **location elin-location** command.

If an ELIN location is deleted using the **no** variant of one of the **location elin-location** command, it is automatically removed from all ports.

**Examples** To assign ELIN location 1 to port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# location elin-location-id 1
```

To remove ELIN location 1 from port1.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1
awplus(config-if)# no location elin-location-id 1
```

**Related commands** **lldp med-tlv-select**  
**location elin-location**  
**show location**



**Command changes**    Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

## show debugging lldp

**Overview** This command displays LLDP debug settings for specified ports. If no port list is supplied, LLDP debug settings for all ports are displayed.

**Syntax** show debugging lldp [interface <port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | The ports for which the LLDP debug settings are shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display LLDP debug settings for all ports, use the command:  
awplus# show debugging lldp  
To display LLDP debug settings for port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the command:  
awplus# show debugging lldp interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show debugging lldp command

|                                                                     |     |       |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| LLDP Debug settings:<br>Debugging for LLDP internal operation is on |     |       |     |       |
| Port                                                                | Rx  | RxPkt | Tx  | TxPkt |
| -----                                                               |     |       |     |       |
| 1.0.1                                                               | Yes | Yes   | No  | No    |
| 1.0.2                                                               | Yes | No    | No  | No    |
| 1.0.3                                                               | No  | No    | No  | No    |
| 1.0.4                                                               | Yes | Yes   | Yes | No    |

### Parameters in the output of the show debugging lldp command

| Parameter | Description                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port      | Port name.                                                             |
| Rx        | Whether debugging of LLDP receive is enabled on the port.              |
| RxPkt     | Whether debugging of LLDP receive packet dump is enabled on the port.  |
| Rx        | Whether debugging of LLDP transmit is enabled on the port.             |
| RxPkt     | Whether debugging of LLDP transmit packet dump is enabled on the port. |

**Related commands** debug lldp

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# show lldp

**Overview** This command displays LLDP status and global configuration settings.

**Syntax** show lldp

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display LLDP status and global configuration settings, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show lldp command**

```
awplus# show lldp

LLDP Global Configuration:                [Default Values]
LLDP Status ..... Enabled                [Disabled]
Notification Interval ..... 5 secs       [5]
Tx Timer Interval ..... 30 secs           [30]
Hold-time Multiplier ..... 4              [4]
(Computed TTL value ..... 120 secs)
Reinitialization Delay .... 2 secs        [2]
Tx Delay ..... 2 secs                     [2]

Port Number Type..... Ifindex            [Port-Number]
Fast Start Count ..... 5                  [3]

LLDP Global Status:
Total Neighbor Count ..... 47
Neighbors table last updated 0 hrs 0 mins 43 secs ago
```

**Parameters in the output of the show lldp command**

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LLDP Status                  | Whether LLDP is enabled. Default is disabled.                                                                                                                 |
| Notification Interval        | Minimum interval between LLDP notifications.                                                                                                                  |
| Tx Timer Interval            | Transmit interval between regular transmissions of LLDP advertisements.                                                                                       |
| Hold-time Multiplier         | The holdtime multiplier. The transmit interval is multiplied by the holdtime multiplier to give the Time To Live (TTL) value that is advertised to neighbors. |
| Reinitialization Delay       | The reinitialization delay. This is the minimum time after disabling LLDP transmit on a port before it can reinitialize again.                                |
| Tx Delay                     | The transmission delay. This is the minimum time interval between transmitting advertisements due to a change in LLDP local information.                      |
| Port Number Type             | The type of port identifier used to enumerate LLDP MIB local port entries, as set by the lldp port-number-type command.                                       |
| Fast Start Count             | The number of times fast start advertisements are sent for LLDP-MED.                                                                                          |
| Total Neighbor Count         | Number of LLDP neighbors discovered on all ports.                                                                                                             |
| Neighbors table last updated | The time since the LLDP neighbor table was last updated.                                                                                                      |

**Related commands** [show lldp interface](#)  
[show running-config lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# show lldp interface

**Overview** This command displays LLDP configuration settings for specified ports. If no port list is specified, LLDP configuration for all ports is displayed.

**Syntax** show lldp interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports for which the LLDP configuration settings are to be shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display LLDP configuration settings for port1.0.1 to port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
```

To display LLDP configuration settings for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp interface
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Example output from the show lldp interface command

```
awplus# show lldp interface port1.0.1-1.0.4
LLDP Port Status and Configuration:

* = LLDP is inactive on this port because it is a mirror analyser port
Notification Abbreviations:
  RC = LLDP Remote Tables Change      TC = LLDP-MED Topology Change
TLV Abbreviations:
  Base:  Pd = Port Description          Sn = System Name
         Sd = System Description        Sc = System Capabilities
         Ma = Management Address
  802.1: Pv = Port VLAN ID              Pp = Port And Protocol VLAN ID
         Vn = VLAN Name                 Pi = Protocol Identity
  802.3: Mp = MAC/PHY Config/Status      Po = Power Via MDI (PoE)
         La = Link Aggregation          Mf = Maximum Frame Size
  MED:   Mc = LLDP-MED Capabilities      Np = Network Policy
         Lo = Location Identification    Pe = Extended PoE      In = Inventory
```

| Port   | Rx/Tx | Notif | Management Addr | Optional TLVs Enabled for Tx |          |       |            |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|------------|
|        |       |       |                 | Base                         | 802.1    | 802.3 | MED        |
| 1.0.1  | Rx Tx | RC -- | 192.168.100.123 | PdSnSdScMa                   | -----    | ----- | McNpLoPe-- |
| *1.0.2 | -- Tx | RC -- | 192.168.100.123 | PdSnSdScMa                   | -----    | ----- | McNpLoPe-- |
| 1.0.3  | Rx Tx | RC -- | 192.168.100.123 | Pd--SdScMa                   | PvPpVnPi | ----- | McNpLoPe-- |
| 1.0.4  | -- -- | RC -- | 192.168.100.123 | PdSnSd--Ma                   | -----    | ----- | McNpLoPe-- |

### Parameters in the output of the show lldp interface command

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port                      | Port name.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Rx                        | Whether reception of LLDP advertisements is enabled on the port.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Tx                        | Whether transmission of LLDP advertisements is enabled on the port.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Notif                     | Whether sending SNMP notification for LLDP is enabled on the port: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RM = Remote Tables Change Notification</li> <li>TP = LLDP-MED Topology Change Notification</li> </ul>                                          |
| Management Addr           | Management address advertised to neighbors.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Base TLVs Enabled for Tx  | List of optional Base TLVs enabled for transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pd = Port Description</li> <li>Sn =System Name</li> <li>Sd = System Description</li> <li>Sc =System Capabilities</li> <li>Ma = Management Address</li> </ul> |
| 802.1 TLVs Enabled for Tx | List of optional 802.1 TLVs enabled for transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pv = Port VLAN ID</li> <li>Pp = Port And Protocol VLAN ID</li> </ul>                                                                                        |



| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vn = VLAN Name</li><li>• Pi =Protocol Identity</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 802.3 TLVs Enabled for Tx | List of optional 802.3 TLVs enabled for transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mp = MAC/PHY Configuration/Status</li><li>• Po = Power Via MDI (PoE)</li><li>• La = Link Aggregation</li><li>• Mf = Maximum Frame Size</li></ul>                          |
| MED TLVs Enabled for Tx   | List of optional LLDP-MED TLVs enabled for transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mc = LLDP-MED Capabilities</li><li>• Np = Network Policy</li><li>• Lo = Location Information,</li><li>• Pe = Extended Power-Via-MDI</li><li>• In = Inventory</li></ul> |

**Related commands** [show lldp](#)  
[show running-config lldp](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## show lldp local-info

**Overview** This command displays local LLDP information that can be transmitted through specified ports. If no port list is entered, local LLDP information for all ports is displayed.

**Syntax** `show lldp local-info [base] [dot1] [dot3] [med] [interface <port-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| base        | Information for base TLVs.                                |
| dot1        | Information for 802.1 TLVs.                               |
| dot3        | Information for 802.3 TLVs.                               |
| med         | Information for LLDP-MED TLVs.                            |
| <port-list> | The ports for which the local information is to be shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** Whether and which local information is transmitted in advertisements via a port depends on:

- whether the port is set to transmit LLDP advertisements (**lldp transmit receive** command)
- which TLVs it is configured to send (**lldp tlv-select** command, **lldp med-tlv-select** command)

**Examples** To display local information transmitted via port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp local-info interface port1.0.1
```

To display local information transmitted via all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp local-info
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show lldp local-info**

```
LLDP Local Information:

Local port1.0.1:
  Chassis ID Type ..... MAC address
  Chassis ID ..... 0015.77c9.7453
  Port ID Type ..... Interface alias
  Port ID ..... port1.0.1
  TTL ..... 120
  Port Description ..... [not configured]

System Name ..... awplus
System Description ..... Allied Telesis router/switch, AW+
                          v5.5.2
System Capabilities - Supported .. Bridge, Router
                  - Enabled .... Bridge, Router
Management Address ..... 192.168.1.6
Port VLAN ID (PVID) ..... 1
Port & Protocol VLAN - Supported . Yes
                  - Enabled ... No
                  - VIDs ..... 0
VLAN Names ..... default

Protocol IDs ..... 9000, 0026424203000000, 888e01, aaaa03,
                  88090101, 00540000e302, 0800, 0806, 86dd
MAC/PHY Auto-negotiation ..... Supported, Enabled
  Advertised Capability ..... 1000BaseTFD, 100BaseTXFD, 100BaseTX,
                              10BaseTFD, 10BaseT
  Operational MAU Type ..... 1000BaseTFD (30)
Power Via MDI (PoE) ..... Supported, Enabled
  Port Class ..... PSE
  Pair Control Ability ..... Disabled
  Power Class ..... Unknown

Link Aggregation ..... Supported, Disabled
Maximum Frame Size ..... 1522
LLDP-MED Device Type ..... Network Connectivity
LLDP-MED Capabilities ..... LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy,
                              Location Identification,
                              Extended Power - PSE, Inventory
Network Policy ..... [not configured]
Location Identification ..... Civic Address
  Country Code ..... NZ

  City ..... Christchurch
  Street Suffix ..... Avenue
  House Number ..... 27
  Primary Road Name ..... Nazareth
Location Identification ..... ELIN
  ELIN ..... 123456789012
LLDP-MED Device Type ..... Network Connectivity
LLDP-MED Capabilities ..... LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy,
                              Location Identification,
                              Extended Power - PSE, Inventory

Extended Power Via MDI (PoE) ..... PSE
  Power Source ..... Primary Power
  Power Priority ..... Low
  Power Value ..... 4.4 Watts
Inventory Management:
  Hardware Revision ..... A-0
  Firmware Revision ..... 1.1.0
  Software Revision ..... v5.5.2
  Serial Number ..... G1Q78900B
  Manufacturer Name ..... Allied Telesis Inc.
  Model Name ..... AT-x930-52GPX
```

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Asset ID ..... [zero length] |
|------------------------------|

### Parameters in the output of show lldp local-info

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chassis ID Type                  | Type of the Chassis ID.                                                                                            |
| Chassis ID                       | Chassis ID that uniquely identifies the local device.                                                              |
| Port ID Type                     | Type of the Port ID.                                                                                               |
| Port ID                          | Port ID of the local port through which advertisements are sent.                                                   |
| TTL                              | Number of seconds that the information advertised by the local port remains valid.                                 |
| Port Description                 | Port description of the local port, as specified by the <b>description (interface)</b> .                           |
| System Name                      | System name, as specified by the <b>hostname</b> .                                                                 |
| System Description               | System description.                                                                                                |
| System Capabilities (Supported)  | Capabilities that the local port supports.                                                                         |
| System Capabilities (Enabled)    | Enabled capabilities on the local port.                                                                            |
| Management Addresses             | Management address associated with the local port. To change this, use the <b>lldp management-address</b> command. |
| Port VLAN ID (PVID)              | VLAN identifier associated with untagged or priority tagged frames received via the local port.                    |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (Supported) | Whether Port & Protocol VLANs (PPV) is supported on the local port.                                                |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (Enabled)   | Whether the port is in one or more Port & Protocol VLANs.                                                          |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (VIDs)      | List of identifiers for Port & Protocol VLANs that the port is in.                                                 |
| VLAN Names                       | List of VLAN names for VLANs that the local port is assigned to.                                                   |
| Protocol IDs                     | List of protocols that are accessible through the local port.                                                      |
| MAC/PHY Auto-negotiation         | Auto-negotiation support and current status of the 802.3 LAN on the local port.                                    |

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Power Via MDI (PoE)          | PoE-capability and current status on the local port.                                                            |
| Port Class                   | Whether the device is a PSE (Power Sourcing Entity) or a PD (Powered Device).                                   |
| Pair Control Ability         | Whether power pair selection can be controlled.                                                                 |
| Power Pairs                  | Which power pairs are selected for power ("Signal Pairs" or "Spare Pairs") if pair selection can be controlled. |
| Power Class                  | The power class of the PD device on the port (class 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4).                                           |
| Link Aggregation             | Whether the link is capable of being aggregated and it is currently in an aggregation.                          |
| Aggregated Port-ID           | Aggregated port identifier.                                                                                     |
| Maximum Frame Size           | The maximum frame size capability of the implemented MAC and PHY.                                               |
| LLDP-MED Device Type         | LLDP-MED device type.                                                                                           |
| LLDP-MED Capabilities        | Capabilities LLDP-MED capabilities supported on the local port.                                                 |
| Network Policy               | List of network policies configured on the local port.                                                          |
| VLAN ID                      | VLAN identifier for the port for the specified application type.                                                |
| Tagged Flag                  | Whether the VLAN ID is to be used as tagged or untagged.                                                        |
| Layer-2 Priority:            | Layer 2 User Priority (in the range 0 to 7).                                                                    |
| DSCP Value                   | Diffserv codepoint (in the range 0 to 63).                                                                      |
| Location Identification      | Location configured on the local port.                                                                          |
| Extended Power Via MDI (PoE) | PoE-capability and current status of the PoE parameters for Extended Power-Via-MDI TLV on the local port.       |
| Power Source                 | The power source the switch currently uses; either primary power or backup power.                               |

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Power Priority       | The power priority configured on the port; either critical, high or low.                                                                                 |
| Power Value          | The total power the switch can source over a maximum length cable to a PD device on the port. The value shows the power value in Watts from the PD side. |
| Inventory Management | Inventory information for the device.                                                                                                                    |

**Related commands** [description \(interface\)](#)  
[hostname](#)  
[lldp transmit receive](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## show lldp neighbors

**Overview** This command displays a summary of information received from neighbors via specified ports. If no port list is supplied, neighbor information for all ports is displayed.

**Syntax** `show lldp neighbors [interface <port-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <port-list> | The ports for which the neighbor information is to be shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display neighbor information received via all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp neighbors
```

To display neighbor information received via port1.0.1 and port1.0.4 with LLDP-MED configuration, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp neighbors interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show lldp neighbors command**

```

LLDP Neighbor Information:
Total number of neighbors on these ports .... 4

System Capability Codes:
  O = Other   P = Repeater   B = Bridge           W = WLAN Access Point
  R = Router  T = Telephone  C = DOCSIS Cable Device  S = Station Only
LLDP-MED Device Type and Power Source Codes:
  1 = Class I   3 = Class III  PSE = PoE      Both = PoE&Local  Prim = Primary
  2 = Class II  N = Network Con.  Locl = Local  Unkn = Unknown  Back = Backup

```

| Local Port | Neighbor Chassis ID | Neighbor Port ID | Neighbor Sys Name       | System Cap. | MED Ty Pwr |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1.0.1      | 002d.3044.7ba6      | port1.0.2        | awplus                  | OPBWRCS     |            |
| 1.0.1      | 0011.3109.e5c6      | port1.0.3        | AT-9924 switch/route... | --B-R--     |            |
| 1.0.4      | 0000.10cf.8590      | port3            | AR-442S                 | --B-R--     |            |
| 1.0.4      | 00ee.4352.df51      | 192.168.1.2      | Jim's desk phone        | --B--T--    | 3 PSE      |

**Parameters in the output of the show lldp neighbors command**

| Parameter           | Description                                                      |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Port          | Local port on which the neighbor information was received.       |
| Neighbor Chassis ID | Chassis ID that uniquely identifies the neighbor.                |
| Neighbor Port Name  | Port ID of the neighbor.                                         |
| Neighbor Sys Name   | System name of the LLDP neighbor.                                |
| Neighbor Capability | Capabilities that are supported and enabled on the neighbor.     |
| System Capability   | System Capabilities of the LLDP neighbor.                        |
| MED Device Type     | LLDP-MED Device class (Class I, II, III or Network Connectivity) |
| MED Power Source    | LLDP-MED Power Source                                            |

**Related commands** [show lldp neighbors detail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## show lldp neighbors detail

**Overview** This command displays in detail the information received from neighbors via specified ports. If no port list is supplied, detailed neighbor information for all ports is displayed.

**Syntax** `show lldp neighbors detail [base] [dot1] [dot3] [med] [interface <port-list>]`

| Parameter   | Description                                                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| base        | Information for base TLVs.                                   |
| dot1        | Information for 802.1 TLVs.                                  |
| dot3        | Information for 803.1 TLVs.                                  |
| med         | Information for LLDP-MED TLVs.                               |
| <port-list> | The ports for which the neighbor information is to be shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display detailed neighbor information received via all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp neighbors detail
```

To display detailed neighbor information received via port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp neighbors detail interface port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show lldp neighbors detail command**

```
awplus#show lldp neighbors detail interface port1.0.1
LLDP Detailed Neighbor Information:

Local port1.0.1:
  Neighbors table last updated 0 hrs 0 mins 40 secs ago
  Chassis ID Type ..... MAC address
  Chassis ID ..... 0004.cd28.8754
  Port ID Type ..... Interface alias
  Port ID ..... port1.0.6
  TTL ..... 120 (secs)
  Port Description ..... [zero length]
  System Name ..... awplus
  System Description ..... Allied Telesis router/switch, AW+ v5.4.6
  System Capabilities - Supported .. Bridge, Router
                    - Enabled .... Bridge, Router
  Management Addresses ..... 0004.cd28.8754
  Port VLAN ID (PVID) ..... 1
  Port & Protocol VLAN - Supported . Yes
                    - Enabled ... Yes
                    - VIDs ..... 5
  VLAN Names ..... default, vlan5
  Protocol IDs ..... 9000, 0026424203000000, 888e01, 8100,
                    88090101, 00540000e302, 0800, 0806, 86dd
  MAC/PHY Auto-negotiation ..... Supported, Enabled
    Advertised Capability ..... 1000BaseTFD, 100BaseTXFD, 100BaseTX,
    10BaseTFD, 10BaseT
    Operational MAU Type ..... 1000BaseTFD (30)
  Power Via MDI (PoE) ..... [not advertised]
  Link Aggregation ..... Supported, Disabled
  Maximum Frame Size ..... 1522 (Octets)
  LLDP-MED Device Type ..... Network Connectivity
  LLDP-MED Capabilities ..... LLDP-MED Capabilities, Network Policy,
    Location Identification,
    Extended Power - PSE, Inventory
  Network Policy ..... [not advertised]
  Location Identification ..... [not advertised]
  Extended Power Via MDI (PoE) .... PD
    Power Source ..... PSE
    Power Priority ..... High
    Power Value ..... 4.4 Watts
  Inventory Management:
    Hardware Revision ..... X1-0
    Firmware Revision ..... 1.1.0
    Software Revision ..... v5.4.6
    Serial Number ..... M1NB73008
    Manufacturer Name ..... Allied Telesis Inc.
    Model Name ..... x230-28GP
    Asset ID ..... [zero length]
```

**Parameters in the output of the show lldp neighbors detail command**

| Parameter       | Description                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Chassis ID Type | Type of the Chassis ID.                           |
| Chassis ID      | Chassis ID that uniquely identifies the neighbor. |
| Port ID Type    | Type of the Port ID.                              |

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port ID                          | Port ID of the neighbor.                                                                  |
| TTL                              | Number of seconds that the information advertised by the neighbor remains valid.          |
| Port Description                 | Port description of the neighbor's port.                                                  |
| System Name                      | Neighbor's system name.                                                                   |
| System Description               | Neighbor's system description.                                                            |
| System Capabilities (Supported)  | Capabilities that the neighbor supports.                                                  |
| System Capabilities (Enabled)    | Capabilities that are enabled on the neighbor.                                            |
| Management Addresses             | List of neighbor's management addresses.                                                  |
| Port VLAN ID (PVID)              | VLAN identifier associated with untagged or priority tagged frames for the neighbor port. |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (Supported) | Whether Port & Protocol VLAN is supported on the LLDP neighbor.                           |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (Enabled)   | Whether Port & Protocol VLAN is enabled on the LLDP neighbor.                             |
| Port & Protocol VLAN (VIDs)      | List of Port & Protocol VLAN identifiers.                                                 |
| VLAN Names                       | List of names of VLANs that the neighbor's port belongs to.                               |
| Protocol IDs                     | List of protocols that are accessible through the neighbor's port.                        |
| MAC/PHY Auto-negotiation         | Auto-negotiation configuration and status                                                 |
| Power Via MDI (PoE)              | PoE configuration and status of 802.3 Power- Via-MDI TLV                                  |
| Link Aggregation                 | Link aggregation information                                                              |
| Maximum Frame Size               | The maximum frame size capability                                                         |
| LLDP-MED Device Type             | LLDP-MED Device type                                                                      |
| LLDP-MED Capabilities            | LLDP-MED capabilities supported                                                           |

| Parameter                    | Description                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Network Policy               | List of network policies          |
| Location Identification      | Location information              |
| Extended Power Via MDI (PoE) | PoE-capability and current status |
| Inventory Management         | Inventory information             |

**Related commands** [show lldp neighbors](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

# show lldp statistics

**Overview** This command displays the global LLDP statistics (packet and event counters).

**Syntax** show lldp statistics

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display global LLDP statistics information, use the command:  
awplus# show lldp statistics

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show lldp statistics command**

```
awplus# show lldp statistics
Global LLDP Packet and Event counters:

Frames:   Out ..... 345
          In ..... 423
          In Errored ..... 0
          In Dropped ..... 0
TLVs:     Unrecognized ..... 0
          Discarded ..... 0
Neighbors: New Entries ..... 20
           Deleted Entries ..... 20
           Dropped Entries ..... 0
           Entry Age-outs ..... 20
```

**Parameters in the output of the show lldp statistics command**

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Frames Out                       | Number of LLDPDU frames transmitted.                                                                                                               |
| Frames In                        | Number of LLDPDU frames received.                                                                                                                  |
| Frames In Errored                | Number of invalid LLDPDU frames received.                                                                                                          |
| Frames In Dropped                | Number of LLDPDU frames received and discarded for any reason.                                                                                     |
| TLVs Unrecognized                | Number of LLDP TLVs received that are not recognized but the TLV type is in the range of reserved TLV types.                                       |
| TLVs Discarded                   | Number of LLDP TLVs discarded for any reason.                                                                                                      |
| Neighbors New Entries            | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been inserted into the neighbor table.                                                 |
| Neighbors Deleted Entries        | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been removed from the neighbor table.                                                  |
| Neighbors Dropped Entries        | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors could not be entered into the neighbor table because of insufficient resources.            |
| Neighbors Entry Age-outs Entries | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been removed from the neighbor table because the information TTL interval has expired. |

**Related commands** [clear lldp statistics](#)  
[show lldp statistics interface](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V



## show lldp statistics interface

**Overview** This command displays the LLDP statistics (packet and event counters) for specified ports. If no port list is supplied, LLDP statistics for all ports are displayed.

**Syntax** show lldp statistics interface [*<port-list>*]

| Parameter                | Description                                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>&lt;port-list&gt;</i> | The ports for which the statistics are to be shown. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display LLDP statistics information for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp statistics interface
```

To display LLDP statistics information for port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the command:

```
awplus# show lldp statistics interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
```

## Output Example output from the show lldp statistics interface command

```
awplus# show lldp statistics interface eth1,eth2

LLDP Packet and Event Counters:

eth1
  Frames:    Out ..... 27
             In ..... 22
             In Errored ..... 0
             In Dropped ..... 0
  TLVs:      Unrecognized ..... 0
             Discarded ..... 0
  Neighbors: New Entries ..... 3
             Deleted Entries ..... 0
             Dropped Entries ..... 0
             Entry Age-outs ..... 0

eth2
  Frames:    Out ..... 15
             In ..... 18
             In Errored ..... 0
             In Dropped ..... 0
  TLVs:      Unrecognized ..... 0
             Discarded ..... 0
  Neighbors: New Entries ..... 1
             Deleted Entries ..... 0
             Dropped Entries ..... 0
             Entry Age-outs ..... 0
```

## Parameters in the output of the show lldp statistics interface command

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Frames Out                | Number of LLDPDU frames transmitted.                                                                                                    |
| Frames In                 | Number of LLDPDU frames received.                                                                                                       |
| Frames In Errored         | Number of invalid LLDPDU frames received.                                                                                               |
| Frames In Dropped         | Number of LLDPDU frames received and discarded for any reason.                                                                          |
| TLVs Unrecognized         | Number of LLDP TLVs received that are not recognized but the TLV type is in the range of reserved TLV types.                            |
| TLVs Discarded            | Number of LLDP TLVs discarded for any reason.                                                                                           |
| Neighbors New Entries     | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been inserted into the neighbor table.                                      |
| Neighbors Deleted Entries | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been removed from the neighbor table.                                       |
| Neighbors Dropped Entries | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors could not be entered into the neighbor table because of insufficient resources. |

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Neighbors Entry<br>Age-outs Entries | Number of times the information advertised by neighbors has been removed from the neighbor table because the information TTL interval has expired. |

**Related commands**   **clear lldp statistics**  
                          **show lldp statistics**

**Command changes**   Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V

## show location

**Overview** Use this command to display selected location information configured on the switch.

**Syntax** `show location {civic-location|coord-location|elin-location}`  
`show location {civic-location|coord-location|elin-location}`  
`identifier {<civic-loc-id>|<coord-loc-id>|<elin-loc-id>}`  
`show location {civic-location|coord-location|elin-location}`  
`interface <port-list>`

| Parameter      | Description                                                      |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| civic-location | Display civic location information.                              |
| coord-location | Display coordinate location information.                         |
| elin-location  | Display ELIN (Emergency Location Identifier Number) information. |
| <civic-loc-id> | Civic address location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095.       |
| <coord-loc-id> | Coordinate location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095.          |
| <elin-loc-id>  | ELIN location identifier, in the range 1 to 4095.                |
| <port-list>    | Ports to display information about.                              |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display a civic address location configured on port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show location civic-location interface port1.0.1
```

**Example output from the show location command**

| Port  | ID | Element Type      | Element Value |
|-------|----|-------------------|---------------|
| 1.0.1 | 1  | Country           | NZ            |
|       |    | City              | Christchurch  |
|       |    | Street-suffix     | Avenue        |
|       |    | House-number      | 27            |
|       |    | Primary-road-name | Nazareth      |

To display coordinate location information configured on the identifier 1, use the command:

```
awplus# show location coord-location identifier 1
```

**Example output from the show location command**

| ID | Element Type         | Element Value                         |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | Latitude Resolution  | 15 bits                               |
|    | Latitude             | 38.8986481130123138427734375 degrees  |
|    | Longitude Resolution | 15 bits                               |
|    | Longitude            | 130.2323232293128967285156250 degrees |
|    | Altitude Resolution  | 10 bits                               |
|    | Altitude             | 2.50000000 meters                     |
|    | Map Datum            | WGS 84                                |

The coordinate location information displayed may differ from the information entered because it is stored in binary format. For more information, see the [location coord-location configuration](#) command.

To display all ELIN location information configured on the switch, use the command:

```
awplus# show location elin-location
```

**Example output from the show location elin-location command**

| ID | ELIN       |
|----|------------|
| 1  | 1234567890 |
| 2  | 5432154321 |

**Related commands**

- [location civic-location identifier](#)
- [location civic-location configuration](#)
- [location coord-location identifier](#)
- [location coord-location configuration](#)
- [location elin-location](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: Command added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.8-2.1: Command added to AR2050V, AR3050S, AR4050S

# 54

## Mail (SMTP) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2628
  - **debug mail** on page 2629
  - **delete mail** on page 2630
  - **mail** on page 2631
  - **mail from** on page 2633
  - **mail smtpserver** on page 2634
  - **mail smtpserver authentication** on page 2635
  - **mail smtpserver port** on page 2637
  - **mail smtpserver tls** on page 2639
  - **show counter mail** on page 2641
  - **show mail** on page 2642
  - **undebug mail** on page 2643

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure mail. The mail feature uses Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) to transfer mail from an internal email client operating within the AlliedWare Plus device. This feature is typically used to email event notifications to an external email server from the AlliedWare Plus device.

For information on using the mail feature, see the [Mail \(SMTP\) Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).



# debug mail

**Overview** This command turns on debugging for sending emails.  
The **no** variant of this command turns off debugging for sending emails.

**Syntax** debug mail  
no debug mail

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To turn on debugging for sending emails, use the command:  
awplus# debug mail  
To turn off debugging for sending emails, use the command:  
awplus# no debug mail

**Related commands** [delete mail](#)  
[mail](#)  
[mail from](#)  
[mail smtpserver](#)  
[show counter mail](#)  
[show mail](#)  
[undebug mail](#)

# delete mail

**Overview** This command deletes mail from the queue.

You need the *mail-id* from the **show mail** command output to delete specific emails, or use the **all** parameter to clear all messages in the queue completely.

**Syntax** delete mail [mail-id <mail-id>|all]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                              |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| mail-id   | Deletes a single mail from the mail queue.                                                               |
|           | <mail-id> A unique mail ID number. Use the <b>show mail</b> command to display this for an item of mail. |
| all       | Delete all the mail in the queue.                                                                        |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To delete the unique mail item "20060912142356.1234" from the queue, use the command:

```
awplus# delete mail 20060912142356.1234
```

To delete all mail from the queue, use the command:

```
awplus# delete mail all
```

**Related commands**

- debug mail**
- mail**
- mail from**
- mail smtpserver**
- show mail**

# mail

**Overview** This command sends an email using the SMTP protocol. If you specify a file the text inside the file is sent in the message body.

If you do not specify the **to**, **file**, or **subject** parameters, the CLI prompts you for the missing information.

Before you can send mail using this command, you must specify the sending email address using the **mail from** command and a mail server using the **mail smtpserver** command.

**Syntax** mail [to <to>] [subject <subject>] [file <filename>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| to        | The email recipient.                                                                             |
|           | <to> Email address.                                                                              |
| subject   | Description of the subject of this email. Use quote marks when the subject text contains spaces. |
|           | <subject> String.                                                                                |
| file      | File to insert as text into the message body.                                                    |
|           | <filename> String.                                                                               |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** When you use the **mail** command you can use parameter substitutions in the subject field. The following table lists the parameters that can be substituted and their descriptions:

| Parameter Description |                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <%N>                  | When this parameter is specified, the %N is replaced by the host name of your device.                                  |
| <%S>                  | When this parameter is specified, the %S is replaced by the serial number of your device.                              |
| <%D><%L><             | When any of these parameters is specified, they are replaced by the current date and time (local time) on your device. |
| <%U>                  | When this parameter is specified, the %U is replaced by the current date and time (UTC time) on your device.           |

**NOTE:** If no local time is configured, it will use UTC.

**Examples** To send an email to "admin@example.com" with the subject "test email" and with the message body inserted from the file "test.conf", use the command:

```
awplus# mail to admin@example.com subject "test email" filename test.conf
```

To send an email using parameter substitutions for the host name, serial number and date, use the commands:

```
awplus# mail to admin@example.com subject "Sending email from Hostname:%N Serial Number:%S Date:%T"
```

**Related commands**

- [debug mail](#)
- [delete mail](#)
- [mail from](#)
- [mail smtpserver](#)
- [mail smtpserver authentication](#)
- [mail smtpserver port](#)
- [show counter mail](#)
- [show mail](#)

# mail from

**Overview** This command sets an email address as the sender. You must specify a sending email address with this command before you can send email. Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the “mail from” address.

**Syntax** mail from <from>  
no mail from

| Parameter | Description                                                                |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <from>    | The email address that the mail is sent from (also known as the hostname). |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To set up your email address as the sender “kaji@nerv.com”, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# mail from kaji@nerv.com
```

**Related commands**

- [debug mail](#)
- [delete mail](#)
- [mail](#)
- [mail smtpserver](#)
- [show counter mail](#)
- [show mail](#)
- [undebug mail](#)

# mail smtpserver

**Overview** This command specifies the IP address or domain name of the SMTP server that your device sends email to. You must specify a mail server with this command before you can send email.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured mail server.

**Syntax** mail smtpserver {<ip-address>|<name>}  
no mail smtpserver

| Parameter    | Description                                                           |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address> | Internet Protocol (IP) address for the mail server.                   |
| <name>       | Domain name (FQDN) for the mail server (also known as the host name). |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** If you specify the server by specifying its domain name, you must also ensure that the DNS client on your device is enabled. It is enabled by default but if it has been disabled, you can re-enable it by using the **ip domain-lookup** command.

**Examples** To specify a mail server at "192.168.0.1", use the command:

```
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver 192.168.0.1
```

To specify a mail server that has a host name of "smtp.example.com", use the command:

```
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver smtp.example.com
```

To remove the configured mail server, use the command:

```
awplus(config)# no mail smtpserver
```

**Related commands**

- debug mail**
- delete mail**
- mail**
- mail from**
- show counter mail**
- show mail**

# mail smtpserver authentication

**Overview** Use this command to configure SMTP mail server authentication.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured SMTP mail server authentication.

**Syntax** mail smtpserver authentication {crammd5|login|plain} username <username> password [8] <password>  
no mail smtpserver authentication

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| crammd5    | This is a Challenge Request Authentication Mechanism based on the HMAC-MD5 mechanism and is the most secure option.                                                        |
| login      | A BASE64 encryption method                                                                                                                                                 |
| plain      | A BASE64 encryption method                                                                                                                                                 |
| <username> | Registered user name                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8          | The registered user password is presented in an already encrypted format. This is how the running configuration stores the plain text password and is not for general use. |
| <password> | Registered user password                                                                                                                                                   |

**Default** No authentication option is set by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You cannot change the IP address or Domain Name of the SMTP server if authentication is configured. If you attempt to change it when authentication is configured, the following error message is displayed:  
% Error: authentication configuration still exists

**Examples** To configure the SMTP mail server authentication to crammd5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver authentication crammd5 username
admin password unguessablePassword
```

To remove SMTP mail server authentication, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mail smtpserver authentication
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mail:**

```
awplus#show mail
Mail Settings
-----
State                               : Alive
SMTP Server                         : 1.2.3.4
Host Name                           : admin@example.com
Authentication                       : crammd5
Username                            : admin
Debug                               : Disabled

awplus#show running-config
!
mail smtpserver authentication plain username admin password 8
aF0a9pkjbmXGfl6TlSk/GakeIK5tMYN6LqMYT8Ia2qw=
!
```

**Related commands**

- [debug mail](#)
- [delete mail](#)
- [mail](#)
- [mail from](#)
- [mail smtpserver](#)
- [mail smtpserver port](#)
- [show counter mail](#)
- [show mail](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added



# mail smtpserver port

**Overview** Use this command to configure the SMTP mail client/server communication port.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configured port and set it back to the default port.

**Syntax** mail smtpserver port <port>  
no mail smtpserver port

| Parameter | Description                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| <port>    | Port number from the range 1 to 65535 |

**Default** The default port value is 25 if TLS is not enabled for the SMTP server, 587 if TLS is enabled with STARTTLS, and 465 if TLS is enabled with SMTPS.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To configure the mail server communication over port 587, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver port 587
```

To revert to the default SMTP mail server communication port, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mail smtpserver port
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from show mail:**

```
awplus#show mail
Mail Settings
-----
State                               : Alive
SMTP Server                         : 10.24.165.4
Host Name                           : admin@example.com
Authentication                       : plain
Username                            : admin
Port                                : 587
Use TLS                             : STARTTLS
Debug                               : Disabled

awplus#show running-config
!
mail smtpserver port 587
!
```

- Related commands

debug mail

delete mail

mail

mail from

mail smtpserver

mail smtpserver tls

show counter mail

show mail

Command changes

Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added

# mail smtpserver tls

**Overview** Use this command to configure the device to send emails over a TLS connection to the SMTP server instead of sending in clear-text. If the SMTP server does not support receiving emails over a TLS connection, sending emails from the device will fail.

Use the **no** variant of this command to configure the device to send emails over an unencrypted TCP connection (clear text).

**Syntax** mail smtpserver tls [starttls|smtps]  
no mail smtpserver tls

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| starttls  | The connection starts as clear-text SMTP first and then the client establishes a TLS connection using the STARTTLS extension. |
| smtps     | Use a TLS connection from the start.                                                                                          |

**Default** By default, TLS is disabled and the device sends emails in clear-text.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To send emails to the SMTP server over a TLS connection that will be established by the STARTTLS method, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver tls starttls
```

To send emails to the SMTP server over a TLS connection from the beginning, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# mail smtpserver tls smtps
```

To send emails to the SMTP server in clear text, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no mail smtpserver tls
```

**Related commands** [mail](#)  
[show mail](#)  
[mail smtpserver](#)  
[mail smtpserver port](#)  
[mail smtpserver authentication](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

# show counter mail

**Overview** This command displays the mail counters.

**Syntax** show counter mail

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To show the emails in the queue use the command:

```
awplus# show counter mail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show counter mail command

```
Mail Client (SMTP) counters
Mails Sent      ..... 2
Mails Sent Fails ..... 1
```

## Parameters in the output of the show counter mail command

| Parameter        | Description                                                                   |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mails Sent       | The number of emails sent successfully since the last device restart.         |
| Mails Sent Fails | The number of emails the device failed to send since the last device restart. |

**Related commands**

- [debug mail](#)
- [delete mail](#)
- [mail](#)
- [mail from](#)
- [show mail](#)

# show mail

**Overview** This command displays the emails in the queue.

**Syntax** show mail

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the emails in the queue use the command:

```
awplus# show mail
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show mail command:**

```
awplus#show mail
Mail Settings
-----
State                        : Alive
SMTP Server                  : example.net
Host Name                    : test@example.com
Authentication                : login
Username                     : admin
Port                         : 587
Use TLS                      : STARTTLS
Debug                        : Disabled

Messages
-----
There is no mail in the queue.
```

**Related commands**

- [delete mail](#)
- [mail](#)
- [mail from](#)
- [mail smtpserver](#)
- [mail smtpserver tls](#)
- [show counter mail](#)
- [mail smtpserver port](#)
- [undebug mail](#)

# undebug mail

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug mail**.

# 55

## RMON Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2645
  - **rmon alarm** on page 2646
  - **rmon collection history** on page 2651
  - **rmon collection stats** on page 2653
  - **rmon event** on page 2654
  - **show rmon alarm** on page 2655
  - **show rmon event** on page 2656
  - **show rmon history** on page 2657
  - **show rmon statistics** on page 2659



# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure Remote Monitoring (RMON).

For an introduction to RMON and an RMON configuration example, see the [RMON Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

RMON is disabled by default in AlliedWare Plus™. No RMON alarms or events are configured.

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

## rmon alarm

**Overview** Use this command to configure an RMON alarm to monitor the value of an SNMP object, and to trigger specified events when the monitored object crosses specified thresholds.

To specify the action taken when the alarm is triggered, use the event index of an event defined by the **rmon event** command.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the alarm configuration.

**NOTE:** *You can only configure alarms for switch port interfaces, not for VLANs.*

### Syntax User-defined alarm:

```
rmon alarm <alarm-index> <oid.index> interval <1-2147483647>
{delta|absolute} rising-threshold <1-2147483647> event <rising-
event-index> falling-threshold <1-2147483647> event <falling-
event-index> [alarmstartup {1|2|3}] [owner <owner>]
```

### Eventwatch alarm, do not use (used by Vista Manager EX only):

```
rmon alarm <alarm-index> <oid.index> interval <1-4294967295>
{delta|absolute} rising-threshold <1-2147483647> event
eventwatch falling-threshold <1-2147483647> event eventwatch
[owner <owner>]
```

```
no rmon alarm <alarm-index>
```

| Parameter                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <alarm-index>                      | Alarm entry index value from the range 1 to 65535 seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <oid.index>                        | <p>The variable SNMP MIB Object Identifier (OID) name to be monitored, for either etherStats or etherHistory entries. The entries can be either of the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- etherStatsEntry.&lt;field&gt;.&lt;stats-index&gt; or etherHistoryEntry.&lt;field&gt;.&lt;history-index&gt;, or</li> <li>- etherStatsFieldName.&lt;stats-index&gt; or etherHistoryFieldName.&lt;history-index&gt;.</li> </ul> <p>To define the &lt;stats-index&gt;, use the <b>rmon collection stats</b> command.</p> <p>To define the &lt;history-index&gt;, use the <b>rmon collection history</b> command.</p> |
| interval<br><1-2147483647>         | Polling interval in seconds from the range 1 to 2147483647.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| delta                              | The RMON MIB alarmSampleType: the change in the monitored MIB object value between the beginning and end of the polling interval.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| absolute                           | The RMON MIB alarmSampleType: the value of the monitored MIB object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| rising-threshold<br><1-2147483647> | Rising threshold value of the alarm entry in seconds from the range 1 to 2147483647.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <rising-event-index>               | From the range 1 to 65535 seconds. The event to be triggered when the monitored object value reaches the rising threshold value. This is the event index of an event specified by the <b>rmon event</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| eventwatch                         | The alarm triggers an eventwatch event. This mechanism is used by Vista Manager EX, the Allied Telesis network management and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter                           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | monitoring tool. Do not use this parameter; use the <i>&lt;rising-event-index&gt;</i> parameter instead.                                                                                                                               |
| falling-threshold<br><1-2147483647> | Falling threshold value of the alarm entry in seconds from the range 1 to 2147483647.                                                                                                                                                  |
| <falling-event-index>               | From the range 1 to 65535 seconds. The event to be triggered when the monitored object value reaches the falling threshold value. This is an event index of an event specified by the <b>rmon event</b> command.                       |
| eventwatch                          | The alarm triggers an eventwatch event. This mechanism is used by Vista Manager EX, the Allied Telesis network management and monitoring tool. Do not use this parameter; use the <i>&lt;rising-event-index&gt;</i> parameter instead. |
| alarmstartup {1 2 3}                | Whether RMON can trigger a falling alarm (1), a rising alarm (2) or either (3) when you first start monitoring. See the Usage section for more information.<br><br>The default is setting 3 (either).                                  |
| owner <owner>                       | Arbitrary owner name to identify the alarm entry.                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Default** By default, there are no alarms.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** RMON alarms have a rising and falling threshold. Once the alarm monitoring is operating, you cannot have a falling alarm unless there has been a rising alarm and vice versa.

However, when you start RMON alarm monitoring, an alarm must be generated without the other type of alarm having first been triggered. The **alarmstartup** parameter allows this. It is used to say whether RMON can generate a rising alarm (1), a falling alarm (2) or either alarm (3) as the first alarm.

Note that you specify the SNMP MIB Object Identifier (OID) as a dotted decimal value, using one of the following forms:

- etherStatsEntry.<field>.<stats-index> or etherHistoryEntry.<field>.<history-index>. For example, etherHistoryEntry.8.8
- or, etherStatsFieldName.<stats-index> or etherHistoryFieldName.<history-index>. For example, etherHistoryMulticastPkts.8

If you enter the first form (etherHistoryEntry.8.8), the device will save it as the second form (etherHistoryMulticastPkts.8) in the running-config.

**Example** To configure an alarm to:

- monitor the change per minute in the etherStatsPkt value for interface 22 (defined by stats-index 22 in the **rmon collection stats** command)
- and trigger event 2 (defined by the **rmon event** command) when the change reaches the rising threshold 400
- and trigger event 3 when it reaches the falling threshold 200
- and identify this alarm as belonging to the user with username Maria

use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# rmon alarm 229 etherStatsEntry.22.5 interval 60  
delta rising-threshold 400 event 2 falling-threshold 200 event  
3 alarmstartup 3 owner maria
```

To configure an alarm that:

- every 10 seconds, checks the number of multicast packets
- in the latest history control table entry controlled by history-index 8
- to see if the number of packets has increased to 15 or dropped to 5
- and if it has, triggers event 10

use either of the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# rmon alarm 56 etherHistoryMulticastPkts.8  
interval 10 absolute rising-threshold 15 event 10 falling-  
threshold 5 event 10
```

```
awplus(config)# rmon alarm 56 etherHistoryEntry.8.8 interval 10  
absolute rising-threshold 15 event 10 falling-threshold 5 event  
10
```

**Related commands** [rmon collection history](#)  
[rmon collection stats](#)  
[rmon event](#)

## rmon collection history

**Overview** Use this command to create a history statistics control group to store a specified number of snapshots (buckets) of the standard RMON statistics for the switch port, and to collect these statistics at specified intervals. If there is sufficient memory available, then the device will allocate memory for storing the set of buckets that comprise this history control.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the specified history control configuration.

**NOTE:** A history can only be collected for switch port interfaces, not for VLANs.

**Syntax** `rmon collection history <history-index> [buckets <1-65535>]  
[interval <1-3600>] [owner <owner>]  
no rmon collection history <history-index>`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                          |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <history-index>   | A unique RMON history control entry index value from the range 1 to 65535.                           |
| buckets <1-65535> | Number of requested buckets to store snapshots from the range 1 to 65535. The default is 50 buckets. |
| interval <1-3600> | Polling interval in seconds. Default 1800 second polling interval from the range 1 to 3600.          |
| owner <owner>     | Owner name to identify the entry.                                                                    |

**Default** The default interval is 1800 seconds and the default number of buckets is 50.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To create a history statistics control group with ID 200 to store 500 snapshots with an interval of 600 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# rmon collection history 200 buckets 500
interval 600 owner herbert
```

To disable the history statistics control group, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no rmon collection history 200
```

**Related commands** [rmon alarm](#)  
[rmon collection stats](#)  
[rmon event](#)



## rmon collection stats

**Overview** Use this command to enable the collection of RMON statistics on a switch port, and assign an index number by which to access these collected statistics.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop collecting RMON statistics on this switch port.

**NOTE:** Statistics can only be collected for switch port interfaces, not for VLANs.

**Syntax** `rmon collection stats <collection-index> [owner <owner>]`  
`no rmon collection stats <collection-index>`

| Parameter          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <collection-index> | Give this collection of statistics an index number to uniquely identify it. This is the index to use to access the statistics collected for this switch port. Use a number in the range of 1 to 65535. |
| owner <owner>      | An arbitrary owner name to identify this statistics collection entry.                                                                                                                                  |

**Default** RMON statistics are not enabled by default.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To enable the collection of RMON statistics with a statistics index of 200, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# rmon collection stats 200 owner myrtle
```

To stop collecting RMON statistics, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.2
awplus(config-if)# no rmon collection stats 200
```

**Related commands** [rmon alarm](#)  
[rmon collection history](#)  
[rmon event](#)

## rmon event

**Overview** Use this command to create an event definition for a log or a trap or both. Then you can use this event index in the **rmon alarm** command to indicate whether to send an SNMP trap or log message (or both) when an alarm is triggered.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the event definition.

**Syntax**

```
rmon event <event-index> [description <description>|owner <owner>| trap <trap>]  
rmon event <event-index> [log [description <description>|owner <owner>|trap <trap>] ]  
rmon event <event-index> [log trap [description <description>|owner <owner>] ]  
no rmon event <event-index>
```

| Parameter                | Description                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <event-index>            | <1-65535> Unique event entry index value. |
| log                      | Log event type.                           |
| trap                     | Trap event type.                          |
| log trap                 | Log and trap event type.                  |
| description<description> | Event entry description.                  |
| owner <owner>            | Owner name to identify the entry.         |

**Default** No event is configured by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To create an event definition with an index of 299 for a log, use this command:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# rmon event 299 log description cond3 owner  
alfred
```

To remove the event definition, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no rmon event 299
```

**Related commands** **rmon alarm**

# show rmon alarm

**Overview** Use this command to display the alarms and threshold configured for the RMON probe.

**Syntax** show rmon alarm

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the alarms and threshold, use this command:

```
awplus# show rmon alarm
```

**Related commands** [rmon alarm](#)

# show rmon event

**Overview** Use this command to display the events configured for the RMON probe.

**Syntax** show rmon event

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show rmon event command

```
awplus#sh rmon event
event Index = 787
  Description TRAP
  Event type log & trap
  Event community name gopher
  Last Time Sent = 0
  Owner RMON_SNMP

event Index = 990
  Description TRAP
  Event type trap
  Event community name teabo
  Last Time Sent = 0
  Owner RMON_SNMP
```

**NOTE:** The following etherStats counters are not currently available for Layer 3 interfaces:

- etherStatsBroadcastPkts
- etherStatsCRCAlignErrors
- etherStatsUndersizePkts
- etherStatsOversizePkts
- etherStatsFragments
- etherStatsJabbers
- etherStatsCollisions
- etherStatsPkts64Octets
- etherStatsPkts65to127Octets
- etherStatsPkts128to255Octets
- etherStatsPkts256to511Octets
- etherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
- etherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets

**Example** To display the events configured for the RMON probe, use this command:

```
awplus# show rmon event
```

**Related commands** [rmon event](#)

# show rmon history

**Overview** Use this command to display the parameters specified on all the currently defined RMON history collections on the device.

**Syntax** show rmon history

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show rmon history command

```
awplus#sh rmon history
history index = 56
    data source ifindex = 4501
    buckets requested = 34
    buckets granted = 34
    Interval = 2000
    Owner Andrew

history index = 458
    data source ifindex = 5004
    buckets requested = 400
    buckets granted = 400
    Interval = 1500
    Owner trev
=====
```

**NOTE:** The following etherStats counters are not currently available for Layer 3 interfaces:

- etherStatsBroadcastPkts
- etherStatsCRCAlignErrors
- etherStatsUndersizePkts
- etherStatsOversizePkts
- etherStatsFragments
- etherStatsJabbers
- etherStatsCollisions
- etherStatsPkts64Octets
- etherStatsPkts65to127Octets
- etherStatsPkts128to255Octets
- etherStatsPkts256to511Octets
- etherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
- etherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets

**Example** To display the parameters specified on all the currently defined RMON history collections, us the commands:

```
awplus# show rmon history
```

**Related** [rmon collection history commands](#)

# show rmon statistics

**Overview** Use this command to display the current values of the statistics for all the RMON statistics collections currently defined on the device.

**Syntax** show rmon statistics

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current values of the statistics for all the RMON statistics collections, use the commands:

```
awplus# show rmon statistics
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show rmon statistics command

```
awplus#show rmon statistics
  rmon collection index 45
  stats->ifindex = 4501
  input packets 1279340, bytes 85858960, dropped 00, multicast packets 1272100
  output packets 7306090, bytes 268724, multicast packets 7305660 broadcast
  packets 290
  rmon collection index 679
  stats->ifindex = 5013
  input packets 00, bytes 00, dropped 00, multicast packets 00
  output packets 8554550, bytes 26777324, multicast packets 8546690 broadcast
  packets 7720
```

**NOTE:** The following etherStats counters are not currently available for Layer 3 interfaces:

- etherStatsBroadcastPkts
- etherStatsCRCAlignErrors
- etherStatsUndersizePkts
- etherStatsOversizePkts
- etherStatsFragments
- etherStatsJabbers
- etherStatsCollisions
- etherStatsPkts64Octets
- etherStatsPkts65to127Octets
- etherStatsPkts128to255Octets
- etherStatsPkts256to511Octets
- etherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
- etherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets

**Related commands** [rmon collection stats](#)

# 56

## Secure Shell (SSH) Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2662
  - **banner login (SSH)** on page 2663
  - **clear ssh** on page 2664
  - **crypto key destroy hostkey** on page 2665
  - **crypto key destroy userkey** on page 2666
  - **crypto key generate hostkey** on page 2667
  - **crypto key generate userkey** on page 2669
  - **crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts** on page 2671
  - **crypto key pubkey-chain userkey** on page 2673
  - **debug ssh client** on page 2675
  - **debug ssh server** on page 2676
  - **service ssh** on page 2677
  - **show banner login** on page 2679
  - **show crypto key hostkey** on page 2680
  - **show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts** on page 2682
  - **show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey** on page 2684
  - **show crypto key userkey** on page 2686
  - **show running-config ssh** on page 2688
  - **show ssh** on page 2690
  - **show ssh client** on page 2693
  - **show ssh server** on page 2694
  - **show ssh server allow-users** on page 2697
  - **show ssh server deny-users** on page 2698
  - **ssh** on page 2699
  - **ssh client** on page 2702
  - **ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa** on page 2705
  - **ssh server** on page 2706
  - **ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa** on page 2708
  - **ssh server allow-users** on page 2709
  - **ssh server authentication** on page 2711
  - **ssh server deny-users** on page 2713
  - **ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers** on page 2715
  - **ssh server max-auth-tries** on page 2716
  - **ssh server resolve-host** on page 2717
  - **ssh server scp** on page 2718
  - **ssh server secure-algs** on page 2719
  - **ssh server secure-ciphers** on page 2720



- **ssh server secure-hostkey** on page 2721
- **ssh server secure-kex** on page 2722
- **ssh server secure-mac** on page 2724
- **ssh server sftp** on page 2725
- **ssh server tcpforwarding** on page 2726
- **undebug ssh client** on page 2727
- **undebug ssh server** on page 2728

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure Secure Shell (SSH). For more information, see the **SSH Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

## banner login (SSH)

**Overview** This command configures a login banner on the SSH server. This displays a message on the remote terminal of the SSH client before the login prompt. SSH client version 1 does not support this banner.

To add a banner, first enter the command **banner login**, and hit [Enter]. Write your message. You can use any character and spaces. Use Ctrl +D at the end of your message to save the text and re-enter the normal command line mode.

The banner message is preserved if the device restarts.

The **no** variant of this command deletes the login banner from the device.

**Syntax** banner login  
no banner login

**Default** No banner is defined by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set a login banner message, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# banner login
```

The screen will prompt you to enter the message:

Type CNTL/D to finish.

... banner message comes here ...

Enter the message. Use Ctrl+D to finish, like this:

^D

```
awplus(config)#
```

To remove the login banner message, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no banner login
```

**Related commands** [show banner login](#)

## clear ssh

**Overview** This command deletes Secure Shell sessions currently active on the device. This includes both incoming and outgoing sessions. The deleted sessions are closed. You can only delete an SSH session if you are a system manager or the user who initiated the session. If **all** is specified then all active SSH sessions are deleted.

**Syntax** `clear ssh {<1-65535>|all}`

| Parameters | Description                                                                |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535>  | Specify a session ID in the range 1 to 65535 to delete a specific session. |
| all        | Delete all SSH sessions.                                                   |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To stop the current SSH session 123, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ssh 123
```

To stop all SSH sessions active on the device, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ssh all
```

**Related commands** [service ssh](#)  
[ssh](#)

# crypto key destroy hostkey

**Overview** This command deletes the existing public and private keys of the SSH server.

**Syntax** `crypto key destroy hostkey {dsa|ecdsa|ed25519|rsa|rsa1}`

| Parameters | Description                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| dsa        | Deletes the existing DSA public and private keys.                                                                                                                                    |
| ecdsa      | Deletes the existing ECDSA public and private keys.                                                                                                                                  |
| ed25519    | Deletes the existing Ed25519 public and private keys.                                                                                                                                |
| rsa        | Deletes the existing RSA public and private keys that were configured for SSH version 2 connections.                                                                                 |
| rsa1       | Deletes the existing RSA public and private keys that were configured for SSH version 1 connections. From AlliedWare Plus version 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, SSH version 1 is not supported. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To destroy the RSA host key used for SSH version 2 connections, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key destroy hostkey rsa
```

**Related commands** [crypto key generate hostkey](#)  
[service ssh](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: **ed25519** parameter added

# crypto key destroy userkey

**Overview** This command destroys the existing public and private keys of an SSH user configured on the device.

**Syntax** `crypto key destroy userkey <username> {dsa|ecdsa|ed25519|rsa|rsa1}`

| Parameters | Description                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username> | Name of the user whose userkey you are destroying. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen and full stop symbols. |
| dsa        | Deletes the existing DSA userkey.                                                                                                                                                      |
| ecdsa      | Deletes the existing ECDSA userkey.                                                                                                                                                    |
| ed25519    | Deletes the existing Ed25519 userkey.                                                                                                                                                  |
| rsa        | Deletes the existing RSA userkey that was configured for SSH version 2 connections.                                                                                                    |
| rsa1       | Deletes the existing RSA userkey that was configured for SSH version 1 connections. From AlliedWare Plus version 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, SSH version 1 is not supported.                    |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To destroy the RSA user key for the SSH user remoteuser, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key destroy userkey remoteuser rsa
```

**Related commands**

- [crypto key generate hostkey](#)
- [crypto key generate userkey](#)
- [show ssh](#)
- [show crypto key hostkey](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: **ed25519** parameter added

# crypto key generate hostkey

**Overview** This command generates public and private keys for the SSH server.

When you enable the SSH server, if no host keys exist, the server automatically generates SSHv2 host key pairs using Ed25519 with a keysize of 256, ECDSA with a curve length of 384, and RSA with a 3072-bit key (unless in secure mode, when it only generates the ECDSA key).

If you need a key with different parameters than this, you can use this command to generate that key before you enable the SSH server. If a host key exists with the same cryptography algorithm, this command replaces the old host key with the new key.

This command is not saved in the device configuration. However, the device saves the keys generated by this command in the non-volatile memory.

**Syntax** `crypto key generate hostkey rsa [<1024-16384>]`  
`crypto key generate hostkey ecdsa [<256|384|521>]`  
`crypto key generate hostkey ed25519`

| Parameters    | Description                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| rsa           | Creates an RSA hostkey.                           |
| ecdsa         | Creates an ECDSA hostkey.                         |
| ed25519       | Creates an Ed25519 hostkey with a keysize of 256. |
| <1024-16384>  | The length in bits of the generated key.          |
| <256 384 521> | The ECDSA key size in bits.                       |

**Default** The default key length for RSA is 3072 bits.  
The default key size for ECDSA is 384 bits.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To generate an RSA host key that is 4096 bits in length, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# crypto key generate hostkey rsa 4096
```

To generate an ECDSA host key with an elliptic curve size of 521 bits, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# crypto key generate hostkey ecdsa 521
```

To generate an Ed25519 host key with a keysize of 256, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# crypto key generate hostkey ed25519
```

**Related commands** [crypto key destroy hostkey](#)  
[service ssh](#)  
[show crypto key hostkey](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.5-1.1: default RSA key length increased to 3072  
Version 5.5.2-2.1: **ed25519** parameter added  
Version 5.5.2-0.1: changes to key length and key size ranges and defaults  
Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for the ssh-rsa algorithm in OpenSSH and for SSH protocol v1



# crypto key generate userkey

**Overview** This command generates public and private keys for an SSH user using an RSA, ECDSA, or ED25519 cryptography algorithm. To use public key authentication, copy the public key of the user onto the remote SSH server.

This command is not saved in the device configuration. However, the device saves the keys generated by this command in the non-volatile memory.

**Syntax** `crypto key generate userkey <username> rsa [<1024-16384>]`  
`crypto key generate userkey <username> ecdsa [<256|384|521>]`  
`crypto key generate userkey <username> ed25519`

| Parameters    | Description                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username>    | Name of the user that the user key is generated for. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen and full stop symbols. |
| rsa           | Creates an RSA userkey.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ecdsa         | Creates an ECDSA userkey.                                                                                                                                                                |
| ed25519       | Creates an Ed25519 userkey with a keysize of 256.                                                                                                                                        |
| <1024-16384>  | The length in bits of the generated key. The default is 2048 bits.                                                                                                                       |
| <256 384 521> | The ECDSA key size in bits. The default is 384.                                                                                                                                          |

**Default** The default key length for RSA is 2048 bits.  
The default key size for ECDSA is 384 bits.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To generate a 4096-bit RSA user key for SSH version 2 connections for the user 'bob', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key generate userkey bob rsa 4096
```

To generate an ECDSA user key of key size 521 for the user 'lapo', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key generate userkey lapo ecdsa 521
```

To generate an Ed25519 user key of key size 256 for the user 'lapo', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key generate userkey lapo ed25519
```

**Related commands** [crypto key pubkey-chain userkey](#)  
[show crypto key userkey](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: **ed25519** parameter added  
Version 5.5.2-0.1: changes to key length and key size ranges and defaults  
Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for the ssh-rsa algorithm in OpenSSH and for SSH protocol v1

# crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts

**Overview** This command adds a public key of the specified SSH server to the known host database on your device. The SSH client on your device uses this public key to verify the remote SSH server.

The key is retrieved from the server. Before adding a key to this database, check that the key sent to you is correct.

If the server's key changes, or if your SSH client does not have the public key of the remote SSH server, then your SSH client will inform you that the public key of the server is unknown or altered.

The **no** variant of this command deletes the public key of the specified SSH server from the known host database on your device.

**Syntax** `crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts [ip|ipv6] <hostname> [ecdsa|rsa]`  
`no crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts <1-65535>`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ip         | Keyword used prior to specifying an IPv4 address                                                                                           |
| ipv6       | Keyword used prior to specifying an IPv6 address                                                                                           |
| <hostname> | IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of a remote server in the format a.b.c.d for an IPv4 address, or in the format x:x::x:x for an IPv6 address. |
| ecdsa      | Specify the ECDSA public key of the server to be added to the known host database.                                                         |
| rsa        | Specify the RSA public key of the server to be added to the known host database.                                                           |
| <1-65535>  | Specify a key identifier when removing a key using the <b>no</b> parameter.                                                                |

**Default** If no cryptography algorithm is specified, then **rsa** is used as the default cryptography algorithm.

**Mode** Privilege Exec

**Usage notes** This command adds a public key of the specified SSH server to the known host database on the device. The key is retrieved from the server. The remote SSH server is verified by using this public key. The user is requested to check the key is correct before adding it to the database.

If the remote server's host key is changed, or if the device does not have the public key of the remote server, then SSH clients will inform the user that the public key of the server is altered or unknown.

**Examples** To add the RSA host key of the remote SSH host IPv4 address 192.0.2.11 to the known host database, use the command:

```
awplus# crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts 192.0.2.11
```

To delete the second entry in the known host database, use the command:

```
awplus# no crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts 2
```

**Validation** **show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts**  
**Commands**

# crypto key pubkey-chain userkey

**Overview** This command adds a public key for an SSH user on the SSH server. This allows the SSH server to support public key authentication for the SSH user. When configured, the SSH user can access the SSH server without providing a password from the remote host.

The **no** variant of this command removes a public key for the specified SSH user that has been added to the public key chain. When a SSH user's public key is removed, the SSH user can no longer login using public key authentication.

**Syntax** `crypto key pubkey-chain userkey <username> [<filename>]`  
`no crypto key pubkey-chain userkey <username> <1-65535>`

| Parameters | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username> | Name of the user that the SSH server associates the key with. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen and full stop symbols.<br><br>Default: no default |
| <filename> | Filename of a key saved in flash. Valid characters are any printable character. You can add a key as a hexadecimal string directly into the terminal if you do not specify a filename.                                       |
| <1-65535>  | The key ID number of the user's key. Specify the key ID to delete a key.                                                                                                                                                     |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** You should import the public key file from the client node. The device can read the data from a file on the flash or user terminal.

Or you can add a key as text into the terminal. To add a key as text into the terminal, first enter the command **crypto key pubkey-chain userkey <username>**, and hit [Enter]. Enter the key as text. Note that the key you enter as text must be a valid SSH RSA key, not random ASCII text. Use [Ctrl]+D after entering it to save the text and re-enter the normal command line mode.

Note you can generate a valid SSH RSA key on the device first using the **crypto key generate host rsa** command. View the SSH RSA key generated on the device using the **show crypto hostkey rsa** command. Copy and paste the displayed SSH RSA key after entering the **crypto key pubkey-chain userkey <username>** command. Use [Ctrl]+D after entering it to save it.

**Examples** To generate a valid SSH RSA key on the device and add the key, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key generate host rsa
awplus(config)# exit

awplus# show crypto key hostkey
rsaAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAr1s7SokW5aw2fc0w1TStpb9J20bWluhnUC768EoWhyP
+7jtjDcoGWHb2u4sFwRpXwJZcgYrXW16+6NvNbk+h+c/
pqGDijj4SvfZZfeITzvvyZW4/I4pbN8=

awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key pubkey-
chain userkey joeType CNTRL/D to
finish:AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAr1s7SokW5aw2fc0w1TStpb9J20bWluhnUC768Eo
+7jtjDcoGWHb2u4sFwRpXwJZcgYrXW16+6NvNbk+h+c/
pqGDijj4SvfZZfeITzvvyZW4/I4pbN8=control-D
awplus(config)#
```

To add a public key for the user graydon from the file key.pub, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain userkey graydon key.pub
```

To add a public key for the user tamara from the terminal, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain userkey tamara
```

and enter the key. Use Ctrl+D to finish.

To remove the first key entry from the public key chain of the user john, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no crypto key pubkey-chain userkey john 1
```

**Related commands** [show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey](#)

# debug ssh client

**Overview** This command enables the SSH client debugging facility. When enabled, any SSH, SCP and SFTP client sessions send diagnostic messages to the login terminal.

The **no** variant of this command disables the SSH client debugging facility. This stops the SSH client from generating diagnostic debugging message.

**Syntax** debug ssh client [brief|full]  
no debug ssh client

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| brief     | Enables brief debug mode. |
| full      | Enables full debug mode.  |

**Default** SSH client debugging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To start SSH client debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ssh client
```

To start SSH client debugging with extended output, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ssh client full
```

To disable SSH client debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ssh client
```

**Related commands** [debug ssh server](#)  
[show ssh client](#)  
[undebug ssh client](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V

# debug ssh server

**Overview** This command enables the SSH server debugging facility. When enabled, the SSH server sends diagnostic messages to the system log. To display the debugging messages on the terminal, use the **terminal monitor** command.

The **no** variant of this command disables the SSH server debugging facility. This stops the SSH server from generating diagnostic debugging messages.

**Syntax** debug ssh server [brief|full]  
no debug ssh server

| Parameter | Description               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| brief     | Enables brief debug mode. |
| full      | Enables full debug mode.  |

**Default** SSH server debugging is disabled by default.

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To start SSH server debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ssh server
```

To start SSH server debugging with extended output, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ssh server full
```

To disable SSH server debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ssh server
```

**Related commands** **debug ssh client**  
**show ssh server**  
**undebug ssh server**



## service ssh

**Overview** Use this command to enable the Secure Shell server on the device. Once enabled, connections coming from SSH clients are accepted.

When you enable the SSH server, if no host keys exist, the server automatically generates SSHv2 host key pairs using ECDSA with a curve length of 384, and RSA with a 1024-bit key (unless in secure mode, when it only generates the ECDSA key).

If you need a key with different parameters than this, you can use the **crypto key generate hostkey** command to generate that key before you enable the SSH server.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the Secure Shell server. When the Secure Shell server is disabled, connections from SSH, SCP, and SFTP clients are not accepted. This command does not affect existing SSH sessions. To terminate existing sessions, use the **clear ssh** command.

**Syntax** `service ssh [ip|ipv6]`  
`no service ssh [ip|ipv6]`

**Default** The Secure Shell server is disabled by default. Both IPv4 and IPv6 Secure Shell server are enabled when you issue **service ssh** without specifying the optional **ip** or **ipv6** parameters.

The server supports SSH version 2 only (not SSH version 1).

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable both the IPv4 and the IPv6 Secure Shell server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service ssh
```

To enable the IPv4 Secure Shell server only, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service ssh ip
```

To enable the IPv6 Secure Shell server only, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# service ssh ipv6
```

To disable both the IPv4 and the IPv6 Secure Shell server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service ssh
```

To disable the IPv4 Secure Shell server only, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service ssh ip
```

To disable the IPv6 Secure Shell server only, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no service ssh ipv6
```

**Related commands**

- [\*\*crypto key generate hostkey\*\*](#)
- [\*\*show running-config ssh\*\*](#)
- [\*\*show ssh server\*\*](#)
- [\*\*ssh server allow-users\*\*](#)
- [\*\*ssh server deny-users\*\*](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for the ssh-rsa algorithm in OpenSSH and for SSH protocol v1

# show banner login

**Overview** This command displays the banner message configured on the device. The banner message is displayed to the remote user before user authentication starts.

**Syntax** show banner login

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec, Global Configuration, Interface Configuration, Line Configuration

**Example** To display the current login banner message, use the command:  
awplus# show banner login

**Related commands** [banner login \(SSH\)](#)

# show crypto key hostkey

**Overview** This command displays the public keys generated on the device for the SSH server.

When you enable the SSH server, if no host keys exist, the server automatically generates SSHv2 host key pairs using Ed25519 with a keysize of 256, ECDSA with a curve length of 384, and RSA with a 3072-bit key (unless in secure mode, when it only generates the ECDSA key).

The private key remains on the device secretly. The public key is copied to SSH clients to identify the server. This command displays the public key.

**Syntax** show crypto key hostkey [ecdsa|ed25519|rsa]

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ecdsa     | Displays the ECDSA algorithm public key.                             |
| ed25519   | Displays the Ed25519 algorithm public key.                           |
| rsa       | Displays the RSA algorithm public key for SSH version 2 connections. |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To show the public keys generated on the device for SSH server, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key hostkey
```

To display the RSA public key of the SSH server, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key hostkey rsa
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show crypto key hostkey command**

| Type                                               | Bits | Fingerprint |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| -----                                              |      |             |
| rsa                                                | 2048 |             |
| SHA256:K7hes31yK6uuN04sprZtFcyX9sUuXP42gou110348n8 |      |             |
| ecdsa                                              | 384  |             |
| SHA256:qhBXhkcUCC6FKwy3+pRlrRs0NtZhibreqDv9vLs9tVQ |      |             |
| ed25519                                            | 256  |             |
| SHA256:S8e/9WjCZHsUTEAHMYkIKEoxusmrLOIGe2oSs34clbA |      |             |

**Parameters in output of the show crypto key hostkey command**

| Parameter   | Description                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Type        | Algorithm used to generate the key. |
| Bits        | Length in bits of the key.          |
| Fingerprint | Checksum value for the public key.  |

**Related commands** [crypto key destroy hostkey](#)  
[crypto key generate hostkey](#)

# show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts

**Overview** This command displays the list of public keys maintained in the known host database on the device.

**Syntax** show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts [<1-65535>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535> | Key identifier for a specific key. Displays the public key of the entry if specified. |

**Default** Display all keys.

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To display public keys of known SSH servers, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts
```

To display the key data of the first entry in the known host data, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts 1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show crypto key public-chain knownhosts command**

| No | Hostname                                 | Type | Fingerprint                                     |
|----|------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 172.16.23.1                              | rsa  | c8:33:b1:fe:6f:d3:8c:81:4e:f7:2a:aa:a5:be:df:18 |
| 2  | 172.16.23.10                             | rsa  | c4:79:86:65:ee:a0:1d:a5:6a:e8:fd:1d:d3:4e:37:bd |
| 3  | 5ffe:1053:ac21:ff00:0101:bcd:f:ffff:0001 | rsa1 | af:4e:b4:a2:26:24:6d:65:20:32:d9:6f:32:06:ba:57 |

**Parameters in the output of the show crypto key public-chain knownhosts command**

| Parameter   | Description                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| No          | Number ID of the key.                   |
| Hostname    | Host name of the known SSH server.      |
| Type        | The algorithm used to generate the key. |
| Fingerprint | Checksum value for the public key.      |

**Related commands** [crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V  
Version 5.4.6-2.1: VRF-lite support added for AR-Series devices

# show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey

**Overview** This command displays the public keys registered with the SSH server for SSH users. These keys allow remote users to access the device using public key authentication. By using public key authentication, users can access the SSH server without providing password.

**Syntax** show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey <username> [<1-65535>]

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username> | User name of the remote SSH user whose keys you wish to display. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen and full stop symbols. |
| <1-65535>  | Key identifier for a specific key.                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Default** Display all keys.

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the public keys for the user manager that are registered with the SSH server, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key pubkey-chain userkey manager
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show crypto key public-chain userkey command**

| No | Type | Bits | Fingerprint                                     |
|----|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | dsa  | 1024 | 2b:cc:df:a8:f8:2e:8f:a4:a5:4f:32:ea:67:29:78:fd |
| 2  | rsa  | 2048 | 6a:ba:22:84:c1:26:42:57:2c:d7:85:c8:06:32:49:0e |

**Parameters in the output of the show crypto key userkey command**

| Parameter   | Description                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| No          | Number ID of the key.                   |
| Type        | The algorithm used to generate the key. |
| Bits        | Length in bits of the key.              |
| Fingerprint | Checksum value for the key.             |



**Related** [crypto key pubkey-chain userkey](#)  
**commands**

# show crypto key userkey

**Overview** This command displays the public keys created on this device for the specified SSH user.

**Syntax** show crypto key userkey <username> [dsa|rsa|rsa1]

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <username> | User name of the local SSH user whose keys you wish to display. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen and full stop symbols. |
| dsa        | Displays the DSA public key.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| rsa        | Displays the RSA public key used for SSH version 2 connections.                                                                                                                                     |
| rsa1       | Displays the RSA key used for SSH version 1 connections.                                                                                                                                            |

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Examples** To show the public key generated for the user, use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key userkey manager
```

To store the RSA public key generated for the user manager to the file "user.pub", use the command:

```
awplus# show crypto key userkey manager rsa > manager-rsa.pub
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show crypto key userkey command

| Type | Bits | Fingerprint                                     |
|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| rsa  | 2048 | e8:d6:1b:c0:f4:b6:e6:7d:02:2e:a9:d4:a1:ca:3b:11 |
| rsa1 | 1024 | 12:25:60:95:64:08:8e:a1:8c:3c:45:1b:44:b9:33:9b |

## Parameters in the output of the show crypto key userkey command

| Parameter   | Description                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Type        | The algorithm used to generate the key. |
| Bits        | Length in bits of the key.              |
| Fingerprint | Checksum value for the key.             |

**Related commands** [crypto key generate userkey](#)

# show running-config ssh

**Overview** This command displays the current running configuration of Secure Shell (SSH).

**Syntax** show running-config ssh

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration of SSH, use the command:  
awplus# show running-config ssh

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show running-config ssh command**

```
!  
ssh server session-timeout 600  
ssh server login-timeout 30  
ssh server allow-users manager 192.168.1.*  
ssh server allow-users john  
ssh server deny-user john*.a-company.com  
ssh server
```

**Parameters in the output of the show running-config ssh command**

| Parameter                              | Description                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ssh server                             | SSH server is enabled.                                                      |
| ssh server v2                          | SSH server is enabled and only support SSHv2.                               |
| ssh server<port>                       | SSH server is enabled and listening on the specified TCP port.              |
| no ssh server scp                      | SCP service is disabled.                                                    |
| no ssh server sftp                     | SFTP service is disabled.                                                   |
| ssh server session-timeout             | Configure the server session timeout.                                       |
| ssh server login-timeout               | Configure the server login timeout.                                         |
| ssh server max-startups                | Configure the maximum number of concurrent sessions waiting authentication. |
| no ssh server authentication password  | Password authentication is disabled.                                        |
| no ssh server authentication publickey | Public key authentication is disabled.                                      |
| ssh server allow-users                 | Add the user (and hostname) to the allow list.                              |
| ssh server deny-users                  | Add the user (and hostname) to the deny list.                               |

**Related commands** [service ssh](#)  
[show ssh server](#)

## show ssh

**Overview** This command displays the active SSH sessions on the device, both incoming and outgoing.

**Syntax** show ssh

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current SSH sessions on the device, use the command:  
awplus# show ssh

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ssh command**

| Secure Shell Sessions: |      |        |                                         |          |           |             |
|------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ID                     | Type | Mode   | Peer Host                               | Username | State     | Filename    |
| 414                    | ssh  | server | 172.16.23.1                             | root     | open      |             |
| 456                    | ssh  | client | 172.16.23.10                            | manager  | user-auth |             |
| 459                    | scp  | client | 172.16.23.12                            | root     | download  | example.awd |
| 463                    | ssh  | client | 5ffe:33fe:5632:ffbb:bc35:ddee:0101:ac51 | manager  | user-auth |             |

**Parameters in the output of the show ssh command**

| Parameter | Description                                                                                              |                                                 |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ID        | Unique identifier for each SSH session.                                                                  |                                                 |
| Type      | Session type; either SSH, SCP, or SFTP.                                                                  |                                                 |
| Mode      | Whether the device is acting as an SSH client (client) or SSH server (server) for the specified session. |                                                 |
| Peer Host | The hostname or IP address of the remote server or client.                                               |                                                 |
| Username  | Login user name of the server.                                                                           |                                                 |
| State     | The current state of the SSH session. One of:                                                            |                                                 |
|           | connecting                                                                                               | The device is looking for a remote server.      |
|           | connected                                                                                                | The device is connected to the remote server.   |
|           | accepted                                                                                                 | The device has accepted a new session.          |
|           | host-auth                                                                                                | host-to-host authentication is in progress.     |
|           | user-auth                                                                                                | User authentication is in progress.             |
|           | authenticated                                                                                            | User authentication is complete.                |
|           | open                                                                                                     | The session is in progress.                     |
|           | download                                                                                                 | The user is downloading a file from the device. |
|           | upload                                                                                                   | The user is uploading a file from the device.   |
|           | closing                                                                                                  | The user is terminating the session.            |
|           | closed                                                                                                   | The session is closed.                          |

| Parameter | Description                                                           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Filename  | Local filename of the file that the user is downloading or uploading. |

**Related** [clear ssh](#)  
**commands**



# show ssh client

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of the Secure Shell client.

**Syntax** show ssh client

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration for SSH clients on the login shell, use the command:

```
awplus# show ssh client
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ssh client command

```
Secure Shell Client Configuration
-----
Port                               : 22
Version                           : 2,1
Connect Timeout                   : 30 seconds
Session Timeout                   : 0 (off)
Debug                             : NONE
```

## Parameters in the output of the show ssh client command

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port            | SSH server TCP port where the SSH client connects to. The default is port 22.                                                                               |
| Version         | SSH server version, either "2" or "2,1". From AlliedWare Plus 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, SSH version 1 is not supported.                                            |
| Connect Timeout | Time in seconds that the SSH client waits for an SSH session to establish. If the value is 0, the connection is terminated when it reaches the TCP timeout. |
| Debug           | Whether debugging is active on the client.                                                                                                                  |

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V

# show ssh server

**Overview** This command displays the current configuration of the Secure Shell server.

Note that changes to the SSH configuration affects only new SSH sessions coming from remote hosts, and does not affect existing sessions.

**Syntax** show ssh server

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec, and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the current configuration of the Secure Shell server, use the command:

```
awplus# show ssh server
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ssh server command**

```
Secure Shell Server Configuration
-----
SSH Server                : Enabled
Protocol                  : IPv4,IPv6
Port                      : 22
Version                   : 2
Services                  : scp, sftp
User Authentication       : publickey, password
Resolve Hosts             : Disabled
Session Timeout           : 0 (Off)
Login Timeout             : 60 seconds
Maximum Authentication Tries : 6
Maximum Startups          : 10
Debug                     : NONE
Ciphers                   : aes128-cbc, aes128-ctr, aes192-ctr, aes256-ctr
KEX                       : curve25519-sha256@libssh.org,
                           ecdh-sha2-nistp256, ecdh-sha2-nistp384,
                           ecdh-sha2-nistp521,
                           diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256,
                           diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1,
                           diffie-hellman-group14-sha1
```

**Parameters in the output of the show ssh server command**

| Parameter           | Description                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SSH Server          | Whether the Secure Shell server is enabled or disabled.                                                                                                                              |
| Port                | TCP port where the Secure Shell server listens for connections. The default is port 22.                                                                                              |
| Version             | SSH server version; either '2' or '2.1'. From AlliedWare Plus 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, SSH version 1 is not supported.                                                                     |
| Services            | List of the available Secure Shell services; one or more of SHELL, SCP or SFTP.                                                                                                      |
| User Authentication | List of available authentication methods.                                                                                                                                            |
| Login Timeout       | Time (in seconds) that the SSH server will wait the SSH session to establish. If the value is 0, the client login will be terminated when TCP timeout reaches.                       |
| Idle Timeout        | Time (in seconds) that the SSH server will wait to receive data from the SSH client. The server disconnects if this timer limit is reached. If set at 0, the idle timer remains off. |
| Maximum Startups    | The maximum number of concurrent connections that are waiting authentication. The default is 10.                                                                                     |
| Debug               | Whether debugging is active on the server.                                                                                                                                           |

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| Ciphers   | List of ciphers permitted.                 |
| KEX       | List of available Key Exchange algorithms. |

**Related** [show ssh](#)  
**commands** [show ssh client](#)

# show ssh server allow-users

**Overview** This command displays the user entries in the allow list of the SSH server.

**Syntax** show ssh server allow-users

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the user entries in the allow list of the SSH server, use the command:

```
awplus# show ssh server allow-users
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ssh server allow-users command

| Username | Remote Hostname (pattern) |
|----------|---------------------------|
| -----    | -----                     |
| awplus   | 192.168.*                 |
| john     |                           |
| manager  | *.alliedtelesis.com       |

## Parameters in the output of the show ssh server allow-users command

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Username                  | User name that is allowed to access the SSH server.                                                                                                                                       |
| Remote Hostname (pattern) | IP address or hostname pattern of the remote client. The user is allowed requests from a host that matches this pattern. If no hostname is specified, the user is allowed from all hosts. |

**Related commands** [ssh server allow-users](#)  
[ssh server deny-users](#)

# show ssh server deny-users

**Overview** This command displays the user entries in the deny list of the SSH server. The user in the deny list is rejected to access the SSH server. If a user is not included in the access list of the SSH server, the user is also rejected.

**Syntax** show ssh server deny-users

**Mode** User Exec, Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the user entries in the deny list of the SSH server, use the command:

```
awplus# show ssh server deny-users
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show ssh server deny-users command

| Username | Remote Hostname (pattern) |
|----------|---------------------------|
| -----    | -----                     |
| john     | *.b-company.com           |
| manager  | 192.168.2.*               |

## Parameters in the output of the show ssh server deny-user command

| Parameter                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Username                  | The user that this rule applies to.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Remote Hostname (pattern) | IP address or hostname pattern of the remote client. The user is denied requests from a host that matches this pattern. If no hostname is specified, the user is denied from all hosts. |

**Related commands** [ssh server allow-users](#)  
[ssh server deny-users](#)

## ssh

**Overview** Use this command to initiate a Secure Shell connection to a remote SSH server.

If the server requests a password to login, you need to type in the correct password at the "Password:" prompt.

An SSH client identifies the remote SSH server by its public key registered on the client device. If the server identification is changed, server verification fails. If the public key of the server has been changed, the public key of the server must be explicitly added to the known host database.

**NOTE:** A hostname specified with SSH cannot begin with a hyphen (-) character.

**Syntax** `ssh [ip|ipv6] [user <username>|port <1-65535>|version 2]  
<remote-device> [<command>]`

**Syntax in secure mode** `ssh [cipher {aes128-cbc|aes256-cbc|aes128-ctr|aes192-ctr|aes256-ctr}] [hmac {hmac-sha2-256}]  
[public-key {ecdsa-sha2-nistp256|ecdsa-sha2-nistp384}] [key-exchange {ecdh-sha2-nistp256|ecdh-sha2-nistp384}] [ip|ipv6]  
[user <username>|port <1-65535>|version 2] <remote-device>  
[<command>]`

| Parameter                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| cipher                       | The supported cipher name.<br>Select either: aes128-cbc or aes256-cbc.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| hmac                         | The supported hmac name: hmac-sha2-256                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| public-key                   | The supported public-key name.<br>Select either:<br>ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 or ecdsa-sha2-nistp384                                                                                                                                               |
| key-exchange                 | The supported key-exchange name.<br>Select either:<br>ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 or ecdsa-sha2-nistp384                                                                                                                                             |
| ip                           | Specify IPv4 SSH.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| ipv6                         | Specify IPv6 SSH.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| user                         | Login user. If user is specified, the username is used for login to the remote SSH server when user authentication is required. Otherwise the current user name is used.                                                                     |
|                              | <i>&lt;username&gt;</i> User name to login on the remote server.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| port                         | SSH server port. If port is specified, the SSH client connects to the remote SSH server with the specified TCP port. Other- wise, the client port configured by "ssh client" command or the default TCP port (22) is used.                   |
|                              | <i>&lt;1-65535&gt;</i> TCP port.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| version                      | SSH client version. From 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, SSH only supports version 2.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>&lt;remote-device&gt;</i> | IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of a remote server. The address is in the format A.B.C.D for an IPv4 address, or in the format X:X::X:X for an IPv6 address. Note that a hostname specified with SSH cannot begin with a hyphen (-) character. |
| <i>&lt;command&gt;</i>       | A command to execute on the remote server. If a command is specified, the command is executed on the remote SSH server and the session is disconnected when the remote command finishes.                                                     |

### Mode User Exec and Privileged Exec



**Usage notes** This command contains some additional security parameters (cipher, hmac, public-key, and key exchange). To access these parameters you must enable Secure Mode on the device by using the command: **crypto secure-mode**.

```
awplus(config)# crypto secure-mode
```

**Examples** To login to the remote SSH server at 192.0.2.5, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh ip 192.0.2.5
```

To login to the remote SSH server at 192.0.2.5 as user 'manager', use the command:

```
awplus# ssh ip user manager 192.0.2.5
```

To login to the remote SSH server at 192.0.2.5 that is listening on TCP port 2000, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh port 2000 192.0.2.5
```

To login to the remote SSH server 'example\_host' using an IPv6 session, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh ipv6 example_host
```

To run the **cmd** command on the remote SSH server at 192.0.2.5, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh ip 192.0.2.5 cmd
```

**Related commands**

- crypto key generate userkey**
- crypto secure-mode**
- crypto key pubkey-chain knownhosts**
- debug ssh client**
- ssh client**

**Command changes**

- Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V
- Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for SSH protocol v1
- Version 5.4.8-2.1: secure mode syntax added for x950, SBx908 GEN2.
- Version 5.4.8-1.2: secure mode syntax added for x220, x930, x550, XS900MX.
- Version 5.4.6-2.1: VRF-lite support added for AR-Series devices.

## ssh client

**Overview** This command modifies the default configuration parameters of the Secure Shell (SSH) client. The configuration is used for any SSH client on the device to connect to remote SSH servers. Any parameters specified on SSH client explicitly override the default configuration parameters.

The change affects the current user shell only. When the user exits the login session, the configuration does not persist. This command does not affect existing SSH sessions.

The **no** variant of this command resets configuration parameters of the Secure Shell (SSH) client changed by the **ssh client** command, and restores the defaults.

This command does not affect the existing SSH sessions.

**Syntax** `ssh client {port <1-65535>|version 2|session-timeout <0-3600>|connect-timeout <1-600>}`  
`no ssh client {port|version|session-timeout|connect-timeout}`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| port            | <p>The default TCP port of the remote SSH server. If an SSH client specifies an explicit port of the server, it overrides the default TCP port.</p> <p>Default: 22</p> <hr/> <p>&lt;1-65535&gt; TCP port number.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| version         | <p>The SSH version used by the client for SSH sessions.</p> <p>From 5.5.1-1.1 onwards, the SSH client supports only version 2</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| session-timeout | <p>The global session timeout for SSH sessions. If the session timer lapses since the last time an SSH client received data from the remote server, the session is terminated. If the value is 0, then the client does not terminate the session. Instead, the connection is terminated when it reaches the TCP timeout.</p> <p>Default: 0 (session timer remains off)</p> <hr/> <p>&lt;0-3600&gt; Timeout in seconds.</p> |
| connect-timeout | <p>The maximum time period that an SSH session can take to become established. The SSH client terminates the SSH session if this timeout expires and the session is still not established.</p> <p>Default: 30</p> <hr/> <p>&lt;1-600&gt; Timeout in seconds.</p>                                                                                                                                                           |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To configure the default TCP port for SSH clients to 2200, and the session timer to 10 minutes, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh client port 2200 session-timeout 600
```

To configure the connect timeout of SSH client to 10 seconds, use the command:

```
awplus# ssh client connect-timeout 10
```

To restore the connect timeout to its default, use the command:

```
awplus# no ssh client connect-timeout
```

**Related commands** [show ssh client](#)  
[ssh](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.2-1.1: **vrf** parameter added for products that support VRF  
Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for the ssh-rsa algorithm in OpenSSH and for SSH protocol v1

# ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa

**Overview** Use this command to enable support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm on the SSH client. Support for this algorithm was removed in version 5.5.1-1.1 due to security concerns. Support for it is still disabled by default and you should only enable it if you cannot avoid using ssh-rsa. It cannot be enabled when the device is in Secure Mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm on the SSH client.

**Syntax** ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa  
no ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable SSH client support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa
```

**Related commands** [show ssh client](#)  
[ssh client](#)  
[ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V  
Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added

## ssh server

**Overview** Use this command to modify the configuration of the SSH server. Changing these parameters affects new SSH sessions connecting to the device.

Use the **no** variant of this command to restore the configuration of a specified parameter to its default. The change affects the SSH server immediately if the server is running. Otherwise, the configuration is used when the server starts.

To enable the SSH server, use the **service ssh** command.

**Syntax** `ssh server <1-65535>`  
`ssh server {[session-timeout <0-3600>] [login-timeout <1-600>]  
[max-startups <1-128>]}`  
`no ssh server {[session-timeout] [login-timeout] [max-startups]}`

| Parameter       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65535>       | The TCP port number that the server listens to for incoming SSH sessions.<br><br>Default: 22                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| session-timeout | The maximum time period that the server waits before deciding that a session is inactive and should be terminated. The server considers the session inactive when it has not received any data from the client, and when the client does not respond to keep alive messages.<br><br>Default: 0 (session timer remains off).<br><br>Enter a timeout between 0-3600 seconds. |
| login-timeout   | The maximum time period the server waits before disconnecting an unauthenticated client.<br><br>Default: 60<br><br>Enter a timeout between 1- 600 seconds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| max-startups    | The maximum number of concurrent unauthenticated connections the server accepts. When the number of SSH connections awaiting authentication reaches the limit, the server drops any additional connections until authentication succeeds or the login timer expires for a connection.<br><br>Default: 10<br><br>Enter a number of sessions in the range of 1-128.          |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the session timer of the SSH server to 10 minutes (600 seconds), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server session-timeout 600
```

To set the login timeout of the SSH server to 30 seconds, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server login-timeout 30
```

To limit the number of SSH client connections waiting for authentication from the SSH server to 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server max-startups 3
```

To return the limit on the number of waiting connections to the default of 10, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server max-startups
```

To support the SSH server with TCP port 2200, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server 2200
```

**Related commands** **show ssh server**  
**ssh client**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: support removed for the ssh-rsa algorithm in OpenSSH and for SSH protocol v1

# ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa

**Overview** Use this command to enable support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm on the SSH server. Support for this algorithm was removed in version 5.5.1-1.1 due to security concerns. Support for it is still disabled by default and you should only enable it if you cannot avoid using ssh-rsa. It cannot be enabled when the device is in Secure Mode.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm on the SSH server.

**Syntax** ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa  
no ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable SSH server support for the legacy ssh-rsa algorithm, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server allow-legacy-ssh-rsa
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)  
[ssh server](#)  
[ssh client allow-legacy-ssh-rsa](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-0.1: command added



## ssh server allow-users

**Overview** This command adds a username pattern to the allow list of the SSH server. If the user of an incoming SSH session matches the pattern, the session is accepted.

When there are no registered users in the server's database of allowed users, the SSH server does not accept SSH sessions even when enabled.

SSH server also maintains the deny list. The server checks the user in the deny list first. If a user is listed in the deny list, then the user access is denied even if the user is listed in the allow list.

The **no** variant of this command deletes a username pattern from the allow list of the SSH server. To delete an entry from the allow list, the username and hostname pattern should match exactly with the existing entry.

**Syntax** `ssh server allow-users <username-pattern> [<hostname-pattern>]`  
`no ssh server allow-users <username-pattern> [<hostname-pattern>]`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;username-pattern&gt;</code> | The username pattern that users can match to. An asterisk acts as a wildcard character that matches any string of characters.                                                                                            |
| <code>&lt;hostname-pattern&gt;</code> | The host name pattern that hosts can match to. If specified, the server allows the user to connect only from hosts matching the pattern. An asterisk acts as a wildcard character that matches any string of characters. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To allow the user john to create an SSH session from any host, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server allow-users john
```

To allow the user john to create an SSH session from a range of IP address (from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.255), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server allow-users john 192.168.1.*
```

To allow the user john to create a SSH session from a -company.com domain, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server allow-users john *.a-company.com
```

To delete the existing user entry john 192.168.1.\* in the allow list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server allow-users john 192.168.1.*
```

**Related commands** [show running-config ssh](#)  
[show ssh server allow-users](#)  
[ssh server deny-users](#)

# ssh server authentication

**Overview** This command enables RSA public-key or password user authentication for SSH Server. Apply the **password** keyword with the **ssh server authentication** command to enable password authentication for users. Apply the **publickey** keyword with the **ssh server authentication** command to enable RSA public-key authentication for users.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable RSA public-key or password user authentication for SSH Server. Apply the **password** keyword with the **no ssh authentication** command to disable password authentication for users. Apply the required **publickey** keyword with the **no ssh authentication** command to disable RSA public-key authentication for users.

**Syntax** ssh server authentication {password|publickey}  
no ssh server authentication {password|publickey}

| Parameter | Description                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| password  | Specifies user password authentication for SSH server.  |
| publickey | Specifies user publickey authentication for SSH server. |

**Default** Both RSA public-key authentication and password authentication are enabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** For password authentication to authenticate a user, password authentication for a user must be registered in the local user database or on an external RADIUS server, before using the **ssh server authentication password** command.

For RSA public-key authentication to authenticate a user, a public key must be added for the user, before using the **ssh server authentication publickey** command.

**Examples** To enable password authentication for users connecting through SSH, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server authentication password
```

To enable publickey authentication for users connecting through SSH, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server authentication publickey
```

To disable password authentication for users connecting through SSH, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server authentication password
```

To disable publickey authentication for users connecting through SSH, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server authentication publickey
```

**Related commands** [crypto key pubkey-chain userkey](#)  
[service ssh](#)  
[show ssh server](#)

## ssh server deny-users

**Overview** This command adds a username pattern to the deny list of the SSH server. If the user of an incoming SSH session matches the pattern, the session is rejected.

SSH server also maintains the allow list. The server checks the user in the deny list first. If a user is listed in the deny list, then the user access is denied even if the user is listed in the allow list.

If a hostname pattern is specified, the user is denied from the hosts matching the pattern.

The **no** variant of this command deletes a username pattern from the deny list of the SSH server. To delete an entry from the deny list, the username and hostname pattern should match exactly with the existing entry.

**Syntax** `ssh server deny-users <username-pattern> [<hostname-pattern>]`  
`no ssh server deny-users <username-pattern> [<hostname-pattern>]`

| Parameter                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;username-pattern&gt;</code> | The username pattern that users can match to. The username must begin with a letter. Valid characters are all numbers, letters, and the underscore, hyphen, full stop and asterisk symbols. An asterisk acts as a wildcard character that matches any string of characters. |
| <code>&lt;hostname-pattern&gt;</code> | The host name pattern that hosts can match to. If specified, the server denies the user only when they connect from hosts matching the pattern. An asterisk acts as a wildcard character that matches any string of characters.                                             |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To deny the user john to access SSH login from any host, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server deny-users john
```

To deny the user john to access SSH login from a range of IP address (from 192.168.2.1 to 192.168.2.255), use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server deny-users john 192.168.2.*
```

To deny the user john to access SSH login from b-company.com domain, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server deny-users john*.b-company.com
```

To delete the existing user entry john 192.168.2.\* in the deny list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server deny-users john 192.168.2.*
```

**Related commands**

- show running-config ssh**
- show ssh server deny-users**
- ssh server allow-users**

# ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers

**Overview** Use this command to disallow CBC mode ciphers on SSH servers. You can only use this command when your device is in Secure Mode (see the [crypto secure-mode](#) command).

Use the **no** variant of this command to allow CBC mode ciphers.

**Syntax** `ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers`  
`no ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers`

**Default** CBC mode ciphers are allowed by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To disallow CBC mode ciphers for SSH server in Secure Mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server disallow-cbc-ciphers
```

**Related commands** [crypto secure-mode](#)  
[service ssh](#)  
[ssh server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-2.1: command added

# ssh server max-auth-tries

**Overview** Use this command to specify the maximum number of SSH authentication attempts that the device will allow.

Use the **no** variant of this command to return the maximum number of attempts to its default value of 6.

**Syntax** `ssh server max-auth-tries <1-32>`  
`no ssh server max-auth-tries`

| Parameter | Description                                                          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | Maximum number of SSH authentication attempts the device will allow. |

**Default** 6 attempts

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage** By default, users must wait one second after a failed login attempt before trying again. You can increase this gap by using the command [aaa login fail-delay](#).

**Example** To set the maximum number of SSH authentication attempts to 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server max-auth-tries 3
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)



# ssh server resolve-host

**Overview** This command enables resolving an IP address from a host name using a DNS server for client host authentication.

The **no** variant of this command disables this feature.

**Syntax** `ssh server resolve-hosts`  
`no ssh server resolve-hosts`

**Default** This feature is disabled by default.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Your device has a DNS Client that is enabled automatically when you add a DNS server to your device.

**Example** To resolve a host name using a DNS server, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server resolve-hosts
```

**Related commands**

- [ip name-server](#)
- [show ssh server](#)
- [ssh server allow-users](#)
- [ssh server deny-users](#)

## ssh server scp

**Overview** This command enables the Secure Copy (SCP) service on the SSH server. Once enabled, the server accepts SCP requests from remote clients.

You must enable the SSH server as well as this service before the device accepts SCP connections. The SCP service is enabled by default as soon as the SSH server is enabled.

The **no** variant of this command disables the SCP service on the SSH server. Once disabled, SCP requests from remote clients are rejected.

**Syntax** ssh server scp  
no ssh server scp

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable the SCP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server scp
```

To disable the SCP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server scp
```

**Related commands** [show running-config ssh](#)  
[show ssh server](#)

# ssh server secure-algs

**Overview** Use this command to force the SSH server to only use ciphers, key exchange algorithms and Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms that are currently considered best-practice.

This command is the same as using all of the commands **ssh server secure-ciphers**, **ssh server secure-hostkey**, **ssh server secure-mac**, and **ssh server secure-kex**. However, it does not include the optional **exclude-nist-curves** parameter of **ssh server secure-kex**.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop forcing the SSH server to use this restricted set of algorithms.

**Syntax** `ssh server secure-algs`  
`no ssh server secure-algs`

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To see the list of algorithms, use the **show ssh server** command.

This command is not available in Secure Mode because Secure Mode already forces the device to use only FIPS-approved algorithms.

**Example** To force the SSH server to use best-practice algorithms, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server secure-algs
```

**Related commands** **show ssh server**  
**ssh server**  
**ssh server secure-ciphers**  
**ssh server secure-hostkey**  
**ssh server secure-kex**  
**ssh server secure-mac**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

# ssh server secure-ciphers

**Overview** Use this command to force the SSH server to only negotiate ciphers regarded as current best-practice.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop forcing the SSH server to use this restricted set of ciphers.

**Syntax** `ssh server secure-ciphers`  
`no ssh server secure-ciphers`

**Default** Not set

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To see the list of ciphers, use the [show ssh server](#) command.  
This command is not available in Secure Mode because Secure Mode already forces the device to use only FIPS-approved algorithms.

**Example** To configure the SSH server to use best-practice ciphers, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server secure-ciphers
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)  
[ssh server](#)  
[ssh server secure-algs](#)  
[ssh server secure-hostkey](#)  
[ssh server secure-kex](#)  
[ssh server secure-mac](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.0-1.1: command added

# ssh server secure-hostkey

**Overview** Use this command to force the SSH server to only use hostkey algorithms that are currently considered best-practice. This excludes NIST curve-based hostkey algorithms.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop forcing the SSH server to use this restricted set of hostkey algorithms.

**Syntax** `ssh server secure-hostkey`  
`no ssh server secure-hostkey`

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** Using this command may reduce compatibility with older SSH clients.  
To see the list of hostkey algorithms, use the [show ssh server](#) command.  
This command is not available in Secure Mode because Secure Mode already forces the device to use only FIPS-approved algorithms.

**Example** To force the SSH server to use best-practice hostkey algorithms, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server secure-hostkey
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)  
[ssh server](#)  
[ssh server secure-algs](#)  
[ssh server secure-ciphers](#)  
[ssh server secure-kex](#)  
[ssh server secure-mac](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: command added

## ssh server secure-kex

**Overview** Use this command to force the SSH server to only use key exchange algorithms that are currently considered best-practice.

For example, using this command stops the device from using the diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 key exchange algorithm.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop forcing the SSH server to use this restricted set of key-exchange algorithms.

**Syntax** `ssh server secure-kex [exclude-nist-curves]`  
`no ssh server secure-kex`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>exclude-nist-curves</code> | Also exclude all NIST key exchange algorithms.<br><br>Using this parameter may reduce compatibility with older SSH clients. |

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To see the list of key exchange algorithms, use the [show ssh server](#) command.

This command is not available in Secure Mode because Secure Mode already forces the device to use only FIPS-approved algorithms.

**Example** To force the SSH server to use best-practice key-exchange algorithms, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server secure-kex
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)  
[ssh server](#)  
[ssh server secure-algs](#)  
[ssh server secure-ciphers](#)  
[ssh server secure-hostkey](#)  
[ssh server secure-mac](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-2.1: **exclude-nist-curves** parameter added  
Version 5.5.0-2.3: command added

# ssh server secure-mac

**Overview** Use this command to force the SSH server to only use Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms that are currently considered best-practice.

Use the **no** variant of this command to stop forcing the SSH server to use this restricted set of MAC algorithms.

**Syntax** ssh server secure-mac  
no ssh server secure-mac

**Default** Disabled.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Usage notes** To see the list of MAC algorithms, use the **show ssh server** command. This command is not available in Secure Mode because Secure Mode already forces the device to use only FIPS-approved algorithms.

**Example** To force the SSH server to use best-practice MAC algorithms, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server secure-mac
```

**Related commands** **show ssh server**  
**ssh server**  
**ssh server secure-algs**  
**ssh server secure-ciphers**  
**ssh server secure-hostkey**  
**ssh server secure-kex**

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added



## ssh server sftp

**Overview** This command enables the Secure FTP (SFTP) service on the SSH server. Once enabled, the server accepts SFTP requests from remote clients.

You must enable the SSH server as well as this service before the device accepts SFTP connections. The SFTP service is enabled by default as soon as the SSH server is enabled. If the SSH server is disabled, SFTP service is unavailable.

The **no** variant of this command disables SFTP service on the SSH server. Once disabled, SFTP requests from remote clients are rejected.

**Syntax** ssh server sftp  
no ssh server sftp

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enable the SFTP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ssh server sftp
```

To disable the SFTP service, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ssh server sftp
```

**Related commands** [show running-config ssh](#)  
[show ssh server](#)

# ssh server tcpforwarding

**Overview** Use this command to enable TCP port forwarding on the SSH server. It is disabled by default, to enhance security.  
Use the **no** variant of this command to disable TCP port forwarding again.

**Syntax** ssh server tcpforwarding  
no ssh server tcpforwarding

**Default** Disabled

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable TCP port forwarding, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# ssh server tcpforwarding
```

To disable it again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no ssh server tcpforwarding
```

**Related commands** [show ssh server](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# undebug ssh client

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug ssh client** command.

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: added to AR1050V

# undebug ssh server

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug ssh server** command.

# 57

## Trigger Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2730
  - **active (trigger)** on page 2731
  - **day** on page 2732
  - **debug trigger** on page 2734
  - **description (trigger)** on page 2735
  - **repeat** on page 2736
  - **script** on page 2738
  - **show debugging trigger** on page 2740
  - **show running-config trigger** on page 2741
  - **show trigger** on page 2742
  - **test** on page 2747
  - **time (trigger)** on page 2748
  - **trap** on page 2750
  - **trigger** on page 2751
  - **trigger activate** on page 2752
  - **type atmf guest** on page 2753
  - **type atmf node** on page 2754
  - **type cpu** on page 2757
  - **type env-sensor** on page 2759
  - **type interface** on page 2762
  - **type linkmon-probe** on page 2763
  - **type log** on page 2765
  - **type main-pse** on page 2766
  - **type memory** on page 2768
  - **type periodic** on page 2769
  - **type ping-poll** on page 2770
  - **type pse-port** on page 2771
  - **type reboot** on page 2772
  - **type stack disabled-master** on page 2773
  - **type stack link** on page 2775
  - **type stack master-fail** on page 2776
  - **type stack member** on page 2777
  - **type time** on page 2778
  - **type usb** on page 2779
  - **undebg trigger** on page 2780

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure Triggers. For more information, see the [Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

# active (trigger)

**Overview** This command enables a trigger. This allows the trigger to activate when its trigger conditions are met.

The **no** variant of this command disables a trigger. While in this state the trigger cannot activate when its trigger conditions are met.

**Syntax** active  
no active

**Default** Active, which means that triggers are enabled by default

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** Configure a trigger first before you use this command to activate it.  
For information about configuring a trigger, see the [Triggers\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To enable trigger 172, so that it can activate when its trigger conditions are met, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 172
awplus(config-trigger)# active
```

To disable trigger 182, preventing it from activating when its trigger conditions are met, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 182
awplus(config-trigger)# no active
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)  
[trigger activate](#)

# day

**Overview** This command specifies the days or date that the trigger can activate on. You can specify one of:

- A specific date
- A specific day of the week
- A list of days of the week
- A day of any month of any year
- A day of a specific month in any year
- Every day

By default, the trigger can activate on any day.

**Syntax** day every-day  
day <1-31>  
day <1-31> <month>  
day <1-31> <month> <year>  
day <weekday>

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| every-day | Sets the trigger so that it can activate on any day.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <1-31>    | Day of the month the trigger is permitted to activate on.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <month>   | Sets the month that the trigger is permitted to activate on. Valid keywords are: <b>january</b> , <b>february</b> , <b>march</b> , <b>april</b> , <b>may</b> , <b>june</b> , <b>july</b> , <b>august</b> , <b>september</b> , <b>october</b> , <b>november</b> , and <b>december</b> . |
| <year>    | Sets the year that the trigger is permitted to activate in, between 2000 and 2035.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <weekday> | Sets the days of the week that the trigger can activate on. You can specify one or more week days in a space separated list. Valid keywords are: <b>monday</b> , <b>tuesday</b> , <b>wednesday</b> , <b>thursday</b> , <b>friday</b> , <b>saturday</b> , and <b>sunday</b> .           |

**Default** **every-day**, so by default, the trigger can activate on any day.

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** For example trigger configurations that use the **day** command, see "Restrict Internet Access" and "Turn off Power to Port LEDs" in the [Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).



**Examples** To permit trigger 55 to activate on the 1 June 2019, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 55
awplus(config-trigger)# day 1 jun 2019
```

To permit trigger 12 to activate on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 12
awplus(config-trigger)# day monday wednesday friday
```

To permit trigger 17 to activate on the 5th day of any month, in any year, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 17
awplus(config-trigger)# day 5
```

To permit trigger 6 to activate on the 20th day of September, in any year, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 6
awplus(config-trigger)# day 20 september
```

To permit trigger 14 to activate on the 1st day of each month, in any year, at 11.00am, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 14
awplus(config-trigger)# day 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type time 11:00
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[type time](#)  
[trigger](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.8-2.1: day of the month functionality added

# debug trigger

**Overview** This command enables trigger debugging. This generates detailed messages about how your device is processing the trigger commands and activating the triggers.

The **no** variant of this command disables trigger debugging.

**Syntax** debug trigger  
no debug trigger

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To start trigger debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# debug trigger
```

To stop trigger debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no trigger
```

**Related commands** [show debugging trigger](#)  
[show trigger](#)  
[test](#)  
[trigger](#)  
[undebug trigger](#)

# description (trigger)

**Overview** This command adds an optional description to help you identify the trigger. This description is displayed in show command outputs and log messages.

The **no** variant of this command removes a trigger's description. The show command outputs and log messages stop displaying a description for this trigger.

**Syntax** `description <description>`  
`no description`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | A word or phrase that uniquely identifies this trigger or its purpose. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces, up to a maximum of 40 characters. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Examples** To give trigger 240 the description `daily status report`, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 240
awplus(config-trigger)# description daily status report
```

To remove the description from trigger 36, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 36
awplus(config-trigger)# no description
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[test](#)  
[trigger](#)

# repeat

**Overview** This command specifies the number of times that a trigger is permitted to activate. This allows you to specify whether you want the trigger to activate:

- only the first time that the trigger conditions are met
- a limited number of times that the trigger conditions are met
- an unlimited number of times

Once the trigger has reached the limit set with this command, the trigger remains in your configuration but cannot be activated. Use the **repeat** command again to reset the trigger so that it is activated when its trigger conditions are met.

By default, triggers can activate an unlimited number of times. To reset a trigger to this default, specify either **yes** or **forever**.

**Syntax** repeat {forever|no|once|yes|<1-4294967294>}

| Parameter      | Description                                          |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| yes   forever  | The trigger repeats indefinitely, or until disabled. |
| no   once      | The trigger activates only once.                     |
| <1-4292967294> | The trigger repeats the specified number of times.   |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Examples** To allow trigger 21 to activate only once, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 21
awplus(config-trigger)# repeat no
```

To allow trigger 22 to activate an unlimited number of times whenever its trigger conditions are met, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 22
awplus(config-trigger)# repeat forever
```

To allow trigger 23 to activate only the first 10 times the conditions are met, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 23
awplus(config-trigger)# repeat 10
```

**Related** [show trigger](#)  
**commands** [trigger](#)

# script

**Overview** This command specifies one or more scripts that are to be run when the trigger activates. You can add up to five scripts to a single trigger.

The sequence in which the trigger runs the scripts is specified by the number you set before the name of the script file. One script is executed completely before the next script begins.

Scripts may be either ASH shell scripts, indicated by a **.sh** filename extension suffix, or AlliedWare Plus scripts, indicated by a **.scp** filename extension suffix. AlliedWare Plus scripts only need to be readable. You can't use ASH scripts when the device is in Secure Mode.

The **no** variant of this command removes one or more scripts from the trigger's script list. The scripts are identified by either their name, or by specifying their position in the script list. The **all** parameter removes all scripts from the trigger.

**Syntax** `script <1-5> {<filename>}`  
`no script {<1-5>|<filename>|all}`

| Parameter  | Description                                                                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-5>      | The position of the script in execution sequence. The trigger runs the lowest numbered script first. |
| <filename> | The path to the script file.                                                                         |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Examples** To configure trigger 71 to run the script flash:/cpu\_trig.sh in position 3 when the trigger activates, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 71
awplus(config-trigger)# script 3 flash:/cpu_trig.sh
```

To configure trigger 99 to run the scripts flash:reconfig.scp, flash:cpu\_trig.sh and flash:email.scp in positions 2, 3 and 5 when the trigger activates, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 99
awplus(config-trigger)# script 2 flash:/reconfig.scp 3 flash:/
cpu_trig.sh 5 flash:/email.scp
```

To remove the scripts 1, 3 and 4 from trigger 71's script list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 71
awplus(config-trigger)# no script 1 3 4
```

To remove the script flash:/cpu\_trig.sh from trigger 71's script list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 71
awplus(config-trigger)# no script flash:/cpu_trig.sh
```

To remove all the scripts from trigger 71's script list, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 71
awplus(config-trigger)# no script all
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# show debugging trigger

**Overview** This command displays the current status for trigger utility debugging. Use this command to show when trigger debugging has been turned on or off from the **debug trigger** command.

**Syntax** show debugging trigger

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current configuration of trigger debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging trigger
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show debugging trigger command

```
awplus#debug trigger
awplus#show debugging trigger
Trigger debugging status:
  Trigger debugging is on

awplus#no debug trigger
awplus#show debugging trigger
Trigger debugging status:
  Trigger debugging is off
```

**Related commands** **debug trigger**



# show running-config trigger

**Overview** This command displays the current running configuration of the trigger utility.

**Syntax** show running-config trigger

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the current configuration of the trigger utility, use the command:

```
awplus# show running-config trigger
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show running-config trigger command**

```
trigger 1
type card in
trigger 2
type card out
!
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)

# show trigger

**Overview** This command displays configuration and diagnostic information about the triggers configured on the device. Specify the **show trigger** command without any options to display a summary of the configuration of all triggers.

**Syntax** `show trigger [<1-250>|counter|full]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-250>   | Displays detailed information about a specific trigger, identified by its trigger ID. |
| counter   | Displays statistical information about all triggers.                                  |
| full      | Displays detailed information about all triggers.                                     |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To get summary information about all triggers, use the following command:

```
awplus# show trigger
```

### Example output from show trigger

| awplus#show trigger |                   |                      |    |    |            |      |           |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----|----|------------|------|-----------|
| TR#                 | Type & Details    | Name                 | Ac | Te | Repeat     | #Scr | Days/Date |
| 001                 | CPU (80% any)     | Busy CPU             | Y  | N  | 5          | 1    | smtwtfs   |
| 005                 | Periodic (30 min) | Regular status check | Y  | N  | Continuous | 1    | -mtwtf-   |
| 007                 | Memory (85% up)   | High mem usage       | Y  | N  | 8          | 1    | smtwtfs   |
| 011                 | Time (00:01)      | Weekend access       | Y  | N  | Continuous | 1    | -----s    |
| 013                 | Reboot            |                      | Y  | N  | Continuous | 2    | smtwtfs   |
| 019                 | Ping-poll (5 up)  | Connection to svr1   | Y  | N  | Continuous | 1    | smtwtfs   |

### Parameters in the output of show trigger

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TR#            | Trigger identifier (ID).                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Type & Details | The trigger type, followed by the trigger details in brackets.                                                                                                                                                      |
| Name           | Descriptive name of the trigger configured with the <b>description (trigger)</b> command.                                                                                                                           |
| Ac             | Whether the trigger is active (Y), or inactive (N).                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Te             | Whether the trigger is in test mode (Y) or not (N).                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Repeat         | Whether the trigger repeats continuously, and if not, the configured repeat count for the trigger. To see the number of times a trigger has activated, use the <b>show trigger &lt;1-250&gt;</b> command.           |
| #Scr           | Number of scripts associated with the trigger.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Days/Date      | Days or date when the trigger may be activated. For the days options, the days are shown as a seven character string representing Sunday to Saturday. A hyphen indicates days when the trigger cannot be activated. |

To display detailed information about trigger 3, use the command:

```
awplus# show trigger 3
```

### Example output from show trigger for a specific trigger

|                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| awplus#show trigger 1         |                                 |
| Trigger Configuration Details |                                 |
| -----                         |                                 |
| Trigger .....                 | 1                               |
| Name .....                    | display cpu usage when pass 80% |
| Type and details .....        | CPU (80% up)                    |
| Days .....                    | smtwtfs                         |

```
Active ..... Yes
Test ..... No
Trap ..... Yes
Repeat ..... Continuous
Modified ..... Fri Feb 3 17:18:44 2017
Number of activations ..... 0
Last activation ..... not activated
Number of scripts ..... 1
1. shocpu.scp
2.
3.
4.
5.
-----
```

To display detailed information about all triggers, use the command:

```
awplus# show trigger full
```

### Example output from show trigger full

```
awplus#show trigger full
Trigger Configuration Details
-----
Trigger ..... 1
Name ..... Busy CPU
Type and details ..... CPU (80% up)
Days ..... smtwtfss
Active ..... Yes
Test ..... No
Trap ..... Yes
Repeat ..... Continuous
Modified ..... Fri Feb 3 17:05:16 2017
Number of activations ..... 0
Last activation ..... not activated
Number of scripts ..... 2
1. flash:/cpu_alert.sh
2. flash:/reconfig.scp
3.
4.
5.
Trigger ..... 5
Name ..... Regular status check
Type and details ..... Periodic (30 min)
Days ..... smtwtfss
Active ..... Yes
Test ..... No
Trap ..... Yes
Repeat ..... 5 (2)
Modified ..... Fri Feb 3 17:18:44 2017
Number of activations ..... 0
Last activation ..... Fri Feb 10 18:00:00 2017
Number of scripts ..... 1
1. flash:/stat_check.scp
2.
3.
4.
5.
-----
```

### Parameters in the output of show trigger full and show trigger for a specific trigger

| Parameter | Description            |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Trigger   | The ID of the trigger. |

| Parameter             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name                  | Descriptive name of the trigger.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Type and details      | The trigger type and its activation conditions.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Days                  | The days on which the trigger is permitted to activate.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Date                  | The date on which the trigger is permitted to activate. Only displayed if configured, in which case it replaces "Days".                                                                                                                       |
| Active                | Whether or not the trigger is permitted to activate.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Test                  | Whether or not the trigger is operating in diagnostic mode.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Trap                  | Whether or not the trigger is enabled to send SNMP traps.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Repeat                | Whether the trigger repeats an unlimited number of times (Continuous) or for a set number of times. When the trigger can repeat only a set number of times, then the number of times the trigger has been activated is displayed in brackets. |
| Modified              | The date and time of the last time that the trigger was modified.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Number of activations | Number of times the trigger has been activated since the last restart of the device.                                                                                                                                                          |
| Last activation       | The date and time of the last time that the trigger was activated.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Number of scripts     | How many scripts are associated with the trigger, followed by the names of the script files in the order in which they run.                                                                                                                   |

To display counter information about all triggers use the command:

```
awplus# show trigger counter
```

### Example output from show trigger counter

```
awplus# show trigger counter
Trigger Module Counters
-----
Trigger activations                      4
Last trigger activated                  55
Time triggers activated today           0
Periodic triggers activated today       0
Interface triggers activated today      1
CPU triggers activated today            2
Memory triggers activated today         1
Reboot triggers activated today         0
Ping-poll triggers activated today      0
USB event triggers activated today      0
Stack master fail triggers activated today 0
```

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Stack member triggers activated today | 0 |
| Stack link triggers activated today   | 0 |
| ATMF node triggers activated today    | 0 |
| ATMF guest triggers activated today   | 0 |
| Log triggers activated today          | 0 |
| -----                                 |   |

- Related commands

active (trigger)

debug trigger

script

trigger

trigger activate

# test

**Overview** This command puts the trigger into a diagnostic mode. In this mode the trigger may activate but when it does it will not run any of the trigger's scripts. A log message will be generated to indicate when the trigger has been activated.

The **no** variant of this command takes the trigger out of diagnostic mode, restoring normal operation. When the trigger activates, the scripts associated with the trigger will be run, as normal.

**Syntax** test  
no test

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** Configure a trigger first before you use this command to diagnose it. For information about configuring a trigger, see the [Triggers\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To put trigger 5 into diagnostic mode, where no scripts will be run when the trigger activates, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 5
awplus(config-trigger)# test
```

To take trigger 205 out of diagnostic mode, restoring normal operation, use the commands:

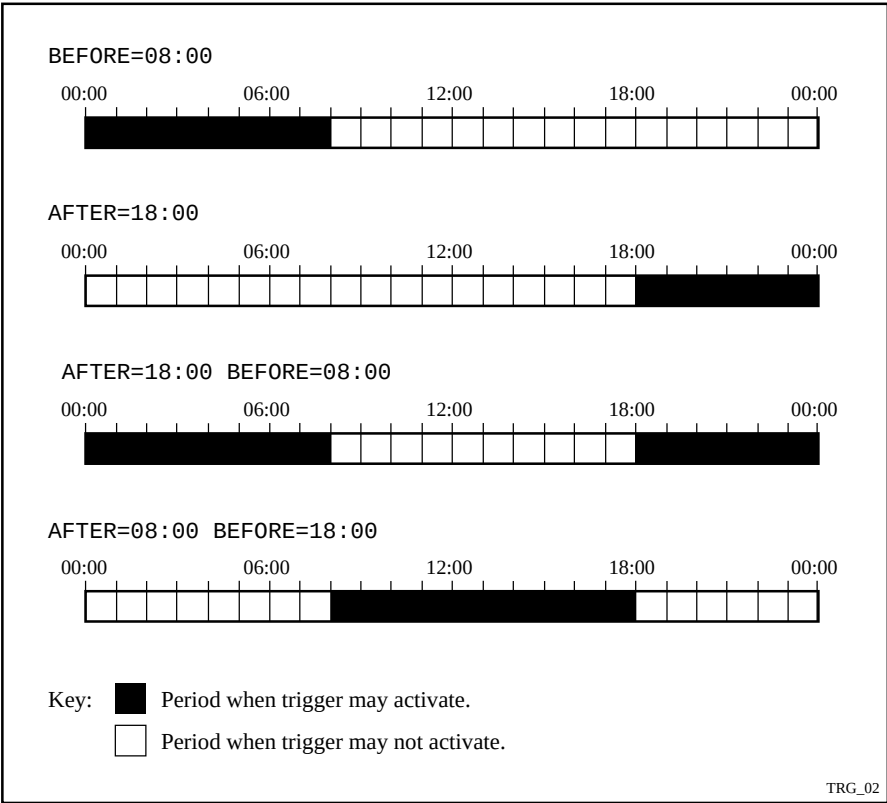
```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 205
awplus(config-trigger)# no test
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# time (trigger)

**Overview** This command specifies the time of day when the trigger is permitted to activate. The **after** parameter specifies the start of a time period that extends to midnight during which trigger may activate. By default the value of this parameter is 00:00:00 (am); that is, the trigger may activate at any time. The **before** parameter specifies the end of a time period beginning at midnight during which the trigger may activate. By default the value of this parameter is 23:59:59; that is, the trigger may activate at any time. If the value specified for **before** is later than the value specified for **after**, a time period from "after" to "before" is defined, during which the trigger may activate. This command is not applicable to time triggers ( **type time** ).

The following figure illustrates how the **before** and **after** parameters operate.



**Syntax** time {[after <hh:mm:ss>] [before <hh:mm:ss>]}

| Parameter        | Description                                                 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| after<hh:mm:ss>  | The earliest time of day when the trigger may be activated. |
| before<hh:mm:ss> | The latest time of day when the trigger may be activated.   |



**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** For example trigger configurations that use the **time (trigger)** command, see "Restrict Internet Access" and "Turn off Power to Port LEDs" in the [Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To allow trigger 63 to activate between midnight and 10:30am, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 63
awplus(config-trigger)# time before 10:30:00
```

To allow trigger 64 to activate between 3:45pm and midnight, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 64
awplus(config-trigger)# time after 15:45:00
```

To allow trigger 65 to activate between 10:30am and 8:15pm, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 65
awplus(config-trigger)# time after 10:30:00 before 20:15:00
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# trap

**Overview** This command enables the specified trigger to send SNMP traps.

Use the **no** variant of this command to disable the sending of SNMP traps from the specified trigger.

**Syntax** trap  
no trap

**Default** SNMP traps are enabled by default for all defined triggers.

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** You must configure SNMP before using traps with triggers. For more information, see:

- [Support for Allied Telesis Enterprise\\_MIBs\\_in AlliedWare Plus](#), for information about which MIB objects are supported.
- the [SNMP Feature Overview and Configuration\\_Guide](#).
- the [SNMP Commands](#) chapter.

Since SNMP traps are enabled by default for all defined triggers, a common usage will be for the **no** variant of this command to disable SNMP traps from a specified trap if the trap is only periodic. Refer in particular to AT-TRIGGER-MIB in the [Support for Allied Telesis Enterprise\\_MIBs\\_in AlliedWare Plus](#) for further information about the relevant SNMP MIB.

**Examples** To enable SNMP traps to be sent from trigger 5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 5
awplus(config-trigger)# trap
```

To disable SNMP traps being sent from trigger 205, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 205
awplus(config-trigger)# no trap
```

**Related commands** [trigger](#)  
[show trigger](#)

# trigger

**Overview** This command is used to access the Trigger Configuration mode for the specified trigger. Once Trigger Configuration mode has been entered the trigger type information can be configured and the trigger scripts and other operational parameters can be specified. At a minimum the trigger type information must be specified before the trigger can become active.

The **no** variant of this command removes a specified trigger and all configuration associated with it.

**Syntax** trigger <1-250>  
no trigger <1-250>

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---------------|
| <1-250>   | A trigger ID. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To enter trigger configuration mode for trigger 12, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# trigger 12
```

To completely remove all configuration associated with trigger 12, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal  
awplus(config)# no trigger 12
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger activate](#)

# trigger activate

**Overview** This command is used to manually activate a specified trigger from the Privileged Exec mode, which has been configured with the **trigger** command from the Global Configuration mode.

**Syntax** trigger activate <1-250>

| Parameter | Description   |
|-----------|---------------|
| <1-250>   | A trigger ID. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Usage notes** This command manually activates a trigger without the normal trigger conditions being met.

The trigger is activated even if it has been configured as inactive by using the command **no active**. The scripts associated with the trigger will be executed even if the trigger is in the diagnostic test mode.

Triggers activated manually do not have their repeat counts decremented or their 'last triggered' time updated, and do not result in updates to the '[type] triggers today' counters.

**Example** To manually activate trigger 12 use the command:

```
awplus# trigger activate 12
```

**Related commands** [active \(trigger\)](#)  
[show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# type atmf guest

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate when an AMF guest node joins or leaves.

**Syntax** type atmf guest {join|leave}

| Parameter | Description            |
|-----------|------------------------|
| join      | AMF guest node joins.  |
| leave     | AMF guest node leaves. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 86 to activate when an AMF guest node leaves, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type atmf guest leave
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added

## type atmf node

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate when an AMF node joins or leaves.

**Syntax** type atmf node {join|leave}

| Parameter | Description      |
|-----------|------------------|
| join      | AMF node joins.  |
| leave     | AMF node leaves. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example 1** To configure trigger 5 to activate when an AMF node leaves, use the following commands. In this example the command is entered on node-1:

```
node1(config)# trigger 5
node1(config-trigger)# type atmf node leave
```

**Example 2** The following commands will configure trigger 5 to activate if an AMF node join event occurs on any node within the working set:

```
node1# atmf working-set group all
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
node1, node2, node3:
=====

Working set join
```

Note that the running the above command changes the prompt from the name of the local node, to the name of the AMF-Network followed, in square brackets, by the number of member nodes in the working set.

```
AMF-Net[3]# conf t
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config)# trigger 5
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# type atmf node leave
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# description "E-mail on AMF Exit"
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# active
```

Enter the name of the script to run at the trigger event.

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# script 1 email_me.scp
```

```
AMF-Net[3](config-trigger)# end
```

Display the trigger configurations

```
AMF-Net[3]# show trigger
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
node1:
=====

TR# Type & Details      Description      Ac Te Tr Repeat      #Scr Days/Date
-----
001 Periodic (2 min)    Periodic Status Chk Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtf
005 ATMF node (leave)  E-mail on ATMF Exit Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtf
-----

=====
Node2, Node3,
=====

TR# Type & Details      Description      Ac Te Tr Repeat      #Scr Days/Date
-----
005 ATMF node (leave)  E-mail on ATMF Exit Y  N  Y Continuous    1  smtwtf
-----
```

Display the triggers configured on each of the nodes in the AMF Network.

```
AMF-Net[3]# show running-config trigger
```

This command returns the following display:

```
=====
Node1:
```

```
=====

trigger 1
  type periodic 2
  script 1 atmf.scp
trigger 5
  type atmf node leave
description "E-mail on ATMF Exit"
  script 1 email_me.scp
!

=====
Node2, Node3:
=====

trigger 5
  type atmf node leave
description "E-mail on ATMF Exit"
  script 1 email_me.scp
!
```

**Related** [show trigger commands](#)



# type cpu

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate based on CPU usage level. Selecting the **up** option causes the trigger to activate when the CPU usage exceeds the specified usage level. Selecting the **down** option causes the trigger to activate when CPU usage drops below the specified usage level. Selecting **any** causes the trigger to activate in both situations. The default is **any**.

**Syntax** type cpu <1-100> [up|down|any]

| Parameter | Description                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | The percentage of CPU usage at which to trigger.                       |
| up        | Activate when CPU usage exceeds the specified level.                   |
| down      | Activate when CPU usage drops below the specified level                |
| any       | Activate when CPU usage passes the specified level in either direction |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** For an example trigger configuration that uses the **type cpu** command, see "Capture Unusual CPU and RAM Activity" in the [Triggers Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Examples** To configure trigger 28 to be a CPU trigger that activates when CPU usage exceeds 80% use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 28
awplus(config-trigger)# type cpu 80 up
```

To configure trigger 5 to be a CPU trigger that activates when CPU usage either rises above or drops below 65%, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 5
awplus(config-trigger)# type cpu 65
```

or

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 5
awplus(config-trigger)# type cpu 65 any
```

**Related** [show trigger](#)  
**commands** [trigger](#)

## type env-sensor

**Overview** Use this command to create a trigger that will run a script when the device's environment sensors detect an event. Environment sensors are shown in the output of the command **show system environment**, and include things like device temperature, power settings and voltage.

Depending on the device and sensor, you can create a trigger to run when:

- the sensor's state changes, for example when a loss of power is detected for a power supply, or when power is restored, or both.
- the sensor's reading crosses a high or low threshold, for example when the device temperature becomes too high, or returns to normal, or both.

**Syntax when  
a sensor  
changes  
state**

```
type env-sensor [node <number>] resource <resource-id> sensor
<sensor-id> state {true|false|any}
```

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| node <number>          | The VCStack member ID that the sensor is on, for example, 3 for stack member 3. You can leave this parameter out on standalone devices. |
| resource <resource-id> | The 'Resource ID' for the device, as shown in output of the command <b>show system environment</b> .                                    |
| sensor <sensor-id>     | The 'ID' for the sensor, as shown in output of the command <b>show system environment</b> .                                             |
| state true             | The trigger will activate if this sensor reading changes to 'Yes' or 'Open' in the output of <b>show system environment</b> .           |
| state false            | The trigger will activate if this sensor reading changes to 'No' or 'Closed' in the output of <b>show system environment</b> .          |
| state any              | The trigger will activate if this sensor reading changes to any of 'Yes', 'Open', 'No', or 'Closed'.                                    |

**Syntax when  
a sensor  
crosses a  
threshold**

```
type env-sensor [node <number>] resource <resource-id> sensor
<sensor-id> {low-limit|high-limit} {exceeded|cleared|any}
```

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| node <number>          | The VCStack member ID that the sensor is on, for example, 3 for stack member 3. You can leave this parameter out on standalone devices.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| resource <resource-id> | The 'Resource ID' for the device, as shown in output of the command <b>show system environment</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| sensor <sensor-id>     | The 'ID' for the sensor, as shown in output of the command <b>show system environment</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| low-limit              | The trigger will activate when the sensor reading falls below the 'Low Limit' alarm threshold shown in <b>show system environment</b> , or returns to an acceptable value after being too low, or both. The alarm threshold values are pre-defined within the device and cannot be changed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| high-limit             | The trigger will activate when the sensor reading rises above the 'High Limit' alarm threshold shown in <b>show system environment</b> , or returns to an acceptable value after being too high, or both. The alarm threshold values are pre-defined within the device and cannot be changed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| exceeded               | If you chose low-limit, the trigger will trigger if the sensor's reading falls below the low limit.<br><br>If you chose high-limit, the trigger will trigger if the sensor's reading goes above the high limit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| cleared                | If you chose low-limit, the trigger will trigger if the sensor's reading rises to above the low limit again.<br><br>If you chose high-limit, the trigger will trigger if the sensor's reading falls below the high limit again.<br><br>Some temperature sensors include a hysteresis value and will not clear until the temperature has changed significantly. For example, if a sensor has a high alarm threshold of 75 degrees Celsius, the hysteresis value may mean that the alarm clears when the temperature falls to 63 degrees Celsius. |
| any                    | The trigger will trigger if the low or high limit is either exceeded or cleared.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 1, which will activate when the internal temperature becomes too high or drops to a low-enough value after being too high, use the following commands. This example monitors the internal temperature of stack member 2, and has a resource ID of 3 and a sensor ID of 8:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type env-sensor node 2 resource 3 sensor
8 high-limit any
```

**Related commands** [show system environment](#)  
[show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.2-1.1: command added

# type interface

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate based on the link status of an interface. The trigger can be activated when the interface becomes operational by using the **up** option, or when the interface closes by using the **down** option. The trigger can also be configured to activate when either one of these events occurs by using the **any** option.

**Syntax** type interface <interface> {up|down|any}

| Parameter   | Description                                           |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | Interface name.                                       |
| up          | Activate when interface becomes operational.          |
| down        | Activate when the interface closes.                   |
| any         | Activate when any interface link status event occurs. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 19 to be an interface trigger that activates when port1.0.1 becomes operational, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 19
awplus(config-trigger)# type interface port1.0.1 up
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

## type linkmon-probe

**Overview** Use this command to create a trigger that will run a script when a Link Health Monitoring probe reports that a link becomes “good”, “bad”, or “unreachable”.

**Syntax** type linkmon-probe <probename> <profilename> {good|bad|unreachable|any}

| Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <probename>   | The name of the Link Health Monitoring probe that will be used for executing the trigger.                                                                    |
| <profilename> | The name of the Link Health Monitoring performance profile that will be used for determine if the Link Health Monitoring probe is good, bad, or unreachable. |
| good          | If the Link Health Monitoring probe becomes 'good' according to the Link Health Monitoring performance profile then the trigger will be executed.            |
| bad           | If the Link Health Monitoring probe goes 'bad' according to the Link Health Monitoring performance profile then the trigger will be executed.                |
| unreachable   | If the Link Health Monitoring probe becomes 'unreachable' according to the Link Health Monitoring performance profile then the trigger will be executed.     |
| any           | If the Link Health Monitoring probe changes state according to the Link Health Monitoring performance profile then the trigger will be executed.             |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** When the Link Health Monitoring probes sent to the “test-probe” destination no longer meet the performance profile “test-profile” the link will be deemed “bad”. To create a trigger that will run a script when a Link Health Monitoring probe is deemed “bad”, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# script 1 link-bad.scp
awplus(config-trigger)# type linkmon-probe test-probe test-profile bad
```

To create a trigger that will run a script when the link is deemed “good” again, use the following commands:

```
awplus(config)# trigger 2
awplus(config-trigger)# script 1 link-good.scp
awplus(config-trigger)# type linkmon-probe test-probe test-profile good
```

**Related** **trigger**  
**commands**

**Command** Version 5.4.8-1.1: command added  
**changes**



## type log

**Overview** Use this command to configure a trigger to activate based on the content of log messages matching a string or regular expression.

**Syntax** `type log <log-message-string>`

| Parameter                               | Description                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;log-message-string&gt;</code> | A string or a regular expression (PCRE) to match a log message or part of a log message. |

**Default** There is no type or log message string set by default.

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** Log type triggers fully support regular expressions using PCRE (Perl-Compatible Regular Expression) syntax.

Only log messages of severity level notice or higher can activate a trigger.

Note that any command executed by the script will generate a log message with level notice, and will include '[SCRIPT]' before the command string. Therefore, if something in the script matches the configured log message trigger string, it will retrigger indefinitely.

**Example** To configure trigger 6 to activate when a log message of level notice or higher indicates that any port has 'failed', use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 6
awplus(config-trigger)# type log port.+ failed
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.4.7-2.1: command added

## type main-pse

**Overview** Use this command to monitor the total Power over Ethernet (PoE) power usage on the switch. This trigger activates if the amount of power being drawn exceeds the switch's PoE budget, or if it falls back within the budget again.

Note that the switch will take corrective action when the budget is exceeded. This means the amount of power will drop soon after the fault occurs.

**Syntax** `type main-pse [member <stack-id>] {up|down|any}`

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| member <stack-id> | Activate for PoE budget events for the specified VCStack member. Not using this option activates the trigger for any member. |
| up                | Activate when the total power being drawn exceeds the PoE budget for the switch                                              |
| down              | Activate when the total power drawn falls back within the PoE budget for the switch                                          |
| any               | Activate both when the total power drawn exceeds the PoE budget for the switch and when it falls back within budget again    |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 1, which will activate if the switch's power usage exceeds the PoE budget, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type main-pse up
```

To configure trigger 2, which will activate if stack member 2's power usage exceeds the PoE budget or falls back within budget again, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 2
awplus(config-trigger)# type main-pse member 2 any
```

**Related commands** [script](#)  
[show trigger](#)  
[type pse-port](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# type memory

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to activate based on RAM usage level. Selecting the **up** option causes the trigger to activate when memory usage exceeds the specified level. Selecting the **down** option causes the trigger to activate when memory usage drops below the specified level. Selecting **any** causes the trigger to activate in both situations. The default is **any**.

**Syntax** type memory <1-100> [up|down|any]

| Parameter | Description                                                                |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | The percentage of memory usage at which to trigger.                        |
| up        | Activate when memory usage exceeds the specified level.                    |
| down      | Activate when memory usage drops below the specified level.                |
| any       | Activate when memory usage passes the specified level in either direction. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Examples** To configure trigger 12 to be a memory trigger that activates when memory usage exceeds 50% use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 12
awplus(config-trigger)# type memory 50 up
```

To configure trigger 40 to be a memory trigger that activates when memory usage either rises above or drops below 65%, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 40
awplus(config-trigger)# type memory 65

or

awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 40
awplus(config-trigger)# type memory 65 any
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# type periodic

**Overview** This command configures a trigger to be activated at regular intervals. The time period between activations is specified in minutes.

**Syntax** type periodic <1-1440>

| Parameter | Description                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| <1-1440>  | The number of minutes between activations. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** A combined limit of 10 triggers of the type periodic and time can be configured. If you attempt to add more than 10 triggers the following error message is displayed:

```
% Cannot configure more than 10 triggers with the type time or periodic
```

For an example trigger configuration that uses the **type periodic** command, see "See Daily Statistics" in the [Triggers\\_Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**Example** To configure trigger 44 to activate periodically at 10 minute intervals use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 44
awplus(config-trigger)# type periodic 10
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

## type ping-poll

**Overview** This command configures a trigger that activates when Ping Polling identifies that a target device's status has changed. This allows you to run a configuration script when a device becomes reachable or unreachable.

**Syntax** type ping-poll <1-100> {up|down}

| Parameter | Description                                                                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | The ping poll ID.                                                               |
| up        | The trigger activates when ping polling detects that the target is reachable.   |
| down      | The trigger activates when ping polling detects that the target is unreachable. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 106 to activate when ping poll 12 detects that its target device is now unreachable, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 106
awplus(config-trigger)# type ping-poll 12 down
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# type pse-port

**Overview** Use this command to monitor an individual Power over Ethernet (PoE) port. This trigger activates if the amount of power being drawn by a port exceeds the capabilities of the port, or if it falls back within the limit again. Note that the switch will take corrective action when the port limit is exceeded, such as shutting down the affected port. This means the amount of power will drop soon after the fault occurs.

**Syntax** type pse-port <interface> {up|down|any}

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <interface> | The name of a PoE port.                                                                                                                                     |
| up          | Activate when the power drawn from the PoE port starts to exceed the port's capability to supply power.                                                     |
| down        | Activate when the power drawn from the PoE port stops exceeding the port's capability to supply power.                                                      |
| any         | Activate both when the power drawn from the PoE port starts to exceed the port's capability to supply power, and when it drops to a low enough value again. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 1, which will activate if port1.0.1 draws too much power, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type pse-port port1.0.1 up
```

To configure trigger 1, which will activate if port1.0.1 draws too much power and also when it stops drawing too much power, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type pse-port port1.0.1 any
```

**Related commands** [script](#)  
[show trigger](#)  
[type main-pse](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.3-1.1: command added

# type reboot

**Overview** This command configures a trigger that activates when your device is rebooted.

**Syntax** type reboot

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 32 to activate when your device reboots, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 32
awplus(config-trigger)# type reboot
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)



# type stack disabled-master

**Overview** This command (configured to the stack) configures a trigger to activate on a stack member if it becomes the disabled master.

A disabled master has the same configuration as the active master, but has all its links shutdown.

Although this command could activate any trigger script, the intention here is that the script will reactivate the links from their previously shutdown state, to enable the user to manage the device. An appropriate trigger script must already exist that will apply the **shutdown** command on the deactivated links.



**CAUTION:** *It is important that any ports that are configured as trunked ports across master and stack members are disabled at their stack member termination when operating in the fallback configuration. Otherwise, the trunked ports will not function correctly on the device that is connected downstream.*

If the **stack virtual-mac** command is enabled, the stack uses a virtual MAC address. The stack will always use this MAC address and the new elected master will still retain the originally configured virtual MAC address. If the **stack virtual-mac** command is disabled, the stack will use the MAC address of the current master. If the stack master fails, the stack MAC address changes to reflect the new master's MAC address. For more information about virtual MAC addresses, see the **VCStack Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

**Syntax** type stack disabled-master

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Examples** To configure trigger 82 to activate on a device if it becomes the disabled master, use the following commands. These commands enter the Trigger Configuration mode for trigger 82, specify the trigger type, and then specify the script to run.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 82
awplus(config-trigger)# type stack disabled master
awplus(config-trigger)# script 1 flash:/disabled.scp
awplus(config-trigger)# exit
```

**Related commands** [stack disabled-master-monitoring trigger](#)  
[type stack master-fail](#)  
[type stack member](#)  
[type stack link](#)

# type stack link

**Overview** This command (configured to the stack) initiates the action of a pre-configured trigger to occur when a stacking link is either activated or deactivated.

**Syntax** type stack link {up|down}

| Parameter | Description           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| up        | Stack link up event   |
| down      | Stack link down event |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 86 to activate when the stack link down event occurs, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type stack link down
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)  
[type stack master-fail](#)

# type stack master-fail

**Overview** This command (configured to the stack) initiates the action of a pre-configured trigger to occur when the stack enters the fail-over state.

**Syntax** type stack master-fail

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure trigger 86 to activate when stack master fail-over event occurs, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type stack master-fail
```

**Related commands**

- stack disabled-master-monitoring**
- trigger**
- type stack disabled-master**
- type stack member**
- type stack link**

# type stack member

**Overview** This command (configured to the stack) initiates the action of a pre-configured trigger to occur when a device either joins or leaves the stack.

**Syntax** type stack member {join|leave}

| Parameter | Description          |
|-----------|----------------------|
| join      | Neighbor join event  |
| leave     | Neighbor leave event |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Example** To configure a pre-configured trigger number 86 to activate when a new device joins the stack.

Note that the number 86 has no particular significance: you can assign any (previously created) numbered trigger.

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type stack member join
```

**Related commands** [trigger](#)  
[type stack master-fail](#)  
[type stack link](#)

# type time

**Overview** This command configures a trigger that activates at a specified time of day.

**Syntax** type time <hh:mm>

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <hh:mm>   | The time to activate the trigger. |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage** A combined limit of 10 triggers of the type time and type periodic can be configured. If you attempt to add more than 10 triggers the following error message is displayed:

```
% Cannot configure more than 10 triggers with the type time or periodic
```

**Example** To configure trigger 86 to activate at 15:53, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 86
awplus(config-trigger)# type time 15:53
```

**Related commands** [show trigger](#)  
[trigger](#)

# type usb

**Overview** Use this command to configure a trigger that activates on either the removal or the insertion of a USB storage device.

**Syntax** type usb {in|out}

| Parameter | Description                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| in        | Trigger activates on insertion of a USB storage device. |
| out       | Trigger activates on removal of a USB storage device.   |

**Mode** Trigger Configuration

**Usage notes** USB triggers cannot execute script files from a USB storage device.

**Examples** To configure trigger 1 to activate on the insertion of a USB storage device, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# trigger 1
awplus(config-trigger)# type usb in
```

**Related commands** [trigger](#)  
[show running-config trigger](#)  
[show trigger](#)

# undebug trigger

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no debug trigger** command.



# 58

## Ping-Polling Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2782
  - **active (ping-polling)** on page 2783
  - **clear ping-poll** on page 2784
  - **critical-interval** on page 2785
  - **debug ping-poll** on page 2786
  - **description (ping-polling)** on page 2787
  - **fail-count** on page 2788
  - **ip (ping-polling)** on page 2790
  - **length (ping-poll data)** on page 2791
  - **normal-interval** on page 2792
  - **ping-poll** on page 2793
  - **sample-size** on page 2794
  - **show counter ping-poll** on page 2796
  - **show ping-poll** on page 2799
  - **source-ip** on page 2803
  - **timeout (ping polling)** on page 2805
  - **up-count** on page 2806
  - **undebug ping-poll** on page 2807

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for commands used to configure Ping Polling. For more information, see the [Ping Polling Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

For information on filtering and saving command output, see the [“Getting Started with AlliedWare Plus” Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

**The following table lists the default values when configuring a ping poll**

| Default           | Value                                                                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Critical-interval | 1 second                                                                    |
| Description       | No description                                                              |
| Fail-count        | 5                                                                           |
| Length            | 32 bytes                                                                    |
| Normal-interval   | 30 seconds                                                                  |
| Sample-size       | 5                                                                           |
| Source-ip         | The IP address of the interface from which the ping packets are transmitted |
| Time-out          | 1 second                                                                    |
| Up-count          | 30                                                                          |

## active (ping-polling)

**Overview** This command enables a ping-poll instance. The polling instance sends ICMP echo requests to the device with the IP address specified by the **ip (ping-polling)** command.

By default, polling instances are disabled. When a polling instance is enabled, it assumes that the device it is polling is unreachable.

The **no** variant of this command disables a ping-poll instance. The polling instance no longer sends ICMP echo requests to the polled device. This also resets all counters for this polling instance.

**Syntax** active  
no active

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To activate the ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# active
```

To disable the ping-poll instance 43 and reset its counters, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no active
```

**Related commands** **debug ping-poll**  
**ip (ping-polling)**  
**ping-poll**  
**show ping-poll**

# clear ping-poll

**Overview** This command resets the specified ping poll, or all ping poll instances. This clears the ping counters, and changes the status of polled devices to unreachable. The polling instance changes to the polling frequency specified with the **critical-interval** command. The device status changes to reachable once the device responses have reached the **up-count**.

**Syntax** `clear ping-poll {<1-100>|all}`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | A ping poll ID number. The specified ping poll instance has its counters cleared, and the status of the device it polls is changed to unreachable. |
| all       | Clears the counters and changes the device status of all polling instances.                                                                        |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To reset the ping poll instance 12, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ping-poll 12
```

To reset all ping poll instances, use the command:

```
awplus# clear ping-poll all
```

**Related commands** **active (ping-polling)**  
**ping-poll**  
**show ping-poll**

# critical-interval

**Overview** This command specifies the time period in seconds between pings when the polling instance has not received a reply to at least one ping, and when the device is unreachable.

This command enables the device to quickly observe changes in state, and should be set to a much lower value than the **normal-interval** command.

The **no** variant of this command sets the critical interval to the default of one second.

**Syntax** critical-interval <1-65536>  
no critical-interval

| Parameter | Description                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65536> | Time in seconds between pings, when the device has failed to a ping, or the device is unreachable. |

**Default** The default is 1 second.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To set the critical interval to 2 seconds for the ping-polling instance 99, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 99
awplus(config-ping-poll)# critical-interval 2
```

To reset the critical interval to the default of one second for the ping-polling instance 99, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 99
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no critical-interval
```

**Related commands** **fail-count**  
**normal-interval**  
**sample-size**  
**show ping-poll**  
**timeout (ping polling)**  
**up-count**

# debug ping-poll

**Overview** This command enables ping poll debugging for the specified ping-poll instance. This generates detailed messages about ping execution.

The **no** variant of this command disables ping-poll debugging for the specified ping-poll.

**Syntax** debug ping-poll <1-100>  
no debug ping-poll {<1-100>|all}

| Parameter | Description                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | A unique ping poll ID number.     |
| all       | Turn off all ping-poll debugging. |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To enable debugging for ping-poll instance 88, use the command:

```
awplus# debug ping-poll 88
```

To disable all ping poll debugging, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ping-poll all
```

To disable debugging for ping-poll instance 88, use the command:

```
awplus# no debug ping-poll 88
```

**Related commands**

- active (ping-polling)**
- clear ping-poll**
- ping-poll**
- show ping-poll**
- undebug ping-poll**

# description (ping-polling)

**Overview** This command specifies a string to describe the ping-polling instance. This allows the ping-polling instance to be recognized easily in show commands. Setting this command is optional.

By default ping-poll instances do not have a description.

Use the **no** variant of this command to delete the description set.

**Syntax** `description <description>`  
`no description`

| Parameter                        | Description                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> | The description of the target. Valid characters are any printable character and spaces. There is no maximum character length. |

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To add the text "Primary Gateway" to describe the ping-poll instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# description Primary Gateway
```

To delete the description set for the ping-poll instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no description
```

**Related commands** [ping-poll](#)  
[show ping-poll](#)

# fail-count

**Overview** This command specifies the number of pings that must be unanswered, within the total number of pings specified by the **sample-size** command, for the ping-polling instance to consider the device unreachable.

If the number set by the **sample-size** command and the **fail-count** commands are the same, then the unanswered pings must be consecutive. If the number set by the **sample-size** command is greater than the number set by the **fail-count** command, then a device that does not always reply to pings may be declared unreachable.

The **no** variant of this command resets the fail count to the default.

**Syntax** fail-count <1-100>  
no fail-count

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | The number of pings within the sample size that a reachable device must fail to respond to before it is classified as unreachable. |

**Default** The default is 5.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To specify the number of pings that must fail within the sample size to determine that a device is unreachable for ping-polling instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# fail-count 5
```

To reset the fail-count to its default of 5 for ping-polling instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no fail-count
```



**Related commands**

- critical-interval**
- normal-interval**
- ping-poll**
- sample-size**
- show ping-poll**
- timeout (ping polling)**
- up-count**

# ip (ping-polling)

**Overview** This command specifies the IPv4 address of the device you are polling.

**Syntax** `ip {<ip-address>|<ipv6-address>}`

| Parameter                         | Description                                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code>   | An IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation A.B.C.D |
| <code>&lt;ipv6-address&gt;</code> | An IPv6 address in hexadecimal notation X:X::X:X   |

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To set ping-poll instance 5 to poll the device with the IP address 192.168.0.1, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 5
awplus(config-ping-poll)# ip 192.168.0.1
```

To set ping-poll instance 10 to poll the device with the IPv6 address 2001:db8::, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 10
awplus(config-ping-poll)# ip 2001:db8::
```

**Related commands**

- [ping-poll](#)
- [source-ip](#)
- [show ping-poll](#)

## length (ping-poll data)

**Overview** This command specifies the number of data bytes to include in the data portion of the ping packet. This allows you to set the ping packets to a larger size if you find that larger packet types in your network are not reaching the polled device, while smaller packets are getting through. This encourages the polling instance to change the device's status to unreachable when the network is dropping packets of the size you are interested in.

The **no** variant of this command resets the data bytes to the default of 32 bytes.

**Syntax** length <4-1500>  
no length

| Parameter | Description                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <4-1500>  | The number of data bytes to include in the data portion of the ping packet. |

**Default** The default is 32.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To specify that ping-poll instance 12 sends ping packet with a data portion of 56 bytes, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 12
awplus(config-ping-poll)# length 56
```

To reset the number of data bytes in the ping packet to the default of 32 bytes for ping-poll instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 12
awplus(config-ping-poll)# length
```

**Related commands** [ping-poll](#)  
[show ping-poll](#)

# normal-interval

**Overview** This command specifies the time period between pings when the device is reachable.

The **no** variant of this command resets the time period to the default of 30 seconds.

**Syntax** normal-interval <1-65536>  
no normal-interval

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-65536> | Time in seconds between pings when the target is reachable. |

**Default** The default is 30 seconds.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To specify a time period of 60 seconds between pings when the device is reachable for ping-poll instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# normal-interval 60
```

To reset the interval to the default of 30 seconds for ping-poll instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no normal-interval
```

**Related commands**

- [critical-interval](#)
- [fail-count](#)
- [ping-poll](#)
- [sample-size](#)
- [show ping-poll](#)
- [timeout \(ping polling\)](#)
- [up-count](#)

# ping-poll

**Overview** This command enters the ping-poll configuration mode. If a ping-poll exists with the specified number, then this command enters its configuration mode. If no ping poll exists with the specified number, then this command creates a new ping poll with this ID number.

To configure a ping-poll, create a ping poll using this command, and use the **ip (ping-polling)** command to specify the device you want the polling instance to poll. It is not necessary to specify any further commands unless you want to change a command's default.

The **no** variant of this command deletes the specified ping poll.

**Syntax** ping-poll <1-100>  
no ping-poll <1-100>

| Parameter | Description                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | A unique ping poll ID number. |

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To create ping-poll instance 3 and enter ping-poll configuration mode, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 3
awplus(config-ping-poll)#
```

To delete ping-poll instance 3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no ping-poll 3
```

**Related commands**

- active (ping-polling)**
- clear ping-poll**
- debug ping-poll**
- description (ping-polling)**
- ip (ping-polling)**
- length (ping-poll data)**
- show ping-poll**
- source-ip**

## sample-size

**Overview** This command sets the total number of pings that the polling instance inspects when determining whether a device is unreachable. If the number of pings specified by the **fail-count** command go unanswered within the inspected sample, then the device is declared unreachable.

If the numbers set in this command and **fail-count** command are the same, the unanswered pings must be consecutive. If the number set by this command is greater than that set with the **fail-count** command, a device that does not always reply to pings may be declared unreachable.

You cannot set this command's value lower than the **fail-count** value.

The polling instance uses the number of pings specified by the **up-count** command to determine when a device is reachable.

The **no** variant of this command resets this command to the default.

**Syntax** sample-size <1-100>  
no sample size

| Parameter | Description                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | Number of pings that determines critical and up counts. |

**Default** The default is 5.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To set the sample-size to 50 for ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# sample-size 50
```

To reset sample-size to the default of 5 for ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no sample-size
```

- Related commands

critical-interval

fail-count

normal-interval

ping-poll

show ping-poll

timeout (ping polling)

up-count

# show counter ping-poll

**Overview** This command displays the counters for ping polling.

**Syntax** show counter ping-poll [<1-100>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | A unique ping poll ID number. This displays the counters for the specified ping poll only. If you do not specify a ping poll, then this command displays counters for all ping polls. |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display counters for the polling instances, use the command:

```
awplus# show counter ping-poll
```



**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show counter ping-poll command**

```
Ping-polling counters
Ping-poll: 1
PingsSent           ..... 15
PingsFailedUpState  ..... 0
PingsFailedDownState ..... 0
ErrorSendingPing     ..... 2
CurrentUpCount       ..... 13
CurrentFailCount     ..... 0
UpStateEntered       ..... 0
DownStateEntered     ..... 0

Ping-poll: 2
PingsSent           ..... 15
PingsFailedUpState  ..... 0
PingsFailedDownState ..... 0
ErrorSendingPing     ..... 2
CurrentUpCount       ..... 13
CurrentFailCount     ..... 0
UpStateEntered       ..... 0
DownStateEntered     ..... 0

Ping-poll: 5
PingsSent           ..... 13
PingsFailedUpState  ..... 0
PingsFailedDownState ..... 2
ErrorSendingPing     ..... 2
CurrentUpCount       ..... 9
CurrentFailCount     ..... 0
UpStateEntered       ..... 0
DownStateEntered     ..... 0
```

**Parameters in output of the show counter ping-poll command**

| Parameter            | Description                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ping-poll            | The ID number of the polling instance.                                                                                                                           |
| PingsSent            | The total number of pings generated by the polling instance.                                                                                                     |
| PingsFailedUpState   | The number of unanswered pings while the target device is in the Up state. This is a cumulative counter for multiple occurrences of the Up state.                |
| PingsFailedDownState | Number of unanswered pings while the target device is in the Down state. This is a cumulative counter for multiple occurrences of the Down state.                |
| ErrorSendingPing     | The number of pings that were not successfully sent to the target device.<br><br>This error can occur when your device does not have a route to the destination. |
| CurrentUpCount       | The current number of sequential ping replies.                                                                                                                   |

| Parameter        | Description                                                                                        |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CurrentFailCount | The number of ping requests that have not received a ping reply in the current sample-size window. |
| UpStateEntered   | Number of times the target device has entered the Up state.                                        |
| DownStateEntered | Number of times the target device has entered the Down state.                                      |

**Related commands**

- [debug ping-poll](#)
- [ping-poll](#)
- [show ping-poll](#)

# show ping-poll

**Overview** This command displays the settings and status of ping polls.

**Syntax** `show ping-poll [<1-100>|state {up|down}] [brief]`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | Displays settings and status for the specified polling instance.                                               |
| state     | Displays polling instances based on whether the device they are polling is currently reachable or unreachable. |
|           | up<br>Displays polling instance where the device state is reachable.                                           |
|           | down<br>Displays polling instances where the device state is unreachable.                                      |
| brief     | Displays a summary of the state of ping polls, and the devices they are polling.                               |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Examples** To display the ping poll settings and the status of all the polls, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll
```

To display a summary of the ping poll settings, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll brief
```

To display the settings for ping poll 6, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll 6
```

To display a summary of the state of ping poll 6, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll 6 brief
```

To display the settings of ping polls that have reachable devices, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll state up
```

To display a summary of ping polls that have unreachable devices, use the command:

```
awplus# show ping-poll state down brief
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show ping-poll brief command**

| Ping Poll Configuration |         |       |               |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| -----                   |         |       |               |
| Id                      | Enabled | State | Destination   |
| -----                   |         |       |               |
| 1                       | Yes     | Down  | 192.168.0.1   |
| 2                       | Yes     | Up    | 192.168.0.100 |

**Parameters in output of the show ping-poll brief command**

| Parameter   | Meaning                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Id          | The ID number of the polling instance, set when creating the polling instance with the <b>ping-poll</b> command.                                                |
| Enabled     | Whether the polling instance is enabled or disabled.                                                                                                            |
| State       | The current status of the device being polled:                                                                                                                  |
|             | Up                      The device is reachable.                                                                                                                |
|             | Down                    The device is unreachable.                                                                                                              |
|             | Critical Up            The device is reachable but recently the polling instance has not received some ping replies, so the polled device may be going down.    |
|             | Critical Down          The device is unreachable but the polling instance received a reply to the last ping packet, so the polled device may be coming back up. |
| Destination | The IP address of the polled device, set with the <b>ip (ping-polling)</b> command.                                                                             |

**Example output from the show ping-poll command**

| Ping Poll Configuration |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| -----                   |                   |
| Poll 1:                 |                   |
| Description             | : Primary Gateway |
| Destination IP address  | : 192.168.0.1     |
| Status                  | : Down            |
| Enabled                 | : Yes             |
| Source IP address       | : 192.168.0.10    |
| Critical interval       | : 1               |
| Normal interval         | : 30              |
| Fail count              | : 10              |
| Up count                | : 5               |
| Sample size             | : 50              |
| Length                  | : 32              |
| Timeout                 | : 1               |
| Debugging               | : Enabled         |

```

Poll 2:
Description                : Secondary Gateway
Destination IP address     : 192.168.0.100
Status                    : Up
Enabled                   : Yes
Source IP address         : Default
Critical interval         : 5
Normal interval           : 60
Fail count                : 20
Up count                  : 30
Sample size               : 100
Length                    : 56
Timeout                   : 2
Debugging                 : Enabled
  
```

### Parameters in output of the show ping-poll command

| Parameter              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description            | Optional description set for the polling instance with the <b>description (ping-polling)</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Destination IP address | The IP address of the polled device, set with the <b>ip (ping-polling)</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Status                 | <div>The current status of the device being polled:</div> <table> <tr> <td>Up</td><td>The device is reachable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Down</td><td>The device is unreachable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Critical Up</td><td>The device is reachable but recently the polling instance has not received some ping replies, so the polled device may be going down.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Critical Down</td><td>The device is unreachable but the polling instance received a reply to the last ping packet, so the polled device may be coming back up.</td></tr> </table> | Up | The device is reachable. | Down | The device is unreachable. | Critical Up | The device is reachable but recently the polling instance has not received some ping replies, so the polled device may be going down. | Critical Down | The device is unreachable but the polling instance received a reply to the last ping packet, so the polled device may be coming back up. |
| Up                     | The device is reachable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Down                   | The device is unreachable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Critical Up            | The device is reachable but recently the polling instance has not received some ping replies, so the polled device may be going down.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Critical Down          | The device is unreachable but the polling instance received a reply to the last ping packet, so the polled device may be coming back up.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Enabled                | Whether the polling instance is enabled or disabled. The <b>active (ping-polling)</b> and <b>active (ping-polling)</b> commands enable and disable a polling instance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Source IP address      | The source IP address sent in the ping packets. This is set using the <b>source-ip</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Critical interval      | The time period in seconds between pings when the polling instance has not received a reply to at least one ping, and when the device is unreachable. This is set with the <b>critical-interval</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |
| Normal interval        | The time period between pings when the device is reachable. This is set with the <b>normal-interval</b> command.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |                          |      |                            |             |                                                                                                                                       |               |                                                                                                                                          |

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fail count  | The number of pings that must be unanswered, within the total number of pings specified by the <b>sample-size</b> command, for the polling instance to consider the device unreachable. This is set using the <b>fail-count</b> command. |
| Up count    | The number of consecutive pings that the polling instance must receive a reply to before classifying the device reachable again. This is set using the <b>up-count</b> command.                                                          |
| Sample size | The total number of pings that the polling instance inspects when determining whether a device is unreachable. This is set using the <b>sample-size</b> command.                                                                         |
| Length      | The number of data bytes to include in the data portion of the ping packet. This is set using the <b>length (ping-poll data)</b> command.                                                                                                |
| Timeout     | The time in seconds that the polling instance waits for a response to a ping packet. This is set using the <b>timeout (ping polling)</b> command.                                                                                        |
| Debugging   | Indicates whether ping polling debugging is <b>Enabled</b> or <b>Disabled</b> .<br><br>This is set using the <b>debug ping-poll</b> command.                                                                                             |

**Related commands** **debug ping-poll**  
**ping-poll**

## source-ip

**Overview** This command specifies the source IP address to use in ping packets.

By default, the polling instance uses the address of the interface through which it transmits the ping packets. It uses the device's local interface IP address when it is set. Otherwise, the IP address of the interface through which it transmits the ping packets is used.

The **no** variant of this command resets the source IP in the packets to the device's local interface IP address.

**Syntax** `source-ip {<ip-address>|<ipv6-address>}`  
`no source-ip`

| Parameter                         | Description                                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;ip-address&gt;</code>   | An IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation A.B.C.D |
| <code>&lt;ipv6-address&gt;</code> | An IPv6 address in hexadecimal notation X:X::X:X   |

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To configure the ping-polling instance 43 to use the source IP address 192.168.0.1 in ping packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# source-ip 192.168.0.1
```

To configure the ping-polling instance 43 to use the source IPv6 address 2001:db8:: in ping packets, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# source-ip 2001:db8::
```

To reset the source IP address to the device's local interface IP address for ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no source-ip
```

|                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Related commands</b> | <b>description (ping-polling)</b> |
|                         | <b>ip (ping-polling)</b>          |
|                         | <b>length (ping-poll data)</b>    |
|                         | <b>ping-poll</b>                  |
|                         | <b>show ping-poll</b>             |



# timeout (ping polling)

**Overview** This command specifies the time in seconds that the polling instance waits for a response to a ping packet. You may find a higher time-out useful in networks where ping packets have a low priority.

The **no** variant of this command resets the set time out to the default of one second.

**Syntax** `timeout <1-30>`  
`no timeout`

| Parameter | Description                                                                                        |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-30>    | Length of time, in seconds, that the polling instance waits for a response from the polled device. |

**Default** The default is 1 second.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To specify the timeout as 5 seconds for ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# timeout 5
```

To reset the timeout to its default of 1 second for ping-poll instance 43, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 43
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no timeout
```

**Related commands**

- [critical-interval](#)
- [fail-count](#)
- [normal-interval](#)
- [ping-poll](#)
- [sample-size](#)
- [show ping-poll](#)
- [up-count](#)

# up-count

**Overview** This command sets the number of consecutive pings that the polling instance must receive a reply to before classifying the device reachable again.

The **no** variant of this command resets the up count to the default of 30.

**Syntax** up-count <1-100>  
no up-count

| Parameter | Description                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <1-100>   | Number of replied pings before an unreachable device is classified as reachable. |

**Default** The default is 30.

**Mode** Ping-Polling Configuration

**Examples** To set the upcount to 5 consecutive pings for ping-polling instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# up-count 5
```

To reset the upcount to the default value of 30 consecutive pings for ping-polling instance 45, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# ping-poll 45
awplus(config-ping-poll)# no up-count
```

**Related commands**

- [critical-interval](#)
- [fail-count](#)
- [normal-interval](#)
- [ping-poll](#)
- [sample-size](#)
- [show ping-poll](#)
- [timeout \(ping polling\)](#)

# undebug ping-poll

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the no **debug ping-poll**.

# 59

## sFlow Commands

- Contents**
- **Introduction** on page 2809
  - **debug sflow** on page 2810
  - **debug sflow agent** on page 2811
  - **sflow agent** on page 2812
  - **sflow collector** on page 2814
  - **sflow collector id** on page 2815
  - **sflow collector max-datagram-size** on page 2817
  - **sflow enable** on page 2818
  - **sflow max-header-size** on page 2819
  - **sflow polling-interval** on page 2821
  - **sflow sampling-rate** on page 2822
  - **show debugging sflow** on page 2823
  - **show running-config sflow** on page 2825
  - **show sflow** on page 2826
  - **show sflow interface** on page 2828
  - **undebg sflow** on page 2829

# Introduction

**Overview** This chapter provides an alphabetical reference for sFlow commands.  
For more information, see the **sFlow Feature Overview and Configuration Guide**.

# debug sflow

**Overview** This command enables sFlow® debug message logging, for sFlow sampling and polling activity on the specified ports. If no ports are specified, sampling and/or polling debug messages are enabled for all ports.

The **no** variant of this command disables sFlow sampling and or polling debug message logging on the ports selected. If no ports are specified, sampling and/or polling debug messages are disabled on all ports.

**Syntax** debug sflow [interface <port-list>] [sampling][polling]  
no debug sflow [interface <port-list>] [sampling][polling]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface   | Interface information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <port-list> | The ports for which sFlow debug is to be enabled. The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |
| sampling    | Debug sFlow sampling for the specified port(s).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| polling     | Debug sFlow polling for the specified port(s).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Default** The sFlow sampling and or polling debug is disabled.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Examples** To enable sFlow debug message logging for polling and sampling on port1.0.1 and port1.0.2, use the commands:

```
awplus# debug sflow interface port1.0.1,port1.0.2 sampling  
polling
```

To enable logging and polling of sFlow debug messages for polling and sampling on all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# debug sflow sampling polling
```

**Related commands** [show debugging sflow](#)  
[no debug all](#)

# debug sflow agent

**Overview** This command enables sFlow® debug message logging that is not specific to particular ports. For example, sending an sFlow datagram to the collector.

The **no** variant of this command applies the command default.

**Syntax** debug sflow agent  
no debug sflow agent

**Default** The sFlow agent debug message logging (that is not port specific) is disabled.

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To enable logging of sFlow agent debug messages, use the following command:

```
awplus# debug sflow agent
```

**Related commands** [show debugging sflow](#)  
[debug sflow](#)

# sflow agent

**Overview** This command sets the sFlow® agent IP address on the switch. This address is inserted into every sFlow datagram sent from the sFlow agent switch to the sFlow collector device. The sFlow collector can then use this address to uniquely identify and to access the switch, such as for SNMP. We therefore recommend that you change this address as little as possible.

Although the agent address can be set to any valid IPv4 or IPv6 address; we recommended that you set the sFlow® agent IP address to be the **local address** that is configured on the switch. For information on local addresses and how to set them up, see the [interface \(to configure\)](#). This ensures that the sFlow collector can maintain connectivity to the switch irrespective of the addition or deletion of interfaces (each of which will have its own specific IP address). Note that sFlow is rendered inactive whenever the agent address is not set.

The **no** variant of this command applies its default setting to remove a configured address.

**Syntax** sflow agent {ip <ip-address>|ipv6 <ipv6-address>}  
no sflow agent {ip|ipv6}

| Parameter      | Description                                                                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>   | The IPv4 address of the switch that is acting as the sFlow agent.                                                   |
| <ipv6-address> | The IPv6 address of the switch that is acting as the sFlow agent.<br><br>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X. |

**Default** The sFlow agent address is unset.

**Mode** Global Configuration



**Examples** To set the sFlow agent (IPv4) address to 192.0.2.23, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# sflow agent ip 192.0.2.23
```

To remove the sFlow agent (IPv4) address, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no sflow agent ip
```

To set the sFlow agent (IPv6) address to 2001:0db8::1, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# sflow agent ipv6 2001:0db8::1
```

To remove the sFlow agent (IPv6) address, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# no sflow agent ipv6
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow](#)

# sflow collector

**Overview** This command has been deprecated. It has been replaced by the **sflow collector id** command.

This command sets the sFlow® agent's collector IP address and/or UDP port.

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command deprecated.

## sflow collector id

**Overview** Use this command to set the sFlow® agent's collector IP address and optionally the port and maximum datagram size. This is the destination IP address and UDP port, for sFlow datagrams sent from the sFlow agent. The IP address can be any valid IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Use the **no** variant of this command to remove the configuration for that collector and render it inactive.

**Syntax** sflow collector id <1-5> ip <ip-address> [port <1-65535>|max-datagram-size <200-1500>]  
sflow collector id <1-5> ipv6 <ipv6-address> [port <1-65535>|max-datagram-size <200-1500>]  
no sflow collector id <1-5>

| Parameter         | Description                                                                                             |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ip-address>      | IPv4 address of the remote sFlow collector.                                                             |
| <ipv6-address>    | IPv6 address of remote sFlow collector.<br>The IPv6 address uses the format X:X::X:X.                   |
| port              | Destination UDP port for sFlow datagrams sent to the collector.                                         |
| <1-65535>         | UDP port number (default: 6343).                                                                        |
| max-datagram-size | The maximum number of bytes that can be sent in an sFlow datagram sent from the agent to the collector. |
| <200-1500>        | The value set for the max-datagram-size.                                                                |

**Default** By default the collector does not exist until configured with a valid IP address.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Examples** To set the address of collector 1 to 192.168.1.36 with default port and max-datagram size, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# sflow collector id 1 ip 192.168.1.36
```

To set the address of collector 2 to 12ae::213d::213d::333f and use UDP port 500, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# sflow collector id 2 ipv6 12ae::213d::213d::333f  
port 500
```

To set the address of collector 5 to 10.42.2.70 and use UDP port 7777 and have a max-datagram-size of 800, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# sflow collector id 5 ip 10.42.2.70 port 7777  
max-datagram-size 800
```

To delete collector 5, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
```

```
awplus(config)# no sflow collector id 5
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow](#)

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command added.

# sflow collector max-datagram-size

**Overview** This command has been deprecated. It has been replaced by the **sflow collector id** command.

This command sets the maximum size of the sFlow® datagrams sent to the collector.

**Command changes** Version 5.5.1-1.1: command deprecated

# sflow enable

**Overview** This command enables sFlow® globally on the switch.

The **no** variant of this command disables sFlow globally on the switch.

Note that enabling sFlow does not automatically set its operational status to active. To activate sFlow the following conditions need to be met:

- sFlow is enabled.
- The sFlow agent address is set.
- The sFlow collector address is set to a valid (non zero) IPv4 or IPv6 address.
- Polling or sampling is enabled on the ports to be sampled or polled.

**Syntax** sflow enable  
no sflow enable

**Default** sFlow is disabled globally on the switch.

**Mode** Global Configuration

**Example** To enable sFlow operation, use the command:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# sflow enable
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow](#)

## sflow max-header-size

**Overview** This command sets the maximum header size of the Ethernet frames sampled on a specified port. The maximum header size is measured in bytes, referenced from the first byte of the Ethernet destination address and excludes the Ethernet FCS fields.

If a sampled Ethernet frame is longer than the maximum header size set by this command, then the frame will be truncated to the first N bytes before being placed in the sFlow datagram, where N is the maximum header size set by this command.

The **no** variant of this command resets the max-header-size to its default.

**Syntax** sflow max-header-size <14-200>  
no sflow max-header-size

| Parameter | Description                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <14-200>  | The maximum number of header bytes to be sampled. |

**Default** The max-header-size is 128 bytes.

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Usage notes** The header size is measured from the first byte of the Ethernet frame MAC Destination Address.

- For an environment using standard TCP IPv4 over Ethernet frames, consider the following basic protocol structure:

Ethernet header (including the 4 byte 802.1Q header component) = 18 bytes

IPv4 header = 24 bytes

TCP header = 24 bytes

Total = 66 bytes



**CAUTION:** For IPv4, any data existing between 66 bytes and the value set by this command will be included in the sFlow packet samples. For example, with the default of 128 applied, up to  $128 - 66 = 62$  bytes of user data could be included in the sFlow datagram samples sent between the Agent and the Collector.

For more information, see the [sFlow Feature Overview and Configuration Guide](#).

- A similar consideration can be made for an environment using TCP IPv6 over Ethernet:

Ethernet header (including the 4 byte 802.1Q header component) = 18 bytes

IPv6 header = 40 bytes

TCP header = 24 bytes

Total = 82 bytes



**CAUTION:** For IPv6, any data existing between 82 bytes and the value set by this command will be included in the sFlow packet samples. For example, with the default of 128 applied, up to  $128 - 82 = 46$  bytes of user data could be included in the sFlow datagram samples sent between the Agent and the Collector.

Note that the agent-to-collector datagrams contain their own UDP headers, which are outside this calculation.

**Example** To set the maximum header size to 160 bytes for port1.0.1 and port1.0.8, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.8
awplus(config-if)# sflow max-header-size 160
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow interface](#)  
[sflow max-header-size](#)



# sflow polling-interval

**Overview** This command sets the sFlow® counter polling interval (in seconds) for the specified ports. A value of 0 disables polling. A counter sample is taken every N seconds where N is the value set by this command.

The **no** variant of this command applies the default.

**Syntax** sflow polling-interval {0|<1-16777215>}  
no sflow polling-interval

| Parameter    | Description                      |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 0            | Disable polling (the default).   |
| <1-16777215> | The polling interval in seconds. |

**Default** The polling-interval is 0 (polling disabled).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To set the polling interval to 60 seconds for port1.0.1 and port1.0.4, use the following commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.4
awplus(config-if)# sflow polling-interval 60
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow interface](#)

## sflow sampling-rate

**Overview** This command sets the mean sFlow® sampling rate for the specified ports. Sampling occurs every N frames (on average), where N is the rate value set via this command. The sampling rate applies to ingress and egress frames independently. For example, a value of 1000 will sample one frame in every 1000 frames received, i.e. one in every 1000 frames sent from the specified port. A value of 0 disables sampling on the specified port(s).

The **no** variant of this command applies the default.

**Syntax** sflow sampling-rate <50-2147483647>  
no sflow sampling-rate

| Parameter       | Description                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <50-2147483647> | The sampling rate N, measured in Ethernet frames. |

**Default** The sampling-rate is 0 (sampling disabled).

**Mode** Interface Configuration

**Example** To set the sampling rate to 500 for port1.0.1 and port1.0.3, use the commands:

```
awplus# configure terminal
awplus(config)# interface port1.0.1,port1.0.3
awplus(config-if)# sflow sampling-rate 500
```

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow interface](#)

## show debugging sflow

**Overview** This command displays sFlow® debug settings for agent operation, and for sampling and polling on specific interface ports. If no interface ports are specified, sampling and polling will be applied to all ports.

**Syntax** show debugging sflow [interface <port-list>]

| Parameter   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface   | The interface information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <port-list> | The ports for which the sFlow debug settings are to be shown. The ports to display information about. The port list can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** User Exec and Privileged Exec

**Example** To display sFlow debug settings for all ports, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging sflow
```

To display sFlow debug settings on the agent, and for sampling and polling on port1.0.1 to port1.0.8, use the command:

```
awplus# show debugging sflow interface port1.0.1-port1.0.8
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

### Sample obtained for an sFlow agent

|                                                            |                |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| awplus# show debugging sflow interface port1.0.1-port1.0.8 |                |               |
| sFlow Agent Debug: Enabled                                 |                |               |
| Port                                                       | Sampling Debug | Polling Debug |
| -----                                                      |                |               |
| port1.0.1                                                  | Enabled        | Enabled       |
| port1.0.2                                                  | Enabled        | -             |
| port1.0.3                                                  | -              | -             |
| port1.0.4                                                  | -              | -             |
| ...                                                        |                |               |
| port1.0.8                                                  | -              | Enabled       |

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow interface](#)

# show running-config sflow

**Overview** This command displays the running system information specific to the sFlow feature.

**Syntax** show running-config sflow

**Mode** Privileged Exec and Global Configuration

**Example** To display the sFlow running configuration information, use the command:  
awplus# show running-config sflow

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show running-config sflow command

```
awplus#sh run sflow
!
sflow agent ip 192.0.2.33
sflow collector ip 192.0.2.65
sflow collector max-datagram-size 1200
sflow enable
!
interface port1.0.1-port1.0.4
  sflow sampling-rate 512
```

**Related commands** [show running-config](#)

## show sflow

**Overview** This command displays non-port-specific sFlow agent configuration and operational status.

**Syntax** show sflow

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display sFlow configuration and operational status, use the command:  
awplus# show sflow

**Output** The following shows typical output.

**Example output from the show sflow command**

|                                             |           |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| sFlow Agent Configuration:                  |           | Default Values |
| sFlow Admin Status .....                    | Disabled  | [Disabled]     |
| sFlow Agent Address .....                   | [not set] | [not set]      |
| Collector Address .....                     | 0.0.0.0   | [0.0.0.0]      |
| Collector UDP Port .....                    | 6343      | [6343]         |
| Tx Max Datagram Size .....                  | 1200      | [1400]         |
| sFlow Agent Status:                         |           |                |
| Polling/sampling/Tx ..... Inactive because: |           |                |
| - sFlow is disabled                         |           |                |
| - Agent Addr is not set                     |           |                |
| - Collector Addr is 0.0.0.0                 |           |                |
| - Polling & sampling disabled on all ports  |           |                |

**Parameters in the output of the show sflow command**

| Output Parameter     | Description                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sFlow Admin Status   | Whether sFlow agent operation is administratively enabled.                                                                                                     |
| sFlow Agent Address  | The sFlow agent IPv4 or IPv6 address for the device. sFlow is rendered inactive whenever the agent address is not set.                                         |
| Collector Address    | The IPv4 or IPv6 collector address to which sFlow datagrams are sent. sFlow is rendered inactive whenever the collector address is set to 0.0.0.0 or 0:0::0.0. |
| Collector UDP Port   | The UDP port on the collector to which sFlow datagrams are sent.                                                                                               |
| Tx Max Datagram Size | The maximum size of the sFlow datagrams sent to the collector.                                                                                                 |
| Polling/sampling/Tx  | Whether sFlow sampling and/or polling (and hence sFlow datagram transmission) are active. If inactive the reasons are listed.                                  |

**Related commands** [show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow interface](#)

# show sflow interface

**Overview** This command displays sFlow agent sampling and polling configuration for all ports or a specified port.

**Syntax** show sflow interface [<ifrang>]

| Parameter | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ifrang>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a switchport (e.g. port1.0.4)</li><li>• a continuous range of ports separated by a hyphen (e.g. port1.0.1-1.0.4)</li><li>• a comma-separated list (e.g. port1.0.1,port1.0.3-1.0.4). Do not mix port types in the same list.</li></ul> |

**Mode** Privileged Exec

**Example** To display the sFlow sampling and polling configuration for port1.0.1, use the command:

```
awplus# show sflow interface port1.0.1
```

**Output** The following shows typical output.

## Example output from the show sflow interface command

|                                            |               |            |          |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| awplus#show sflow interface                |               |            |          |
| sFlow Port Configuration:                  |               |            |          |
| Default Values:                            |               |            |          |
| Sampling Rate ..... 0 pkts (= disabled)    |               |            |          |
| Max Sample Header Size .. 128 bytes        |               |            |          |
| Polling Interval ..... 0 secs (= disabled) |               |            |          |
|                                            | Sampling      | Max Header | Polling  |
|                                            | Rate          | Size       | Interval |
| Port                                       | (1 in N pkts) | (bytes)    | (secs)   |
| -----                                      |               |            |          |
| port1.0.1                                  | 0             | 128        | 0        |
| port1.0.1                                  | 0             | 128        | 0        |
| port1.0.1                                  | 0             | 128        | 0        |
| ...                                        |               |            |          |

**Related commands** [sflow enable](#)  
[show running-config sflow](#)  
[show sflow](#)



# undebug sflow

**Overview** This command applies the functionality of the **no** variant of the **debug sflow** command.